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THE TIMES

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Gormley to get £35,000 handshake

Left-wing members of the National Union of Mineworkers executive could try to block a £35,000 tax-free "golden handshake" for Mr Joe Gormley, the retiring moderate president of the union. The retirement package, unprecedented in size in the Labour movement, allows Mr Gormley (above) to keep his union Jaguar and remain in his union-owned luxury home in Sunbury-on-Thames at a pepper corn rent Page 3

Poll blow to Jenkins

A by-election opinion poll in Glasgow, Hillhead, taken last weekend shows Labour in the lead and the Social Democrat and Liberal Alliance candidate, Mr Roy Jenkins, in third place. Figures in the System Three poll, published in the *Glasgow Herald*, are Labour 32 per cent, Conservative 31, Alliance 25, SNP 11, after the elimination of a high 30 per cent of don't knows.

Seamen block Dublin port

Irish seamen blockaded Dun Laoghaire harbour near Dublin last night in retaliation for the refusal of their British counterparts to admit a new ferry into the Anglesey port of Holyhead.

Amnesty accuses El Salvador

Amnesty International, the human rights organization, accused Government forces in El Salvador of committing most of the thousands of abuses of human rights, including murder and torture, reported in the Central American republic Page 6

Laker ticket hopes dashed

Ticket holders for Laker Skytrain, who hoped to be reimbursed after the offer by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, may not now receive any money back for several years Back page

£5,000 limit for authors

Details of the revised scheme for the public lending right, propose a maximum of £5,000 annually per author whose books have been borrowed from public libraries Page 4

De Lorean rates fall

De Lorean Motors have suffered a double blow. A creditor has filed a petition to wind up the company and a receiver was appointed to C. P. Trim, a De Lorean-backed seats and accessories manufacturer Page 15

'Times' talks

Talks between the printing trade unions and Times Newspapers management on manning reductions in the machine room of *The Times* ended last night with no agreement. The company is seeking job cuts from machine assistants and managers. A statement last night said: "The position will be reviewed tomorrow."

FA Cup draw

Tottenham Hotspur and West Bromwich Albion, of the first division, were kept apart in the FA cup semi-final draw. Spurs meet Leicester, and Albion take on Queens Park Rangers Page 19

Leader page, 13

Letters: On the Budget, from Lord Kaldor; jury challenges, from Mr Neil Denison, QC, and others; railways, from Mr J. M. Dennes.

Leading articles: South Africa; The Pope.

Features, pages 10, 12

David Blake, economics editor, asks: just how badly is Britain doing?; the important lessons of Three Mile Island; where the Civil List money goes.

Obituary, page 14

Viscount Blakenham, The Right Rev. E. M. Gresford Jones.

Enterprise zones: A four-page progress report on Britain's 11 specially assisted commercial and industrial areas

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Government relaxes pay limit for nurses

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

On the eve of negotiations on nurses' pay the Government yesterday announced the relaxation of their 4 per cent guideline "as a quite exceptional measure" for nurses and midwives, and some other groups of health service workers including radiographers and physiotherapists.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in a Commons written answer that an additional £81.9m, giving a rise of 6.3 per cent, would be made available for specific groups responsible for the direct treatment of patients.

The wording demonstrates that ministers who consider that nurses have a special measure of public sympathy, do not wish the health service unions to base a claim for auxiliary workers in the health service on the concession made for nurses.

The nurses, who number about 450,000, have campaigned for months against the 4 per cent pay provision announced by ministers last September.

Their representatives were accorded a sympathetic reception by the Prime Minister when they called at Downing Street before Christmas to discuss future arrangements for their pay.

The 4 per cent has until now applied to all public service workers, who number about 5,300,000—2,400,000 employed by central government and the rest in local government.

Mr Fowler said yesterday that it remained the Government's view that 4 per cent was "in general an appropriate provision", but that they recognized the need for pay settlements to take account of market factors, including their effect on recruitment and the retention of certain expensively trained staff.

Among nurses, according to the Department of Health, there is a c ontinuing difficulty in recruiting for hospitals caring for the mentally ill, and for handicapped and geriatric patients.

Of the extra £81.9m two-thirds is to come from the contingency reserve and represents an increase in the department's cash limit. The rest must be met from the budgets of regional health authorities.

Although the authorities have been asked to protect the development of patient services, Mr Fowler pointed out yesterday that, to do that, they need trained staff.

The additional money available for the negotiations, which began today in the Whitley Council, for nurses and midwives, is £63m; £5m for the the supplementary professions; £1m for ambulancemen and £300,000 for hospital pharmacists.

The balance is for employers' National Insurance contributions and superannuation.

☐ Union negotiators last night criticized the timing of the announcement, in advance of today's meeting between staff and management sides, and said it still did not go far enough towards meeting the 12 per cent claim (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

The Royal College of Nursing described itself as "hardly over the moon" about the extra money the National Union of Public Employees described it as a clear attempt to "divide and rule" among health service staff.

Mr Robert Jones, national officer of NUPE, described Mr Fowler's statement as an "unacceptable prescription which will do nothing to alleviate the problem of low pay affecting thousands of health service workers".

The Confederation of Health Service Employees accused the Government of "plucking arbitrary figures out of the air" and failing to respond to needs.

Bradford to be fought again

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Labour Party's organization committee yesterday ordered a reselection contest at Bradford, North, where Mr Patrick Wall, the Militant Tendency supporter, has displaced Mr Ben Ford, the sitting MP, as the party's prospective candidate for the next general election. But it recommended, without opposition, the endorsement of another Militant supporters, Mr Derek Hatton, at Liverpool, Wavertree.

The decision on Mr Wall, by 18 votes to nil, came after Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, urged that his controversial speech last week in which he spoke of dismantling the capitalist state and forecast bloodshed unless socialist changes were quickly carried out, should be examined by the national executive committee inquiry which is inquiring into Militant's activities.

A right wing move to freeze the endorsement as candidates of all Militant supporters, pending the inquiry, was defeated by 13 votes to five.

Labour moderates were taking little satisfaction last night from the outcome of the committee's three-hour deliberations which ended, according to Mr Eric Heffer, the chairman, "without blood on the floor," and saw it as the postponement of the clash that will inevitably occur between left and right after the Militant inquiry has reported. The expected decision to order a rerun contest was welcomed by the right.

Yesterday's three-hour meeting began with a careful statement from Mr Foot in which he repudiated the remarks attributed to Mr Wall without attacking him by name. Mr Foot reaffirmed Labour's commitment to the principles and methods of parliamentary democracy; Mr Wall in his speech at a Socialist Workers' Party meeting in Bradford was reported as stating that "the issue of Parliament" was a minor one.

During the debate some sympathy was voiced for Mr Wall. The committee rejected by 11 votes to seven a proposal, moved by Dame Judith Hart, the party chairman, that Mr Wall should be interviewed about his remarks by leading members of the NEC. Several left-wing speakers suggested that Mr Wall had been misrepresented by the media.

Mr Wedgwood Benn said that Mr Wall was being crucified by the press. Referring to Mr Peter Tatchell, the Bermondsey candidate disowned by Mr Foot and then the NEC, he added: "We are throwing people one by one to the lions."

But Mr Eric Varley, the party treasurer, said that Mr Wall's actions were contributing to the erosion of the spirit of the Bishop's Stortford peace conference.

Last night a jubilant Mr Wall said: "I don't mind fighting Mr Ford at any time. I feel confident that I will be selected again."

General claims victory



General Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, leader of Guatemala's Popular Democratic Front, who has claimed victory in Sunday's elections with 33 per cent of the vote. He has rejected protests by the opposition parties that the poll was fraudulent (Page 6).

Sale of the Peacock Throne

By Frances Gibb

The prospect of the Iranian Government selling some of the world's most valuable art treasures to finance the war against Iraq, sent a *frisson* through the London art market yesterday.

So far, the Government has indicated the treasures would be sold privately, but Christies and Sotheby's, who dominate the world art market, are keenly aware of the expertise they could offer and a fierce battle may now ensue between them to participate.

Mr Tom Craig, director in charge of Christie's Islamic department, who travelled regularly to Iran before the revolution, said: "My company would be delighted to discuss any project on its merits."

Among the wealth of items which may be sold, described by Mr Craig as a vast fortune, are jewels from the Shah's Peacock Throne and the Dary-i-Noor (Sea of Light) diamond, whose sister stone is the Koh-i-Noor (Mountain of Light) in the British Crown collection.

Two weeks ago, Iranian officials came to London seeking advice on the sale from dealers and, it is thought, one or both of the auction houses. One dealer said: "One of the chief problems is that few dealers or museums, apart from the J. P. Getty Museum, has the funds to acquire such treasures."

Interested buyers are required to put down a deposit of S8m (£4.3m) before they can enter the sale of antiquities and $15m before they can enter that of the jewels.

Dealers have been invited to Iran to discuss ways of organizing the sale and already several from Japan, Switzerland, Hongkong and the United States have expressed interest. Iranian dealers are not expected to bid, partly through fear of recriminations from a future government which might regard them as taking away the nation's heritage.

At first, several hundred objects will be offered, both from the royal and government collections and also from private collections which the Government requisitioned, in some cases even before the formal court order granting authority. Only objects [illegible] worth more than $130,000 will be offered.

Among the huge collections of antiquities and gold treasures, many more than 2,000 years old, is an eighth-century BC gold cup. Twelve years ago, the insurance estimate for this to go to America was $25m.

Before his death the Shah was active in buying back Iran's heritage and there is also a big collection of contemporary art with paintings by Picasso, Dali, and Chagall, as well as many old paintings and manuscripts.

But experts said that the sale could run into problems. One dealer said that the Iranians themselves were against the sale and buyers may find that many people, including a future regime would treat the treasures as stolen property and seek their return under international law.

Embassy apologizes to Thatcher over Reagan visit rumpus

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister was left yesterday to clean up the diplomatic imbroglio caused by the premature American announcement that President Reagan would be addressing both Houses of Parliament when he visits Britain in June.

An embarrassed American Embassy in London last night apologized to the Foreign Office.

In fact, no formal invitation had been issued, no consultations have therefore taken place with those most concerned at Westminster and, perhaps more importantly, the President's staff appear to have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. They appear to have misunderstood the nature of the British Government's proposal.

An invitation to address a joint session of both Houses of Parliament would be an unusual unique and signal honour for a foreign head of state. An address to MPs and peers would be more commonplace, and indeed President Giscard d'Estaing of France made such a speech in 1976. While an invitation to a joint session would require a resolution of both Houses, an address to MPs and peers could merely be announced by the Government in parliamentary replies.

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader was said to be "steamed up" about the invitation and at one point there was a suggestion that he might issue an on-the-record denunciation. But after a 35-minute meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, he had no comment to make and it was said that he was instead going to consult his Shadow Cabinet colleagues. The implication of his silence is that he will not snub both the American President and the American people by refusing to turn up, now that the event has been publicised.

Whitehall sources said that the idea of the address had been floated by Downing Street and Foreign Office officials when Mr Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, visited London for preliminary talks on the presidential visit in the middle of last month.

Mr Deaver, the source of the American leak, had been offered a number of possibilities, including an address to members of both Houses in Westminster Hall. The Foreign Office had since been waiting for the American response.

The point made by Mr Foot to Mrs Thatcher was that the President was a controversial figure on both sides of the Atlantic and in Labour eyes not a particularly distinguished statesman. But, equally, Mrs Thatcher has made no secret of her admiration for the American President, and she told Mr Foot that, once offered, the invitation could not possibly be withdrawn.

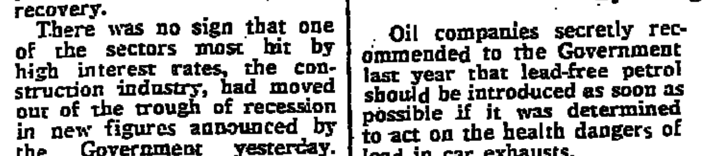
Cut in US bank rates gives Budget a tonic

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, received cheering news on the economy yesterday on the eve of his Budget. Leading American banks cut their prime interest rates by half a point to 16 per cent, suggesting that a drop in British interest rates after the Budget should be possible.

Financial markets now expect the leading high street clearing banks to cut their base rates by a full percentage point to 12½ per cent later this week.

The move raised hopes that building societies will be able to cut the cost of mortgages. Mr Alan Cumming, chairman of the Building Societies' Association, said that there were real hopes that the mortgage interest rate would be much lower by the end of the year. "It is encouraging that interest rates are on the way down", he added.



The optimistic prospects for interest rates were backed up by new Government figures suggesting that inflation is on the way down. Wholesale prices charged at factory gates went up by only 0.7 per cent in February, to stand 10.6 per cent higher than a year ago.

The price factories paid for their raw materials went up by even less, rising 0.4 per cent in February.

A combination of falling inflation and reductions in interest rates are key elements in the Government's strategy for getting the economy moving over the next 18 months. The Chancellor will be able to say in his Budget speech today that the financial background to his measures has improved greatly over the past few months. He may stress that falling interest rates could provide an impetus to recovery.

There was no sign that one of the sectors most hit by high interest rates, the construction industry, had moved out of the trough of recession in new figures announced by the Government yesterday. Those showed that total construction output fell 4 per cent in the final quarter of last year, with a big drop in public housing starts being largely to blame.

The building industry has been widely tipped for special measures in the Budget to help it recover.

Royal Family to get 8% cash increase

By Our Political Correspondent

Civil List payments to the Queen and the Royal Family will be increased today in line with the Government's official cash limit, with an overall rise of approximately 8 per cent.

Weekend reports that the Civil List would be increased by between 10 and 12 per cent with inflation-proofing of payments, were discounted in Whitehall yesterday. It was stated instead that the increase would be geared, as it was last year, to Whitehall cash limits. They make provision of 4 per cent for public sector pay and 9 per cent for the coming year's price increases.

The cash limit for the year, which reflects both pay and price increases, is 7 per cent but the payment will be uprated to about 8 per cent because the Civil List is based on the calendar year rather than the financial year. Whitehall sources indicated yesterday that the overall increase in the Civil List would be nearer £300,000 than the £500,000 suggested at the weekend.

The total amount payable to the Royal Household in the current financial year is £4,355,000, representing an increase of £396,000, or ten per cent, on the previous year. Details of the amounts to be paid to individual members of the Royal Family will be announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the Budget statement, this afternoon.

It was emphasized last night that the actual increases would vary, as they do with Whitehall departments, to take account of the fact that the separate households have different balances between pay and non-pay items in their household budgets.

Those households which spent a greater part of their allowances on pay than on goods and services would receive a smaller increase than others because only 4 per cent was allowed for public sector pay increases, compared with 9 per cent forecast for prices. Stretching royal purse, page 12

Government advised last year

Oil industry supported ban on lead in petrol

By George Brock

Oil companies secretly recommended to the Government last year that lead-free petrol should be introduced as soon as possible if it was determined to act on the health dangers of lead in car exhausts.

The offer is revealed in an internal briefing document that British Petroleum sent to its staff to help them to explain the company's position to customers and the public. The document was passed to the Campaign for Lead-Free Air (CLEAR).

It is the first time the oil industry has disclosed that it would rather see Britain go lead-free than reduce lead levels in petrol. The companies have previously maintained a discreet silence about their advice to the Government.

The advice to go lead-free was given to civil servants during negotiations last year which ended with the Government deciding to reduce, and not eliminate, petrol lead. It was, says the briefing, more expensive for oil companies than the lead-free option and was now being implemented "at considerable cost".

The briefing deals with the accusation that the oil industry is "involved in a conspiracy" to keep lead in petrol and says: "Far from conspiring to retain lead in petrol, the oil industry recommended to Government last year that, if it was decided that lead levels should be further reduced, the best way of doing so was to introduce unleaded petrol (2-Star) as soon as possible".

Mr Douglas Harvey, director general of the Petroleum Industry Association, yesterday confirmed that the BP document was accurate. He said the advice had been offered to the Secretary of State for Energy. "No publicity was given to it at the time. It certainly gives the lie to the notion that the oil companies are against unleaded fuel. We are not".



Mr Des Wilson: "Come clean" plea.

BP said the industry's line had been taken for two reasons: companies did not want to invest in producing petrol with a lower lead level if they would have to change again later to lead-free petrol. A spokesman said: "Another reason was that 92-octane unleaded petrol wasa less costly route for the oil industry, although not for others, such as the motor industry.

"At present the oil industry has committed itself to reducing lead levels to 0.15 grammes per litre. If the Government decide to alter that policy, the industry would have to look at the options again."

☐ A Department of Energy spokesman said the Petroleum Industry's Association had emphasized in discussions that any government decisions on lead in petrol should be final.

The BP briefing refutes the suggestion that oil companies are resisting lead reductions because they own shares in Associated Octel which makes lead additives. It says: "That does not tally with the fact

Continued on back page, col 5

China cuts back on bureaucracy

Peking, March 8.—China today announced the dismissal of four Ministers and plans to reduce the number of deputy prime ministers from 13 to two as part of Mr Deng Kiaoping's sweeping of the bureaucracy.

The New China news agency announced the abolition of several ministries and commissions in the first stage of the reforms and the promotion of four relatively young officials to ministerial posts. It did not say who the two deputy prime ministers would be.

It said Mrs Chen Muhua, aged 61, had been appointed to head the newly established Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, and umbrella organization merging four previously separate departments. Mr Zheng Tuobin the Foreign Trade Minister lost his job and was named as one of her deputy ministers.

Mrs Chen, the only woman among China's present 13 deputy prime ministers, is also head of the Family Planning Commission, which is trying to curb the growth of China's population

Another decision taken by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's Parliament, on the final day of its current session was that ministers would normally have to retire at 65 and deputy ministers at 60.

It annouoced the formation of six streamlined ministries from 12 previous organizations, each of the new departments having only three or four deputy ministers compared with about a dozen previously.

Simultaneously tougher punishments, including the death penalty, were announced for such crimes as smuggling, drug trafficking and bribery as part of a drive aimed particularly at corrupt officials. Officials would be dealt with more severely than others, according to an amendment to the Criminal Code.—Reuter.

Watchdog MPs demand end of VAT on arts

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

An all-party committee of MP's yesterday called for the abolition of value-added tax on all cultural events by 1985. In the meantime there should be an immediate cut in VAT for arts organizations by five points below the standard rate, the Commons Education, Science and Arts committee said.

At present rates that would mean a reduction from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

In an interim report, the committee said their recommendation to abolish VAT was in accordance with a Council of Europe directive of 1977, which said the provision of all cultural services which were in the public interest, theatre, concerts and other cultural events should be exempt by 1985.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Christopher Price, said it was quite clear that there was a widespread feeling among arts organisitions that the VAT was discouraging and damaging to the arts. The tax raised ticket prices beyond the threshhold of price resistance for many people and deprived sections of the public from regular access to the performing arts.

"In that VAT applies irrespective of profit or loss, the tax bears especially hard on the live performinga arts *where trading deficits are* common and often quite unavoidable."

Britain appeared to be out of line with the EEC in the consistent rigour with which it applied VAT to the arts. Only two other countries, Denmark and The Netherlands, levied VAT on cultural services at the standard rate, and even they exercised a measure of discretion.

At a public hearing of the committee last night, Mr Tony Banks, chairman of the Greater London Council arts and recreation committee, repeated his view that the national centres of the arts in London, including the National Theatre and the English National Opera, should be funded wholly by the Government.

"I do not consider it a function of a local authority to fund national centres."

He defended the GLC's decision to increase arts spending for the coming year by 34 per cent and said that in an ideal world it would be higher. An earlier report remommended the spending of a 6p rate on the arts, which today would mean £50m instead of the £9m to be spent by the GLC.

Mr Banks described the level of public spending on the arts as abysmal, compared both with spending on the arts in other countries, *particularly in Europe*, and other public spending. However he admitted that London ratepayers would probably be reluctant if their burden was increased from £9m to £50m.

Mr Banks said that such spending on the arts was a perfectly proper way of spending money. With a lot of uemployment and with considerable deprivation in London it was justifiable on social, political and artistic grounds.

"The GLC has given a dramatic boost to arts funding. It was not easy to get such an increase. We have done our part and I would like to see central government do a lot more", he said.

Referring to the role of private funding for the arts, Mr Banks said the council would not turn down money. It objected to private companies creaming off the most prestigious arts to subsidize and taking the benefits from them.

The arts lobby was weak and therefore did not get sufficient funds, within the lobby there was a disproportionate favouring opera and ballet, he said.

Mr Banks said the GLC would announce soon the allocation of £300,000 in the annual budget to be devoted entirely to the encouragement of ethnic minorities in London.

Arbitration for market forces offer

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The Government's controversial "market forces" pay offer to 520,000 white-collar civil servants, which proposes awards ranging from nothing to 5.5 per cent, is to go to arbitration next month.

It will follow the arbitration hearing of the flexible rostering dispute on the railways which is due to start next Monday at the Railway Staff National Tribunal, chaired by Lord McCarthy.

British Rail and the three unions in the industry will present evidence to the tribunal, which will make the final ruling on rostering for 20,000 train drivers that was at the centre of the recent six-week campaign of strikes by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef).

The National Union of Railwaymen, which has already accepted flexible rostering for the 12,000 guards who are members of the union, will argue at the tribunal that the terms for footplatemen should be exactly the same as for guards.

Aslef representatives are expected to put forward to the tribunal proposals for flexibility around the guaranteed eight-hour day which the union leadership has emphasized, it is not prepared to give up.

The Civil Service arbitration will probably be heard by the middle of next month on disagreed terms of reference, after the failure of Treasury and union negotiators to decide on a formula.

Leaders of the nine Civil Service unions rejected the Government's pay offer out of hand and opted immediately for arbitration. The findings will be binding, with the proviso that the Government will retain the option of going to Parliament to ask for the findings to be overturned of it felt they were not on the national interest.

The Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, headed by Mr David Calcutt, QC, will hear evidence on the unions' 13 per cent claim and the administration's offer, which gives staff no increase at all.

Picket line relaxed at hospital

By David Hewson

Striking porters and canteen staff relaxed their picket line at St Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield, London, Yesterday after complaints that their action was endangering patients.

Mr Anthony Mowan, the hospital administrator, said that over the weekend a cancer patient and a pregnant woman needing specialist treatment were affecte by th dispute. An ambulance carrying the cancer patient refused to cross the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) picket line, while the woman had to be taken to a specialist unit at the Westminster Hospital in a small back-up ambulance because the normal vehicle would not collect her.

The union, which had been allowing all ambulances carrying dialysis, radiotherapy and emergency patients through the picket line, said yesterday it knew nothing of the cases. But Mr Ian Barber, the full-time NUPE official covering the dispute, said that the pickets had now decided to allow all casualty admissions.

Mr Mowan said yesterday that he would not talk to the union until the 25 striking porters and 75 canteen staff had returned to work. He said the dispute was having little effect on the hospital.

The union claims nearly total support from the hospital's 100 catering staff. The porters went on strike on Thursday and were joined by catering staff yesterday.

Catering workers who did not strike were able to feed patients, Mr Mowan said, although canteen facilities for hospital staff were badly affected.

The dispute centres on 28 shift porters who make up a 24-hour pool for all hospital departments. Its establishment is 32 men, but the management has wiped out the four vacancies and last Monday introduced a new roster.

The new working hours affect porters in different ways, but Mr Mowan accepts, to some extent the union's contention that for some of them the new roster means that they will need to work more unsocial hours

Protection of benefits 'will harm low-paid'

By Pat Healy, Social Services correspondent

Changes in the way the Government proposes to protect supplementary benefit against inflation will lead to an average family with two children losing the equivalent of a week's wages in three years' time. That is claimed today by the Shelter Housing Advisory Centre (Shac), hours before the Budget is expected to confirm the new method.

Because of technical changes being introduced in the Government's unified housing benefit scheme next year, pensioners will be no worse off, Shac says. But low income families will suffer losses that will amount to half a week's wages in three year's time for a two-child family with a gross income now of £70 a week.

The figures are the first attempt to assess the impact of the Government proposal to exclude housing costs from the retail price index for the purpose of the annual review of supplementary benefit rates. That proposal is also criticized today by the National Association of Citizen's Advice Bureaux (Nacab) which calculates that at least 10 million people will be adversely affected.

Nacab points out that five million people depend on supplementary benefit, another 3,500,000 receive rent and rate rebated, and other low income families would lose eligibility for benefits based on supplementary benefit allowances.

The actual losses in terms of lowered housing assistance are estimated by Shac to amount to £54 in the first year for a family with one adult earning the average wage of £120 a week, supporting two children and paying a rent of £15 a week. In the third year of the new system, that family would be £100 a year worse off.

DEATH PARENTS ARE JAILED

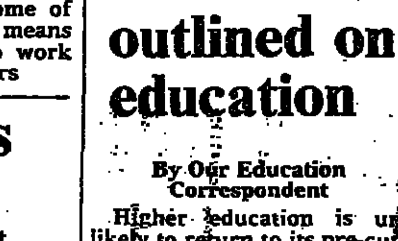
A couple were jailed for manslaughter yesterday after the deaths of their twin daughters, aged three weeks, during an argument.

Their father, Thomas Pearce, aged 22, received three years, and the mother, Christina Theresa Sainsbury, aged 24, was sentenced to 18 months.

Pearce had told Leeds Crown Court that one twin started crying when he tried to get her away from her mother and put her in her cot. He tried to grab the other baby but Sainsbury "was pulling away from me and this happened about two or three times". Both babies suffered brain damage.

Mr Justice Michael Davies told the parents: "You brought these little babies into the world, and you were responsible for them going out of it three weeks after they were born. It is a crime which is appalling in the true sense of the word. At the same time there are features in it which excite compassion. The tragedy is I think you both loved them and did care for them during their short lives."

Pearce, unemployed, of Limerick Close, Hull, and Sainsbury, of Feldane, Hull, separated after the deaths.



Alliance role outlined on education

By Our Education Correspondent

Higher education is unlikely to return to its pre-cuts position under a future SDP-Liberal Alliance government, Mr Tom McNally, Social Democrat MP for Stockport, South, indicated yesterday.

Delivering the Foundation oration at University College, London, Mr McNally said: "The emphasis that any Alliance government is likely to give to the training and educational provisions of the 16-19 age group means that higher education can expect *neither blank cheques nor a* return to the status quo".

Mr McNally indicated, nevertheless, that the Alliance would wish to support the Robbins principle that places in higher education should be available to all those qualified and wishing to take them.

Mr McNally criticized the Government's decision to cut the universities' grant and increase fees for overseas students.

"A policy aimed at economy has already cost the Government £200m for voluntary redundancies", he said, referring to the estimated cost of reductions in university staffs, which the Government has made no commitment to pay.

He continued: "Sir Keith's determination to press ahead with restructuring (the universities) with little or no understanding of the impact *of his policies combines pig*-headedness with myopia — conditions thought hitherto to be found only in No 10 Downing Street."

The Government's policy on overseas students had sent British institutes of higher education "pimping-round the world in pursuit of the privileged, the rich, but essentially second rate."

But Mr McNally gave no promise that a future SDP or Alliance government would seek to reverse present policies.

He simply said that an Alliance government would "wish to find all sectors of higher education with well-thought-out, non-sectional, ides of how best to repair the damage done to the system and give it a long term perspective to the end of the century."

"Whether this would best be done by direct dialogue between the incoming Secretary of State and the various interest groups, or by asking someone to produce a rapid "one-man-Robbins" to form the basis of public debate and ministerial action, I am open to persuasion."

FELL FROM EIGHTH FLOOR

Lift plunge kills three workmen

Three workmen were killed yesterday when a lift they were dismantling from the side of this block of flats fell eight storeys to the pavement. Their foreman tried to save their lives by wedging a forklift truck under the lift cage to take the weight off the men. The accident happened at the West Kensington housing estate, North End Road, Fulham, West London, where flats are being renovated. One worker, Mr Thomas Concannon said the lift appeared to go off its runners at the top of the building. "We all tried to help them, but they were hurt so badly they did not stand a chance," he said. The dead men were named as Mr Paul Creath, aged 38, of West Croft Way, Cricklewood, Mr James O'Neill, aged 51, of Fifth Avenue, Queen's Park, and Mr William Frewer, aged 53, of Northchurch Road, Wembley.

Secret note to jury clears man on appeal

Three judges in the Court of Appeal were applauded yesterday when they quashed a murder conviction against a black Londoner, Mr Newton Rose.

Mr Rose, aged 21, a decorator, of Olinda Road, Stoke Newington, north London, was sentenced to life imprisonment ar the Central Criminal Court last December for the murder of Mr Tony Donnelly, a National Front supporter. He was found guilty by a majority verdict of 10 to two.

Three of his friends, Mr Ian Henry, aged 21, manager, of Meridian Walk, Tottenham; Mr Orville Alexander Johnson, aged 21, unemployed, of Reighton Road, Clapton, and Mr Michael Carson Clarke, aged 20, unemployed, of Scarborough Road, Leytonstone, were convicted of attempting to pervert the course of justice and sentenced to six months. Their convictions were also quashed.

Mr Rose will remain in custody until this morning in case the Crown seeks leave to appeal to the House of Lords. The other three were released on bail.

The main ground for the appeal was that at the trial Judge Clarke had acted wrongly in secretly giving the jury a deadline after taking seven hours to reach a verdict.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Stephen Brown, said the judge's action was "a grave material irregularity, which we deplore".

The appeal judges were told that Judge Clarke's deadline message was passed to the jury at 5.45pm via Mr Philip Spencer, the court clerk. It said if they did not reach a decision in the next 20 minutes they would be discharged.

Five minutes after the deadline elapsed they announced that they had originally miscounted the votes. and returned the majority verdicts.

Lord Lane said the judge had acted wrongly in giving instructions to the jury without making it known publicly.

A few days later, Lord Lane, said Judge Clark wrote to the lawyers involved telling them of his action.

Science report

Universe may end in a whimper

By the Staff of "Nature"

The Universe, now commonly thought to have begun with a big bang, will on the same assumptions end in a whimper as a sea of material particles no more exciting than electrons. Moreover, so far apart are they, that they are unlikely even to collide with one another. However, that end-point is a long way off, probably lifetimes.

That is what might be called the orthodox conclusion of a study of the cosmological consequences of the recognition in the past few years that the particles of nuclear matter called protons may not, against previous expectations, be indefinitely stable.

The study has been carried out by Duane A Dicus and John R Letaw, of the University of Texas, Doris C Teplitz, of Maryland University, and Vigdor L Teplitz, of surprisingly the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The possibility that protons, the electrically charged particles that are the nuclei of hydrogen atoms, may not after all be stable has been suggested by new theories of how different kinds of material particles are related to one another.

Although it has from the outset been appreciated that the cosmological implications of such an instability would be profound, they have not so far been calculated in detail.

It is also clear that such instability of protons must for practical purposes be negligible. Experiments have shown that the lifetime of the proton cannot be on average, less than a million million million million million years. At least three experiments (two in the United States and one in India) are being under taken in the hope of extending that limit a thousand times.

For cosmologists the obvious implications of proton instability are that all particles of nuclear matter will eventually turn into less substantial particles, ultimately electrons. The calculations now des cribed are the first to show how and when that would be accomplished.

One of the complications that have to be considered is the way energy released by the conversion of protons (and other particles of nuclear matter) would help to supply stars with a modest amount of energy even when their thermonuclear fuel was exhausted.

The conclusion is that in such a rundown Universe the end point at which all matter had been converted into electrons lies at least 10,000 times further off than the average lifetime of the proton. Given the expansion of the Universe between now and then, the electrons of which it will ultimately be made will be so widely separated that they will have a negligible influence on one another.

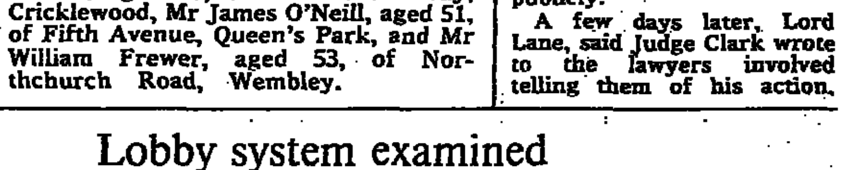
The authors of the research cannot, however, be dogmatic about the conclusion because of the doubt they share with all other cosmologists about the future expansion of the Universe. There is no way of telling from observations whether the expansion will continue indefinitely or, alternatively, eventually be halted by the gravitational attraction of one part for another.

The second possibility has ironically been given a new lease of life by a development in the theory of the particles of matter linked with the prediction that protons may be unstable, the possibility that the particles of matter called neutrinos, hitherto supposed to be immaterial, may have sufficient mass to hold the Universe together.

If that were the case the result would be that the Universe would oscillate, *with one phase of expansion* being followed by an equivalent period of contraction.

It does emerge, however, that if protons are unstable the alternating phases of expansion and contraction of such a bouncing Universe would not be symmetrical, and that at each successive expansion phase the maximum radius of the Universe would increase.

Source: *Astrophysical journal*, January 1, 1982 (Vol 252, p1).



Lobby system examined

Yes, or then again no, Minister

By John Witherow

How can the Prime Minister publicly support a statement by one of her senior cabinet colleagues and at the same time signal to the media without actually speaking to them that she was displeased with it?

On February 1 Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons, made a gloomy speech about Britain's economic prospects which contrasted sharply with the brighter prognostications of Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe. The next day the Prime Minister told the Commons that the speech was so good "I might have written it myself."

But on February 3 the press reported that Mrs Thatcher's genuine reaction ranged from displeasure to rage. Journalists had been given this impression by her press secretary through the secretive and non-attributable "lobby" system in Parliament, which was investigated in a Panorama programme last night entitled "Sources Close to The Prime Minister . . .".

The programme maintained that Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet was the "leakiest" Conservative one of modern times.

It identified the "deep throat" of Mrs Thatcher's government as Bernard Ingham, a former Labour councillor and now her press secretary who regulates the offficial flow of information. In the event of a build up to a nuclear war, Mr Ingham would take on the formidable powers of Director General of the BBC, of ITV, head of local radio, the editors of Fleet Street newspapers and editor in chief of the Press Association.

Information affecting the lives of millions of people has been kept secret from the public, Panorama argued. Ministers can refuse to answer questions on more than 100 subjects in the Commons and were capable of rigging question time using pliant back-benchers to ask prearranged questions designed to show the minister in the best light.

Lord Croham, who as Sir Douglas Allen was head of the Home Civil Service, told Panorama that Britain probably possessed the most *secretive system in the Western world*.

Peter Hennessy, a former journalist with *The Times* who recently identified Government telephone tapping of journalists as far back as 1946, described the lobby system as "the real cancer of British journalism" where *independence* was traded for a supply of information.

One of the more amusing reflections on the Government's control of information and influence of the public came from Sir Angus Maude, until last September Paymaster General and co-*ordinator of Government* information. He had produced a list of phrases for use by ministers in speeches and writings which included such statements as "what we're paid depends on what we produce" and there is "no such thing as a good day's pay for a bad day's work".

Haughey's fate in the hands of a silent MP

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The power play for the crucial votes that will decide the Irish *Republic's* next Prime Minister involved a series of meetings at Leinster House with five left wing deputies yesterday.

But last night it was not clear who will be forming the republic's next minority government and it may not be known which way the important votes will swing until the Dail meets today.

Mr Tony Gregory, the Independent Community MP for Dublin Central, whose support, together with that of Mr Neil Blaney, Independent Fianna Fail, would ensure that Mr Charles Haughey, the Fianna Fail Opposition leader, forms the next admin-*istration, has* decided how he will vote. Tantalizingly he refused to reveal his mind.

Mr Gregory had a further meeting with Dr Garrett FitzGerald yesterday, at the request of the outgoing Prime Minister. Dr FitzGerald also met Mr Jim Kemmy, Independent Socialist, and the three MPs from Sinn Fein, the Workers Party. He must ensure the votes of all five, plus the support of the Labour Party, if he is to remain in office and his moves indicate how tenaciously he is fighting despite the odds favouring Mr Haughey.

The state of the parties when the Dail meets is Fianna Fail 81, Fine Gael 63, Labour 15, and independents 7.

Mr Gregory was elected on a platform calling for urgent measures to revitalize the inner city area of his Dublin constituency, and it is probably the party that offers the best deal on this problem that will win his support and form the next government.

According to Mr Gregory both party leaders have promised to nationalize a 27 acre site which the Port and Dock Board had planned to use for a large commercial development.

☐ An Official Unionist delegation led by Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the party, met Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, at Stormont yesterday, in what is regarded as probably the last talks with Mr Prior before he finalizes his White Paper on the future government of Northern Ireland.

Beforehand Mr Molyneaux said he was opposed to what has bcome known as "rolling devolution", the setting up of a body with limited powers which would be reexamined in accordance with the measure of agreement reached by *the parties involved*.

"The only reason for having it is not to provide what we want, namely a devolved government but a talking shop, an assembly without any power," he said.

☐ Father Denis Faul, a chaplain at the Maze prison, urged young people to leave the IRA because their lives were at *risk*.

They were putting themselves at the mercy of senseless and reckless people who indulged in lynch law, he said, before the funeral of a victim of the IRA.

RECOVERY PLEDGE BY WHITELAW

Mr William Whitelaw last night launched the Conservative campaign in the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election with an assurance that economic recovery was on the way.

The Home Secretary told the adoption meeting of Mr Gerry Malone, the Conservative candidate: "In the teeth of the worst *recession the* world has known for two generations, we have faced *up to realities*, never fudged facts, and have laid the foundations for what will be, if we have the courage to hold to this course, that enduring and decisive economic revival that has eluded us for so many years".

Mr Ray Jenkins, the SDP-Liberal Alliance candidate, launched his *campaign* with an attack on Labour, saying the party would "sweep under the carpet" its internal differences over the Militant Tendency until after the poll on March 25.

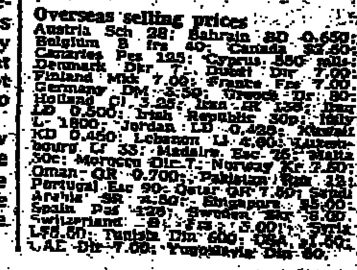
Mr Jenkins said that Mr Pat Wall's speech calling for the abolition of the monarchy and the sacking of generals, *police* chiefs and judges showed the "slide and slip to the Left" within the Labour Party, despite the Bishop's Stortford truce.

Labour's Mr David Wiseman told a separate press conference: "I am extremely angry at the comments of Pat wSall. I certainly do not believe they are anything to do with the Labour Party."

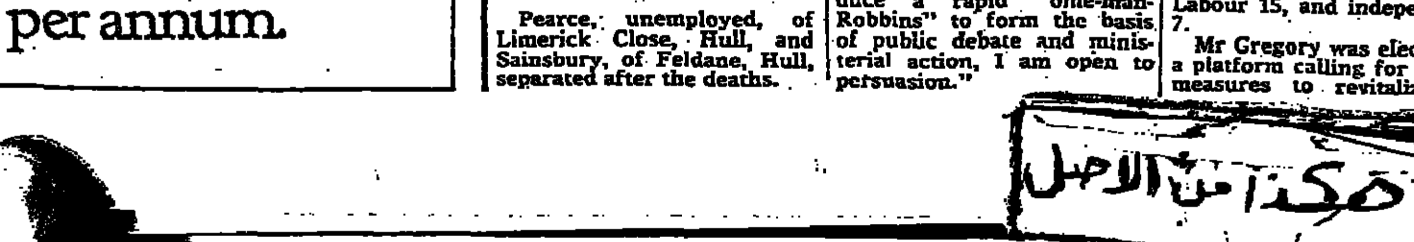
Turning to the Glasgow campaign, he accused the Government of pursuing "the economics of the madhouse and the social values of the poorhouse".

Slip delays trains

A Landslip near Chippenham, Wiltshire delayed trains between London, Bath and Bristol.



Overseas selling prices



£35,000 'golden handshake' for Joe Gormley

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Joe Gormley, the retiring moderate president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who is at the centre of a continuing political controversy, is to receive a "golden handshake" of about £35,000.

The payment is an ex-gratia lump sum made up of three times his annual pension, and it is being recommended to the NUM national executive by the union's powerful finance committee. The £25,000-a-year president, aged 65, will receive the cash tax-free.

That payment, unprecedented in size in the labour movement, is only part of a generous retirement package that is almost certain to be approved by miners' leaders when Mr Gormley bids farewell at his final executive meeting in Workington in two days' time. The union leader, known affectionately as "battered cherub", will be given the Jaguar in which he has been chauffered round for the last few years.

He will also be allowed to stay in his NUM-owned luxury home in Sudbury-on-Thames for the rest of his life at a peppercorn rent. The house, complete with swimming pool, will then revert to the union.

There could be a move by discontented left-wingers to block the handsome retirement package at Thursday's executive meeting. Mr Jack Collins, Kent area secretary of the NUM, had protested by letter and Mr Joe Whelan, secretary of the Nottinghamshire area, last night described the golden handshake as "a bloody insult to the miners".

Left-wingers are still furious with Mr Gormley over an article he wrote for the *Daily Express* on the eve of a pithead ballot two months ago, in which he advised miners to ignore the unanimous recommendation of their national executive and accept a 9.5 per cent pay offer rather than go on strike.

The NUM president survived subsequent censure moves demanding his resignation by a single vote as the dominant moderate majority on his executive closed ranks in his support, but the issue is still live. Since that vote, pits in Nottinghamshire voted 17-15 to raise the resignation demand again, though Mr Lawrence Daly the union's general secretary has told the area's leaders that the matter has been dealt with.

However, any move against the golden handshake is unlikely to succeed not only because Mr Gormley can muster an executive majority, but because all the union's other full-time officials stand to gain by the same cash arrangements when they retire.

That is because the £35,000 payout to the president is based on a formula enshrined in the coalminers' own pension scheme. When they retire, they receive a tax-free, ex-gratia payment of 156 weeks' pension, and this principle has for some years been operated without publicity in the NUM on the basis that "what's good for the men is good for the officials".

NUM officials' pensions are based on reckonable years of service to the union, and in Mr Gormley's case it is authoritatively estimated that he is entitled to a pension of some 46 per cent of his existing salary of about £25,000 a year. That would be approximately £12,000 giving an estimated handshake of £35,000. The actual sum is not specified in the finance committee minutes.

The finance committee decision was taken in private last week at a meeting attended by Mr Gormley, the vice-president — his long-time political opponent — Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of the Scottish miners; Mr George Rees, secretary of the Welsh miners, also a Communist; Mr Trevor Bell, the white-collar section leader and Mr Jack Jones, president of the Leicestershire coalfield, both moderates.

Mr Gormley is due to retire on April 4, and his militant successor, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area, takes over the following day. Mr Scargill and the other two Yorkshire executive members, Mr Owen Briscoe and Mr John Weaver, have been instructed by their area council not to attend any farewell function to pay tribute to the outgoing president.

They, and perhaps others, are therefore expected to boycott an executive dinner being held in Mr Gormley's honour in a Workington hotel on Wednesday.

Police chief welcomes security firms' aid

From John Chartres

Britain's police service can no longer "go it alone" in the fight against increasing crime, Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday.

Mr Anderton, who had formally opened what is claimed to be the first "fully automated central station" operated by a commercial security company, said the task of crime prevention was now beyond ordinary police resources.

Displaying a very different attitude towards commercial security companies from that exhibited by many chief constables in recent years, Mr Anderton said: "My officers and I need all the help we can get from the ordinary citizen who shows he cares, and from security companies with such an enormous part to play.

"In much the same way the owners of houses and business premises of every kind recognize only too well just how vulnerable they are, and how limited is the physical protection patrolling police officers can give them; so they need to build their own defences.

"There was a time when the regular police imagined they could cope with all crime and anti-social behaviour and rather resented the growth of security organizations", he went on.

"But not any more. We are at war against crime and the police 'infantry' welcome every technical support which adds to the weight of their armour."

Referring to the 48 per cent increase in crime in his area in the past seven years, Mr Anderton said: "The trouble today is that there are not enough cavalry in the form of uniformed police officers to come to the rescue when the trumpet call goes out."

Mr Anderton was speaking at the opening of the new and computerized central station to be operated in Manchester by ADT Security Systems, a multinational company which has 200,000 clients in the United States, Europe and the Middle East, including 10,000 in the United Kingdom.

The Manchester centre serves clients in the North-west of England and the Midlands, and the facilities will include another automated system in London next year, so that clients throughout the mainland will be linked to it.



A Pankhurst's museum appeal

Miss Helen Pankhurst, at 17, great grand-daughter of Emmeline Pankhurst, launching a national appeal for £500,000 to establish a museum and women's centre at 60 and 62 Nelson Street, Manchester, the birthplace of thr suffragette movement. Nelson Street was Emmeline Pankhurst's home, and in 1903 she founded the Women's Social and Political Union from there. Today the houses, which are Grade II listed buildings and two of Manchester's few remaining Georgian buildings, are boarded up and empty.

Helen Pankhurst, a student at the Atlantic College in Wales, is the grand-daughter of Emmeline Pankhurst's daughter Sylvia. Helping her to launch the appeal was Lord Brockway, aged 94, and one of the few people still living to have met Mrs Pankhurst.

"When I first knew her she was rather subordinate to her husband, Richard, and then quite suddenly she emerged as a tremendously extrovert, dynamic person herself," he said.

Power failure 'lessons learnt'

From our correspondent Bristol

Emergency procedures for power failures need improving in the South-west of England, according to a report issued yesterday by the South Western Electricity Board. The board has accepted recommendations made by an internal panel which investigated 6,000 faults in the region caused by a freak blizzard in December.

Several thousand homes were left without power for up to a week, which led to complaints from local MPs. Most faults were caused by the weight of ice and snow on overhead lines or by high winds bringing down the lines.

The report said that communications between consumers and boards switchboards were poor and only two-thirds of callers could get through. The board now plans to set up 13 emergency units in the region to help compile information from consumers

Staff will be given extra training so that more of them can be assigned to emergency repair work on overhead cables.

Immigrant families separated by red tape

By Lucy Hodges

Research by the government-funded immigrants' advisory service shows that many wives and children of British immigrants are wrongly being turned away because of discrepancies in their applications.

The research, presented to a House of Commons select committee yesterday, examined 45 Bangladeshi cases of dependants of people settled here being refused entry. The researchers felt that 31 of the cases were genuine and 11 were mostly so. They thought only three were not genuine.

Mr John Ennals, director of the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service, told the subcommittee examining immigration from the Indian sub-continent that he hoped many of the refusals could be reversed.

So far three had been reversed, and he was hopeful for another family being interviewed by the British High Commission in Dacca.

One of the three cases concerned Mrs Muhibun Nessa, who wanted to bring her four children to join her husband here. She was rejected because the authorities were not convinced the family was related to Mr Nessa.

The researchers, Mr Zahirul Chowdhury and Mr Ken Browne, visited their home in Bangladesh, questioned the family and found that everything they said tallied with their application. Moreover they found British-bought gifts which could not have been bought locally. Photographs and a marriage certificate on the wall further convinced them.

The new evidence was put to an immigration appeal tribunal and the family was allowed in. The other two families were admitted after fresh applications had been made to the entry clearance officers.

The research was carried out last year on a grant from the Commission for Racial Equality. Mr Ennals agreed that the methods used by immigration officers at the high commission in Dacca had got better, but there was still room for improvement.

He recommended that interviews with applicants should be recorded and said that adjudicators who heard appeals in this country against refusals of entry abroad, should visit the Indian sub-continent.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Radio calls for Carol Thatcher

Miss Carol Thatcher, the Prime Minister's daughter, yesterday started a new job as presenter of a radio phone-in programme for the London Broadcasting Company.

Yesterday she joined a daily phone-in show, broadcast from the Ideal Homes Exhibition and will take over the 10 pm to 1 am Saturday night programme, *Night Line*.

After her appointment Miss Thatcher, aged 28, had said that she would not be drawn into arguments about her mother.

Yesterday she started by dealing with a caller complaining about the use of background music on television nature programmes. Other topics discussed were the London Transport strike due tomorrow and the selection of Mr Pat Wall as Labour candidate for Bradford North.

School prayers for fire victims

The two teenagers who died in a fire at a disco party in a former stable loft in Tower Street, Rye, East Sussex, on Saturday night were named yesterday as Nigel Baker, aged 13, of Ferry Road, Rye, and Sarah Higgins, aged 14, of Fyrsway, Fairlight, near Rye.

A third pupil at Thomas Peacocke School, Rye, Matthys Van Ast, aged 14, is receiving treatment for severe burns. Prayers were said for the three at school assembly yesterday.

Police reinstated

Five Humberside drug squad policemen who were acquitted by a Crown Court jury at York last weekend of drugs offences were reinstated today by Mr David Hall, the Chief Constable. They had been suspended for more than two years.

Free fall victim named

A skydiver who was killed when his parachute failed to open after jumping from an aircraft at 10,000 ft on Sunday with the Spreadeagles free fall parachute club on Sunday was named yesterday as Mr Michael Moreau, aged 34, of Charlton Road, Shepperton, Middlesex, who was married with two children.

Scarman appeal for community policing defended

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir James Crane, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, last night defended the "community policing principles advocated by Lord Scarman in his report on the Brixton riots.

He told Cardiff Business Club: "Effectiveness in policing depends on harnessing the interests of others". The end result of effective policing should be public satisfaction. He said Lord Scarman offered a chance to reexamine policing objectives and methods of tackling crime, to see whether fitted together and were what the public wanted.

"Lord Scarman offers us an agenda for practical ways in which more effective policing can be developed and public support for the police harnessed through improved recruitment, training and local consultations about objectives and methods."

A public debate conducted on a conflict between so-called hard and soft policing was misleading and even irrelevant. Both had their place, he argued.

"A procedure for consultation about policing needs to be directed towards partnership in preventing crime and maintenance of a peaceful and harmonious community, or it will be ineffective.

"The police service at every rank needs to recognize that a serious anti-crime strategy means a conscious pulling together of the tactics of law enforcement and community support. Neither will succeed without the other."

Sir James did not deny the spontaneity of much of last year's disorders, "but I believe that among the contributory factors has been the history of attempts by extremist groups, both right and left, to bring violence to our streets, for example by marches of demonsrations. Nor would I discount the insidious effect of their propaganda".

The rhetoric commonly employed was the language of intolerance and violence. "If such views are reported on or reacted to unthinkingly they give the impression of a detectable eagerness to find a potential for disorder, where it does not nor need not exist," he added.

His comments reflect the clash between Lord Scarman and a senior police officer about the Brixton report.

Mr Leslie Walker, deputy assistant Commissioner in charge of south London police, said last month that the report had put the Metropolitan Police in a dilemma. Mr Walker referred on London Weekend Television's *The London Programme* to Lord Scarman's examination of saturation policing.

"He says a police operation of that sort will at times be essential in order to contain the crime rate, but if likely to lead to a riot the police should withdraw.

"What I would like to see his Lordship to say is what he thinks we should do when the sheer weight of crime itself is threatening public tranquillity," Mr Walker said.

Jonathan Player



Flying the flags: Children at the Commonwealth Institute, London, about to release 46 balloons, one for each member nation, in celebration of Commonwealth Day yesterday.

TUC pledges support for teachers' action

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The TUC's local government coordinating committee yesterday gave full support to the two main teachers' unions' decision to take industrial action from Thursday in an attempt to force employers to submit their pay claim to arbitration.

Mr Alan Fisher, chairman of the committee and general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "The action by the teachers' unions in England and Wales is vitally important for all local government workers who have not yet settled their pay claim for the coming year.

"Local authority and other public service employers must recognize that if strikes are to be avoided in our essential services, they must accept the need of arbitration when negotiations have broken down."

The coordinating committee agreed that all local government unions would take no action that might impede the effectiveness of the teachers' action.

The National Union of Teachers (NUT) and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers have called on members not to supervise pupils during the midday break and to refuse to take part in staff or parent meetings after school hours.

The National Association of Head Teachers is calling on its members to do nothing to minimize the effect of that action, and has predicted that as a result many schools will have to close during the lunch-hour, or for even longer.

The NUT said last night that so far four local authorities, including one Tory county council, had indicated, informally, that they would be prepared to support the teachers in their demand to go to arbitration. They are Oxfordshire, the Inner London Education Authority, Nottingham, and Leeds.

Barnsley and Northamptonshire are understood to be considering giving their support. Mr Jack Morrish, chairman of Northamptonshire's education committee, said he would do everything he could to persuade the county council to go to arbitration.

The NUT has promised to call off its industrial action in those authorities which make a public statement of their support. The union emphasized yesterday that the statement must be an explicit, formal commitment by the council. It also wanted authorities to call on their appropriate local authority association urgently to reconsider their position on arbitration.

The teachers claim that pay negotiations broke down last week after the employers refused to improve on their initial offer of a 3.4 per cent increase from April 1. The teachers have been demanding an increase of 11 to 12 per cent.

However, the employers maintain that negotiations have barely begun, and that there is therefore no question, at this stage, of referring the claim to arbitration. They want further discussions, they say. The teachers reply that a 3.4 per cent offer is not a basis for serious negotiations.

Authors get more in lending right changes

By Kenneth Gosling

Details of the revised Public Lending Right scheme, the method by which authors will be paid for the loan of their works from public libraries, were published as a Government White Paper yesterday.

The most important change form the draft scheme circulated last summer concerns the upper limit on earnings. Originally proposed as a maximum of £500 annually a book, that is now to be £5,000 annually for any author. That meets objections that certain best-selling writers would have done extremely well at the expense of less popular authors.

It is hoped the White Paper will be debated and approved by Parliament before Easter. The first payments are expected to be made late next year from a central fund of £2m.

Another amendment concerns the number of pages a book needs to qualify. The minimum requirement was originally 48 pages, except for books of poetry and drama, which had a qualifying number of 24. It is now proposed to change that to 32 because the original figure would have excluded a number of shorter books for children.

One of the contentious issues raised initially was reciprocity: The West Germans, for example, make some payments to British authors. The complex question of reciprocal arrangements will, however, be considered later.

Authors eligible for payment are those living in the United Kingdom or EEC citizens. A registrar was appointed last autumn and the registration procedure should start later this year, with library sampling of loans beginning early next year.

Welcoming the publication of the scheme, the Society of Authors said its implementation had been beset by delays since the Public Lending Right Act was published in 1979.

Pressure for a scheme to compensate authors for books borrowed from public libraries began more than 30 years ago. The late Sir Alan Herbert was a leading figure in the campaign.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Anger over patients on the run

Residents of a Nottinghamshire village have been angered by the disclosure that a dangerous mental patient who absconded from an open hospital had been transferred from Rampton top security hospital only three days earlier.

Gordon Mallett, aged 48, who has a mental age of ten and a history of violence towards women is the second Rampton patient to abscond from Balderton Psychiatric Hospital near Newark, Nottinghamshire within five months. The first, Rodney Harrison, kidnapped a housewife in October and was jailed for 14 years. Mallett was sent to Rampton for robbery but last Thursday was moved to Eastdale Unit at Balderton for rehabilitation. The second escape brought protest from Balderton villagers who are trying to stop dangerous offenders being sent to the hospital.

Pope to ordain deaf priest

One of the 12 men due to be ordained by the Pope when he visits Heaton Park, Manchester, on May 31 is almost totally deaf (John Chartres writes). He is the Rev Peter McDonough, aged 26, from Salford, who is studying at the English college in Valladolid, Spain.

Mr McDonough, a deacon of the Salford diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, was born deaf, attended a special school in Yorkshire and took a national diploma in engineering at Salford College of technology in 1975 before studying for the priesthood.

BMA backs stockbrokers

The *British Medical Journal* carries a whole-page advertisement this week offering the professional services of British Medical Association's stockbrokers to members (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

The association which has always disapproved of any advertising by doctors, sees no paradox in encouraging it in another profession. "We certainly would not allow advertising of this type for a medical man, but what other professional men do is entirely their own business," a spokesman said today.

£4,000 fraud by BR man

Sydney Edwards, a British Rail shop officeman, obtained £4,132 in two years by submitting false time sheets and claiming overtime, magistrates at Tower Bridge, London, were told yesterday.

Edwards of Sandown Road, South Norwood, South London, admitted two charges of forgery, theft by deception and two charges of false accounting. He also asked for a further 138 offences to be taken into consideration. He was remanded on bail and will be sentenced on April 5.

Daughter saved in bridge fall

Mr Robert Walker, aged 43, of Darley Avenue, Bobbers Mill, Nottingham, suffered a fractured spine and leg injuries after saving his daughter, Alison, aged eight, when they fell 40 ft from a wooden footbridge over a railway line at Bobbers Mill yesterday when planks gave way.

Mr Walker is in intensive care after an emergency operation in the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham. British Rail said the bridge had been closed for investigation.

Truth drug clash in death case

Noisy scenes erupted in Leicester Crown Court yesterday when a convicted killer suggested that three prison officers accused of murdering Barry Prosser should take a truth drug.

Spectators in the public gallery clapped and shouted: "Well done, lad" when one witness, Patrick Galvin said he was willing to take a truth drug if the three officers, who deny the murder, did so too.

The outburst brought a sharp rebuke from Mr Justice Skinner, who said: "I want no more demonstrations like that at all."

Galvin made the offer after defence counsel suggested he was not telling the truth when he alleged that he saw the three accused, Mr Melvin Jackson, aged 33, Mr Eric Smith, aged 33, and Mr Howard Price, aged 25, going towards Prosser's cell hours before he was found dead in Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, in August, 1980.

It was eight months later at the inquest in Birmingham that Galvin first told that he had seen the three accused returning red-faced from Prosser's cell. He told the court that was because he feared for his life.

Prosser, a father of two children and a self-employed carpenter from Sedgley, West Midlands, died from shock caused by a ruptured stomach and perforated gullet. He was on remand for criminal damage. The trial continues today.

Nott saves warships from cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Navy's two big amphibious assault ships, Fearless and Intrepid, which last year's defence review said should be phased out, have been saved, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, announced yesterday.

The Royal Marines, who would rely on the 12,000-ton ships in wartime, welcomed the news last night. But the Navy has mixed feelings over the decision, which was foreshadowed in *The Times* last week.

Fearless is 17 years old and Intrepid 15, and there are no plans to replace them. There can therefore be only a limited future for the kind of amphibious capability they provide.

Naval officers would have preferred to use the annual £3m it will cost to keep them afloat to retain the carrier Invincible, instead of selling her to Australia.

Fearless and Intepid will also continue to take turns with each other to provide sea training for officer cadets from Dartmouth. Two of the 6,000-ton county class destroyers were due to take over training duties for the Dartmouth cadets after the demise of Fearless and Intrepid.

Last night's statement indicated only that the two destroyers would continue in service for the time being, pending a final decision.

AUEW election

Struggle for a growing power base

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

By the end of this month, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will have elected a new general secretary. Today 805,350 voting papers will be sent from the union's Peckham headquarters in south London for a postal ballot to decide the successor to Sir John Boys, the veteran Scottish anti-Communist, salvationist and former Labour Party chairman, who has held the job for seven years.

The AUEW general secretaryship is now one of the dozen or so most influential jobs in British trade unioism and it is largely Sir John who has made it so. The old Amalgamated Society of Engineers originally had a part-time president and a full-time general secretary. In more recent times the president, as in the National Union of Mineworkers, has been the main spokesman for his members.

That is still so but Sir Hohn has managed to run the job in more or less equal partnership with the two presidents with whom he has worked, Mr Hugh Scanlon and now Mr Terence Duffy.

The union, in fact, pays its two chief officers the samd salary of £12,167 per year. The AUEW rule 15 lays down that the general secretary may take one hour for lunch, but should otherwise work on union business from 9 am to 5 pm and should be fined £6 if he fails to send out contribution cards to branches at least four weeks before the first meeting of the year.

More weightily, the general secretary is responsible for recruiting and controlling *the union's staff and editing* the union's journal. He has the right to speak at executive meetings but not to vote.

Sir John played a prominent role in the negotiations with the Engineering Employers Federation which settled the crippling two-day strikes in 1979. In the absence of Mr Duffy, he led the union in the weekend negotiations which halted the strike that nearly closed BL cars last year. And he is the first general secretary of the AUEW in memory to hold one of the union's four seats on the TUC general council.

This month's contest is between Mr Gavin Laird, the union's Scottish executive member, and Mr Kenneth Brett, one of the two assistant general secretaries. Each has the backing of an organized electoral machine. Mr Laird is on the Labour Party right while Mr Brett enjoys the support of the Communist-Left Labour alliance which makes up the AUEW's opposition faction.

A reform agreed this year and originally proposed by Mr Laird means that this will be the first poll in which election addresses will be sent to 'members' homes instead of to branch secretaries, which meant that most members never saw them.

As one of the leaders of the union's dominant group Mr Laird starts as clear favourite, even though in the first ballot last autumn Mr Brett topped the poll among ten candidates, including Mr Gerry Russell, another executive member.

The general secretaryship is the key job in a long list of local and national posts being contested. Among others are the executive jobs in the Midlands and Manchester and Wales and the West, where sitting moderates Mr Kenneth Cure and Mr John Weakley are defending their seats against left-wingers Mr Stanley Cole and Mr Ronald Street. Another is a national organizers post where Mr Harry Cutts is mounting a left-wing challenge to Mr William Timms.

Laird: Plea for unity

For a man entering the election as the moderates' standard bearer, Mr Laird had an impeccable upbringing in that elite nursery of militancy, Clydeside trade unionism.

One of a family of seven, he left high school in his native Clydebank, as a fitter and joined the Young Communist League. He left the YCL disillusioned by the Soviet Union's treatment of Eastern Europe and after a change of perspective which he attributes to six years travelling the world as a merchant navy engineer.

Mr Laird was well known as an able and articulate convener at Singer, where he led a successful six-week strike. He became Scottish regional officer in 1971 and rapidly began recruiting in oil-related industries, helping to transform the Highland branch into one of 4,000.

Within four years he had defeated Mr James Airlie and Mr James Reid, the union's leading Scottish left-wingers, both fresh from their triumphs at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

Mr Laird, a member of the TUC general council, is one of a select group of trade unionists who belong to the list of public appointees.

A former member of the Highland and Islands Development Board, he was a member of the Scott Inquiry into public service pensions and played a key role in swinging the inquiry against the abolition of index linking.

Mr Laird's responsibilities include steel, where he has been one of the leading union proponents of the McGregor strategy, and energy.

He defines his main aim as promoting amalgamation of the AUEW with other unions and ensuring that engineering craftsmen win their fair share of the career opportunities offered by new technology. He is a pragmatic official who believes strongly that the present leadership is in tune with the overwhelming majority of members.

"I think that is illustrated by what happened in the BL dispute where we told the members that while we supported them, we believed we had gone as far as we could in negotiations and made a firm recommendation to that effect."

On Mr Tebbit's employment Bill, he says: "The AUEW will not be found wanting but nor will it be running two steps ahead of everyone else as in the fight against the 1971 Industrial Relations Act. While the rest of the movement came out of that period financially stronger, the AUEW spent £8m and became paupers."

Mr Laird is 49 and is married with one daughter.

Brett: Hard line on pay

Mr Brett was born the youngest of eight children, the son of an AEU member. He joined the union at 15 and was for five years a self-confessed "rebel without a cause".

Convinced by a factory charge hand of the importance of trade unions, he worked in a succession of Manchester engineering factories and was dismissed from more than one for militancy. He was a senior shop steward for ten years at Warden Goldstone in Salford.

Mr Brett, who has been a member of the Communist Party since 1944, was a lay TUC delegate between 1963 and 1967 and would return each September from Congress and write to all 144 branches in his district ensuring that he attended a meeting of each to give a report.

With a solid local base established, Mr Brett travelled the country in 1967 as unofficial election agent for Mr Hugh Scanlon, who won the union's presidency with the support of a left wing opposition movement.

The national impact of the campaign helped Mr Brett to be elected assistant general secretary straight from the shop floor the following January.

As the executive moved to the right in the 1970s, Mr Brent and Mr Bob Wright, his fellow assistant general secretary, became more isolated at the top of the union. Both men were barred by the executive from attending its meetings in 1977 and two months ago Mr Brett was also banned from the twice-yearly meetings of the union's sponsored MP.

Mr Brett is the union official directly responsible for education and is a tutor on many one-week residential courses for shop stewards.

Asked how he could work with a politically hostile executive, he says: "I would function to the best of my ability in accordance with the rules of the union." He says he would not allow himself to be a "prisoner" of the executive.

Mr Brett says he wants the union to present a "national unity on behalf of our members on wages and conditions". In practice, that would mean taking a tougher stand than in negotiations with the Engineers Employers Federation.

On Mr Tebbit's Bill, Mr Brett says: "I would like to see the union in the fore front and not at the back of the fight against the Bill as we were under Scanlon's presidency against the Industrial Relations Act."

Mr Brett is 59 and is married with a daughter and two grandchildren. *He is a universal miller by trade.*

Bomber link with royal visit

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Extremists who planted an incendiary device in a government building in Cardiff were being hunted last night. The police had been alerted after an organization calling itself the Welsh Liberation Army had telephoned warnings to the Samaritans and to Harlech Television.

The device ignited and caused minor damage to a room in the agricultural department of the Welsh Office in St Agnes Avenue.

Det Chief Supt Don Carey, head of the South Wales CID, said the device bore similarities to two incendiary bombs discovered at Pontypridd and Cardiff last October while the Prince and Princess of Wales were touring the principality. Then, a group calling itself the Workers' Army of the Welsh Republic said it was starting a campaign to free Wales of all aspects of English cultural, economic and political rule.

Bombers, under one name or another, have carried out 13 attacks over the past two years. More by luck than judgement they have not killed anyone. Once a fire bomb failed to explode after being placed inside the home of Mr Nicolas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, just two feet from where his son was sleeping.

Bomb protest at air base

About twenty anti-nuclear protestors have set up a peace camp outside the American Air Force base at Burtonwood, Cheshire, which is said to house atomic weapons. Mr John Wood, the demonstration's organizer, said: "We expect to be there for several months."

A similar demonstration has been staged at the Greenham Common American base in Berkshire for the past year.

Brain damage caused by a headache test, QC says

A hospital test to find the cause of headaches left Mr Clarence Sankey, an engineer, with brain damage, virtually bed ridden, and with no interest in life, a High Court judge in London was told yesterday.

Mr Sankey, aged 62, was admitted to the Westminster Hospital for observation after suffering from worsening headaches for 10 years, his council, Mr Brian Higgs, QC, said.

The test, involving an operation to check the precise course of blood vessels, should never have been carried out, because there was clear evidence his headaches were linked to a cause similar to migraine, which meant the test was "unnecessary and wholly academic". Mr Higgs said.

There was also a significantly higher risk involved for Mr Sankey because he suffers from high blood pressure, Mr Higgs told Mr Justice Tudor Evans.

Mr Sankey, of Hammon Close, Hampton, is suing the Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority, claiming damages alleging negligence over the test carried out seven years ago. Negligence is denied.

Before the operation, Mr Sankey, who worked as a machinist at the Royal British Legion poppy factory in Richmond, was an active man who was devoted to his wife and grandchildren, Mr Higgs said.

He had not wanted to sign the consent form for the operation, but had been persuaded to sign by his wife, after a doctor had assured her there was no need to worry.

The result of the test, Mr Higgs said, was "absolutely disastrous". "Mr Sankey spends his time in bed or in a chair doing nothing. He has lost all interest in everything, including food and his grandchildren. He is unable to wash or dress himself."

Counsel contended that the hospital had been "on the wrong track" after X-rays had shown a possible tumour of the pituitary gland, which was unrelated to the headaches because of their nature and the length of time Mr Sankey had suffered from them.

The hearing, which is expected to last two weeks, continues today.

Racial tension led to machete killing

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

A coloured South African who was subjected to racial abuse by his neighbours went berserk with a machete and killed his neighbour's wife, Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday. Dee Nayer, aged 44, of Croft Road, Stockingford, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, was given a suspended sentence after admitting the woman's manslaughter.

Mr Justice Hirst told him he was taking a merciful course in sentencing him to two years imprisonment suspended for two years, and added: "I am satisfied that you are normally a peaceable, hard working citizen and a good neighbour and that the terrible events that occurred were the culmination of a build-up of racial tension between you and your neighbours which was not of your choosing."

Nayer had admitted the manslaughter of Mrs Margaret Barnes, aged 42, and to assaulting another neighbour and her son, aged 12. His plea of not guilty to murdering Mrs Barnes on the grounds of provocation and diminished responsibility was accepted by the prosecution.

Mr Desmond Perrett, QC, for the prosecution, said Nayer, who is of Asian origin, came to Britain in 1960 and has his own roofing business. He had lived for some years in Croft Road, and the Barnes family came to live next door in May of last year.

Although differences between them were trivial at the start there developed a feud which had a racial element. Racial abuse was hurled at Nayer and was particularly wounding to him as his was the only coloured family in the area.

Things had reached the stage where Nayer was preparing to leave the area when the dispute boiled over in August last year. Nayer's son and the Barnes' son were fighting in the street when Nayer saw his son being kicked. He picked up a machete which he used at work and attacked Mrs Barnes.

Mr Igor Judge, QC, for the defence, said that until the arrival of the Barnes family Nayer had always had peaceful, amicable relations with his neighbours who spoke highly of him.

Sit-in silence at Lucas

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The Birmingham headquarters of Lucas Industries, the cars-to-aircraft components group was isolated yesterday when girls manning the telephone switchboard joined a sit-in by white-collar staff.

The Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs, is threatening to repeat the action until Lucas reduces its members' working week by one hour to bring them into line with shopfloor employees.

Most Apex members are believed to favour a pay increase rather than shorter hours.

Genscher puts Nato liaison scheme to Haig

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 8

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, has proposed a special consulting mechanism for Nato to allow its 15 foreign ministers to meet informally once or twice a year to consider urgent problems confronting the alliance.

The German plan is similar to the system already in operation within the European Community, whose foreign ministers meet informally and in the strictest secrecy in castles and other secluded places in the 10 member states.

Herr Genscher outlined his plan at meetings with Mr Alexander Haig and other senior Administration officials today. During his two-day visit to Washington, he was also having talks with President Reagan and congressional leaders on issues which have recently been creating tension in American-German policies — East-West relations, the Siberian gas pipeline and talks on reducing American and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

Herr Genscher's proposal would allow Nato to respond more swiftly and coherently to crises such as the declaration of martial law in Poland. The alliance has had some difficulty in devising a unified approach to the Polish crisis and this has led to friction between the United States and some of its European partners, notably West Germany.

The German plan would also have the advantage of drawing France, which is not part of Nato's integrated military structure, more closely to the alliance.

At present the Nato ministerial council meets twice annually, once at its Brussels hesdquarters every December and once in spring in a different capital each year. An informal consultative mechanism would enable Nato leaders to thrash out problems among themselves behind closed doors far from public view.

Over the past few years European Community foreign ministers have used their system of informal meetings to evolve policies on important issues such as East-West relations, disarmament, the Middle East, Afganistan and southern Africa.

The German plan will be discussed at the spring meeting of Nato in Luxembourg and at the Nato summit in Bonn this June which is to be attended by President Feagan as part of a tour of four European countries. He will also visit Britain, France and Italy.

According to West German officials, Herr Genscher will urge President Reagan to visit West Berlin while he is in Germany. He will point out that previous American presidents who have visited Berlin have been given a warm reception there. The last was President Carter in 1978.

However, White House staff are concerned that President Reagan could face the same kind of angry demonstrations that greeted Mr Haig when he visited Berlin last year. The matter will be reviewed when a delegation led by Mr Michael Deaver, the deputy White House chief of staff, flies to Bonn soon to discuss the presidential visit.

German officials said they did not expect Herr Genscher to come under pressure from the Administration over West Germany's determination to go ahead with the Siberian gas pipeline.

The pipeline deal is to be discussed when Mr James Buckley, Assistant Secretary for Security Affairs, visits Europe next week. But it has already become clear that the Administration does not intend to take further steps to disrupt the project at this stage because of the damage this would cause to the alliance.

However Herr Genscher was expected to face hostile questioning on Capitol Hill where some congressmen may propose a partial withdrawal of American forces from Europe if the pipeline goes ahead.

According to German sources the Foreign Minister would play down the dangers of Germany becoming dependent on Soviet gas, pointing out that it would account for only a small percentage of the country's energy needs. He would also emphasize that the revenue earned by the Soviet Union from its gas sales would be needed to repay loans for the construction of the pipeline

☐ London: British and other Nato defence officials yesterday started a command exercise based on an assumption of anti-Soviet unrest in Eastern Europe (Henry Stanhope writes). It is named High Level Exercise 1982 (Hilex-82) and is one of a series, the latest of which was cancelled two years ago after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The three main commands in Europe, the Atlantic and the Channel, as well as Nato headquarters in Brussels and the various national ministries, are involved in the week-long test of allied crisis management. Sources denied that there was any link between this year's Hilex-82 and the crisis in Poland.

☐ Ankara: Admiral William Crowe, commander of Nato forces in Southern Europe, arrived in Turkey for a five-day visit at a time when relations between Turkey and Greece, which together form Nato's south-eastern flank, are once more strained to breaking point over the Cyprus and Aegean disputes (Risit Gurdilek writes).



Two of General Dozier's alleged kidnappers, Cesare di Lenardo and Alberta Biliato, arriving at the court in Verona (above). The accused include Giovanni Cucci (below left), Antonio Savasta, Emanuela Frascella and Armando Lanza.



Jail torture claimed at kidnap trial

Verona, March 8.—Sixteen accused members of the Red Brigades went on trial today on charges of kidnapping Brigadier-General James Dozier, of the United States Army. One defendant claimed he had been tortured in jail.

Judge Francesco Pulcini of the Court of Assize adjourned the trial until March 15 to give defence lawyers a chance to read the 1,000-page indictment, talk to their clients and prepare their case.

Cesare di Lenardo, aged 23, one of five people arrested when police freed General Dozier from Red Brigades "people's prison" in Padua on January 28, shouted from his cage in the court here that he had been tortured and showed reporters a bruise on his hand.

"If I could take my pants down, I would show you signs of electric shock", he said. He claimed the other defendants have been tortured too, but none of the others spoke.

Only seven defendants were in the heavily guarded court for the 20-minute session. Eight are still at large and are being tried in their absense. Another, Signor Ruggero Vilinia, aged 25, who allegedly drove the getaway car on December 17, the night General Dozier was kidnapped from his home here, exercized his right not to appear, defence lawyers said.

The defendants face 30 years in jail if convicted on two counts of kidnapping. One count is for the abduction of General Dozier, the highest ranking American officer at the Nato base here, and the other is for tying and gagging his wife to prevent her from reporting the crime

Signor di Lenardo's lawyer, Signor Enrico Vandelli, said after the court adjourned that his client had filed a six-page complaint with magistrates on the allegations of torture and that the magistrates had appointed a doctor to investigate them. "I don't know if everything he says is true, but I have seen cuts on his nose, and I have seen the burns of his tongue and penis", the lawyer said.

The defendants also face charges of possession of arms and theft of jewelry and money from General Dozier's flat. — AP

Minister lays siege to police citadel

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 8

M Gaston Defferre, the Minister for the Interior, is a man who is used to being obeyed, whether in Marseilles which he ruled as mayor for 30 years, or in Paris where he has carried out far reaching changes of personnel and of methods in the prefectoral administration and in the police. Part of the force has not taken kindly to these changes; hence the malaise in it last autumn.

But M Defferre's latest attempt to assert his authority by dismantling the citadel of the Paris Prefecture of Police, traditionally a law unto itself and a police within the police, have landed him in a sea of trouble Chief Commissioner Marcel Leclerc, the head of the crime squad at the Prefecture, has refused a transfer on promotion to Marseilles and his hiearchical superior, M François Le Moel, the Director of the Paris criminal police, has threatened to resign if the Minister does not rescind his decision.

There is little chance that M Defferre will do so. As Minister of the Interior he was, he declared in Marseilles today, "at the head of the hierarchy". Everyone must obey him, he said. M Leclerc would be appointed to a post in the Paris region which M Defferre would choose for him, but not to the post of Deputy Director of the Paris criminal police to which he felt entitled and where M Le Moel wanted him.

"The moral of this affair is clear. The directors of the Prefacture of Police had got into the habit of deciding for themselves the careers of their assistants. The Minister was there to endorse the decision. In my view, it is a bad method." The Minister said that he was opposed to all "clans and coteries in the police, which in the end lead to disorder."

What he wants to put an end to is the unwritten rule that the Paris Prefecture was the exclusive preserve of those police officers who made their whole career there. A provincial police commissioner, however competent and deserving, could never hope to enter the citadel.

For a Minister who has made decentralization his hobby horse, such privileges are intolerable. Nor could he take a gantle view of a senior police official, however brilliant and respected, who regarded promotion to Mar seilles as a "sanction".

But there is more to this affair than the challenge to M Defferre's authority and his complete commitment to decentralization. M Leclerc is, by all accounts, a brilliant member of the criminal police who made a name for himself in the early 1970s as the head of the "anti-gang brigade" and latterly has been involved in important criminal cases like the assassination of Prince Jean de Broglie and the bombing of the Rue Copernic synagogue.

Gaddafi to visit Austria

From David Blow
Vienna, March 8

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, is to pay an unexpected four-day visit to Vienna an Wednesday. Although there appears to have been a long standing invitation, the timing of the visit seems to have been decided at short notice by the Libyan leader and to have taken the Austrians by surprise.

The reasons for the visit are not clear. Austria is involved in some important construction projects in Libya and while he is here, Colonel Gaddafi will visit Voest-Alpine, the Austrian state steel concern, in Lintz which now has contracts with Libya worth 13,000m schillings (£450m).

However, important though economic cooperation between Austria and Libya may be, it seems likely that Colonel Gaddafi's surprise visit has a wider purpose. This could be to improve his relations with Western Europe at a time when Libya is having to grapple with plunging oil prices

BLOW FOR SCHMIDT PROSPECTS

From Our Correspondent
Bonn, March 8

The local government elections in the West German state of Schleswig-Holstein on Sunday provided chilling confirmation for Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Chancellor, of the poor standing of his Social Democratic Party.

The SPD's share of the poll fell by 5.9 per cent to 34.6 per cent, while the Christian Democrats' vote went up by 0.9 per cent to 50.1 per cent. The Free Democrats, junior partners in the Bonn coalition, polled 6.8 per cent of the vote, compared with 7.3 per cent in 1978, and ecologist and alternative candidates won seats on many councils by polling on average more than 5 per cent, compared with less than 1 per cent last time.

A chip off the old iron tower

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 8

Bits of the Eiffel Tower are to be sold as souvenirs abroad, thanks to the initiative of M Jean Kardas, an ingenious French middle manager, at present unemployed. The 20,000 fragments of the celebrated edifice are to be sold for $100 (£54) each to American, Japanese, German, Scandinavian, and other foreign souvenir hunters.

The tower is not being dismantled, but it is undergoing a drastic facelift and slimming cure. They will rid it of 1,000 tons of excess metal accretions with which it has become weighed down over the past 93 years. A more slender, more modern and elegant tower, fitted with electric lifts instead of the old hydraulic ones, and its middle age spread removed, will take on a new lease of life in 1983.

M Kardas bought 6½ tons off surplus iron joists between four and six metres long for 60 centimes a kilo from the scrap metal dealer commissioned to remove them.

They were originally to be melted down in a blast furnace in Lorraine and at first he had no very clear idea how to use these relics, but felt it was a pity they should be turned into scrap. He finally decided to cut the joists into 20,000 souvenirs in the shape of a capital "I", weighing 295 grammes (more than ½lb) and ideal as paperweights.

Trimmed and varnished, stamped and numbered to guarantee its authenticity, each relic will be sold in a presentation box with a certificate of origin, delivered by the Association for the Knowledge of the French Historic and Scientific Heritage, set up by M Kardas, for the purpose.

Already American, Japanese, German and other buyers have shown interest. The new Tour Eiffel company, set up by the city of Paris to exploit the monument, which has three million visitors a year making one of the most popular tourist attractionsin France, takes the whole thing as a bit of a joke.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Reluctant Jesuits toe the line

Rome. — Discontent among the influential Society of Jesus — the Jesuits — appears to have been silenced, if not ended, by an unprecedented eight-day meeting which ended here at the weekend.

The Rev Guiseppe Pittau, deputy head of the order, said that all the Jesuit leaders present had pledged their "filial obedience" to the Pope, although they were "pained" at his speech to them on March 1 in which he warned tham to stay out of politics.

Some Jesuit priests have aided guerrilla movements and endorsed left-wing ideas. Others have publicly challenged church rulings on celebacy and birth control.

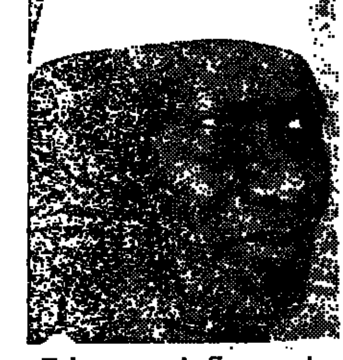
The deputy leader emphasized that there had been no Jesuit "rebellion", no request to leave the order, and not one resignation.

Move to split West over sea

New York. — Developing countries, determined to press ahead with a law of the sea treaty — with or without the United States — have begun a campaign to split Western ranks and secure as many European signatures to the treaty as possible (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

The strategy, revealed at a press conference, is based on two premises: that American demands for changes in the deep seabed mining provisions of the treaty will not be met and that Western Europeans are more interested in getting undisputed mining ventures under way sooner than the United States.

Hint of hope on Gulf war



Tehran. — A five-member Islamic Conference delegation led by President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea (above) and assigned to mediate between Iran and Iraq was met at the airport here by three of Iran's highest government officials, Radio Teharan reported.

Observers said that much lower-level officials greeted two previous Islamic Conference delegations. President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, one of the delegation's members, said that he was hopeful about this particular visit.

British plea for news freedom

Mr Douglas Hurd, a Foriegn Office Minister of State, criticized growing moves towards government intervention in news organizations throughout the Third World.

In a speech in London to mark Commonwealth Day, he said: "Technical and linguistic barriers, even within the Commonwealth, have a tendency to make communication the preserve of Governments or a privileged élite, something in the hands of those with sufficient education and resources to overcome these obsticals. This should not be so.

Dentist loses mystery voice

Regensburg, West Germany. — The "ghost" in a Bavarian dental surgery was Herr Kurt Bachseitz, the dentist, and his 16-year-old assistant, the public prosecutor said.

They got the idea to create a disembodied voice in the wash basin and lavatory a year ago after a series of telephone calls from an anonymous caller with a croaking voice. Four policemen spent two days in the surgery investigating the voice and became suspicious when they noticed mouth movements by the dentist and his assistant. The couple may face charges of feigning a crime, an offence which can carry a fine or a jail term of up to three years.

Date set for Carron case

New York. — Mr Owen Carron, MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, and Mr Danny Morrison, publicity officer of the Provisional Sinn Fein in Belfast, are to face charges, on March 17, St. Patrick's Day, of illegal entry into the United States and breaking American immigration laws.

Schmidt visit

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, is to visit Britain for talks with Mrs Thatcher on March 19, Downing Street announced.

Guatemala poll leader rejects claims of fraud

From Paul Ellman, Guatemala City, March 8

Guatemala today faced the prospect of a new wave of political violence as opposition parties alleged there had been widespread fraud in Sunday's elections designed to ensure the victory of the candidate backed by the military.

As office workers started to head home early to avoid the danger of being caught in clashes between the two sides, General Angel Anibal Guevara, the candidate favoured by the military, called a press conference to claim victory.

"For the people of Guatemala we are going to inaugurate a new era", the general proclaimed, challenging the Opposition to provide proof that the election had been fraudulent.

"In all Latin American countries the losers always claim fraud", he said.

As opposition parties threatened to put their supporters on to the streets of the capital to protest against the alleged mishandling of the vote, the spectre of further violence also threatened to endanger prospects for the Reagan Administration securing Congressional approval for the resumption of United States military and economic aid to Guatemala.

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, last week gave warning that the war between government forces and left-wing guerrillas in Guatemala was on the verge of assuming the same proportions as the conflict in El Salvador, its southern neighbour.

Officials of opposition parties said that they had contacted officials of the American Embassy in the early hours of today to ask them to intervene to halt the alleged fraud.

With about 50 per cent of the total presidential vote counted early today, official figures put General Guevara in first place with about 33 per cent. In second place was Señor Alejandro Maldonado, with 28 per cent. He is leader of a coalition of moderate conservatives and Christian Democrats.

Third position was occupied by Señor Mario Sandoval, leader of the extreme right-wing National Liberation Movement, who claimed he was cheated of victory by the military in the 1978 presidential election and has threatened to unleash his private army of between 8,000 and 9,000 men if he believes this year's poll is fixed.

Señor Sandoval claimed early today that the result was fraudulent and said his party leadership would meet to discuss its next steps.

Both the Sandoval and the Maldonado groupings claim that the true result of the vote was to put Mr Maldonado in first place with 36 per cent, with General Guevara and Señor Sandoval occupying second and third places respectively.

Both opposition groups said that the fact that General Guevara failed to secure an absolute majority showed that Guatemalans wanted an end to *continuismo*, the local term for the virtually unbroken succession of generals who have ruled this country since the overthrow in 1954 of the democratically-elected government headed by Señor Jacobo Arbenz in a coup staged with the support of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Salvador Government accused by Amnesty

By David Cross

Amnesty International yesterday accused government forces in El Salvador of committing most of the thousands of abuses of human rights, including torture, murder and disappearances among the civilian population.

In a special supplement to its monthly newsletter, the human rights organization said that the victims included not only people suspected of opposition to the authorities but thousands who were simply in areas targeted for security operations, whose death or mutilation seemed to have been completely arbitrary.

All branches of Government forces were reported to be implicated — military, police and paramilitary units acting in conjunction with them, Amnesty said.

Amnesty conceded that most of the testimony it had collected covered the period up to last August. But it emphasized that killing and torture was still going on. It cited details of very recent disappearances and killings, noting that Archibishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador had estimated the deaths of 12,000 noncombattants last year.

Among the catalogue of atrocities repeatedly reported by eyewitnesses were the decapitation of unarmed civilians, mutilations and the machine-gunning of women and children by military helicopters.

Among the testimonies quoted by Amnesty were: "The soldiers burned our house in June . . . the killed my niece pregnant with here first child . . . and threw the foetus to the dogs."

Another victim said: "It was the Guardia, they killed my father, they cut his throat, then they raped me, all of them — the raped my 15-year-old daughter too — and they slashed at my throat and threw me on top of him to die."

£347m for nuclear fusion work

From Ian Murray
Brussels, March 8

The decision to invest a further £347m in solving Europe's long-term energy problem by nuclear fusion, which is the way the Sun creates its heat, was taken by the Research Council meeting here today. It means that the Joint European Torus (Jet) at Culham, near Oxford, can be inoperational use by next year and should be finishing its experiment by 1990.

European scientists are working towards a plant capable of producing evergy by fusion at the beginning of the next century, and £168m of the money agreed today is to be spent on the bluepring stage of the Next European Torus (Net), which is to put the experimental work of Jet to practical use.

The aim at the moment is eventually to build a plant on the lines of the so-called Tokamak system. This uses hydrogen isotopes to create plasma, which is magnetically confined in a torus and can thus reach temperatures of 100°C.

Work on these later stages could go ahead in collaboration with the United States and Japan and the council today encouraged the Commission to work with the two countries to define and develop the project.

Britain, which as host nation of the Jet project has to find 10 per cent of the cost of it, had opposed the size of the total package and wanted to spend about £10m less. The Commission, however, argued that this would mean a cut in the amount of Community money available for Culham so the higher figure was agreed.

The extra spending is in line with the report in July last year by the European Fusion reviews Panel, which recommended increases in research funding as well as encouraging cooperation with other programmes.

Recess for security conference

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, March 8

The East-West deadlock at he conference on security and cooperation in Europe ended here today with a behind-the-scenes agreement to go into recess. After next Friday, all meetings will be suspended until next November, Western diplomats said.

The deadlock, and the expected recess, are the result of the West's refusal to continue an amplification of the Helsinki final pact of 1975 at a time when, in its view, events in Poland represent a flagrant violation of the act by the Soviet and Polish Governments.

This refusal led to a dispute between Western and Warsaw Pact co untries over the working schedule for the next few days and turned last Friday's plenary session into the longest one since the conference opened here on November 11, 1980. Begun on Friday morning it continued through the weekend, technically speaking, although there was break from 4.20 am on Saturday until 12.35 this afternoon.

During that break, representatives of neutral and non-aligned nations, led by Dr Franz Ceska of Austria, had frequent discussions with representatives from the West and from the Soviet block. Their efforts eventually led to a formula for ending the impasse. It included a compromise: the West would have to sit through three more drafting-group meetings, although there is no actual drafting going on; and the East would have to sit through three more plenary sessions in which Western speakers could be expected to keep on criticizing military role in Poland.

The lack of negotiations has made the drafting group inoperative and turned its meetings into mere sessions of Eastern oratory

"I command you not to rise!"

Egypt and Israel agree front

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 8

The Israeli Government announced tonight that agreement had been reached with Egypt over one of the main disputes still dividing the two countries over the demarcation of the international border which will take effect when the remainder of the Occupied Sinai is handed over on April 26.

The agreement affecting the border town of Rafah was reached between Mr Ariel Sharon, Israel's Defence Minister, and Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, Egypt's Foreign Minister, who toured the desert region today by helicopter and held talks designed to smooth the way to next month's handover.

It is understood that despite the agreeement over the border through Rafah, disagreement still exists over the location of the dividing line near the Israeli resort of Eilat. Both Governments have laid claim to a strip of land which includes an Israeli holiday village and a multi-million dollar hotel complex still under construction.

A brief statement from Israel's Defence Ministry said that the Rafah agreement would not adversely affect the local population but did not spell out in detail how the many human problems posed by the redivision of the town of 70,000 Palestinian inhabitants would be averted.

Disagreement over the demarcation of the border in Rafah had been a serious sticking point because the 1906 boundary which forms the basis of the Camp David agreement runs through the centre of the town which is largely populated by refugees. This threatened to divide hundreds of families, even including some husbands and wives and could lead to the destruction of an estimated 500 building.

The military correspondent of Israel radio reported tonight that under the new Israeli-Egypt accord, no houses would be destroyed and no members of the town evacuated. Instead, he said the border fence would run up to either side of the houses affected.

Hill 880, a wild outpost where the UN fears a flare-up

From Robert Fisk Haddata, southern Lebanon, March 8

Hill 880 is a rocky, barren hump of land about 15 miles from the Mediterranean, a graceless escarpment that may once have formed part of the battlefields of the Book of Joshua but which now plays a small but critical role in a more poisonous conflict.

Between the United Nations and the militiamen of Major Saad Haddad the sides of the hill are strewn with large grey, slab-like boulders and the summit is crowned by several huge megalithic brown rocks. Nestling behind these ancient protruberances are ten of the major's gunmen and an American-built M113 armoured personnel carrier. The clouds and the last of the spring rains drift over them in the evening: it is cold on Hill 880.

But Major Haddad's faithful if militant servants have company, on their little knoll. Their tiny bastion is surrounded by barbed wire and by a huddled group of 20 Irish soldiers of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil).

The major's men are inside the United Nations lines and the Irish, who rashly permitted them to occupy the position just over three months ago, would rather like them to leave. Incursions are none too welcome these days, although neither the villagers of Haddata nor the United Nations have any illusions about the reality of this undistinguished but strategic hill.

From their cold eyrie, Major Haddad's men can look far over the Litani river to Palestinian pastures. Which is why they are going to stay where they are.

The militiamen moved in on December 6 after a mine killed three of Major Haddad's men in his Israel-supported enclave to the south. The major's response was to send a Sherman tank, obligingly supplied by the Israeli Army, and a squad of gunmen on to Hill 880, claiming tha Palestinian guerrillas had planted the explosives and that his private army therefore had the right to occupy the nearest elevation as a frontier post.

The United Nations formally advised the major that he had crossed the United Nations lines after protracted negotiations, the tank was replaced by the personnel carrier and the number of gunmen reduced to 10. The United Nations claimed a little victory while Major Haddad's men insisted — with some justification — that they had gained a more substantial one. They now occupied another hill inside the United Nation's territory and the United Nations, with preposterous courtesy, arranged that they should receive daily supplies of food and water.

Hill 880, however, assumed rather more serious proportions last month when the United Nations passed a resolution which officially called for a further 1,000 soldiers to support the 6,000-strong peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The Palestinians, the Lebanese and — most important of all — the Syrians were given to believe that these 1,000 extra troops would be used to prevent further incursions by Major Haddad's men, particularly along the 12-mile stretch of the Litani river which has until now fallen outside United Nations control.

Such a reinforcement would complete a United Nations line from just east of Tyre to the Golan foothills and for the first time join up the two United Nations-administered areas of Lebanon.

The implications of such an operation were obvious. The extra United Nations troops — most of them French — would block Israel's potential invasion route into southern Lebanon across the Litani and discourage Major Haddad's militia from further incursions into the United Nations lines.

Both Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam the Syrian Foreign Minister, and Mr Yassir Arafat, the Chairman of the Palestine Libration Organization, specifically asked the purpose of the 1,000 extra United Nations troops before giving their blessing to the reinforcements.

When Mr Chaffik Wazzan, the Lebanese Prime Minister, met a United Nations representative in Beirut to discuss the extra troops, he actually pulled from his jacket pocket a hand-drawn map of the 12-mile United Nations "gap" along the Litani which he expected the soldiers to fill.

But when the Security Council passed Resolution 501 last month, authorizing the dispatch of the troops to Unifil, there was no reference to the "gap" along the Litani river. United Nations officers privately believe that the United States was responsible for ensuring that no such specific mandate appeared in the text of the resolution, and they fear that the results will be extremely serious for the United Nations in Lebanon.

Lieutenant-general William Callaghan, Unifil's Irish commander, apparently wants to use his extra troops along the Litani, perhaps even rejuvenating the United Nations observation post in the ruins of Beaufort castle where the PLO maintain their forward mortar positions. But with the United Nation's more cynical officers call "New York's usual lack of political will", the new arrivals are likely to be distributed around the battalions of the present eight contributing nations.

In Palestinian eyes, that would mean that approximately half the reinforcements would be used to prevent guerrilla infiltration from the north, a numerically fair, but highly unexpected, arrangement, since Major Haddad has established at least half a dozen incursions into the United Nations lines and the Palestinians only two. Furthermore, the Litani "gap" would remain open to invaders. The dawning realization that this is likely to be the result of the Security Council resolution has provoked some ugly reaction.

Mitterrand backs the feminist cause

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 8

Even though it only spends 0.025 per cent of the total budget on women, the Socialiast Government is committed to a feminist line, and for the first time in this country, has decreed that International Women's Day would be officially commemorated today. Ceremonies, demonstrations, meetings and celebrations have been staged by a variety of political parties. Trades unions, feminist and women's liberation movements.

President Mitterrand received 450 women at the Elysée Palace — mothers, farmers, workers, managers, trade unionists, representatives of women's association, battered wives, professional women and the unemployed — from all parts of France. He also hobnobbed over a buffet luncheon with the six women ministers in his Government and some prominent representatives of their fair sex, among them the three women bankers appointed to the head of nationalized industries, Mme Jacqueline Auriol, the air ace, Mme Michele Cotta, the president of Radio France, and several others. But there were no stars of the Frence Women's Lib.

Mme Yvette Roudy, the Minister for Women's Rights, who in the past nine months has been battling against discrimination and for recognition of the role of women in public and private life, suggested over the weekend that "if all women ceased work today, everyone would realize that the whole nation depends on their work." She painted an apocalyptic picture of closed kindergardens and primary schools, shut up shops, supermarkets deserted by their sales-girls, empty bakeries, undusted homes, silent textile mills and assembly lines of electronic and high-technology products stopped. Only the women's liberation movement MLF has called for a strike, but the response was negligible. The Paris office of *The Times* worked on regardless.

The minister has an uphill task. The fact is that women's wages still average 33 per cent less than men's, and working women with families put in a 70-hour week, when their menfolk make a great fuss over 39 hours, and expect, as many Frenchmen still do, to be waited on when they get back home.

Mme Roudy was anxious that this celebration of International Women's Day should not be confined to hollow speeches and declarations of pious intent. Last week, she arranged that all cases of abortion would be reimbursed by the national health system, whereas hitherto it was only covered for the lowest income group and in medical emergencies. Her move was greeted with a storm of protest by family associations, the Catholic Church and the Opposition.

Today President Mitterrand also announced to his assembled guests 12 new measures to enhance the equality of French women in society, including an increase in reversionary pensions, access of women to all public offices, creation of a guarantee fund for alimony payments, a reform of the civil code which still bears the mark of that notorious misogynist Napoleon I, and the institution of a 30 per cent quota of women in all 30,000-odd local councils, which is bound to put the cat among a host of rural pigeons.

Poland denies sending opponents into exile

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw, March 8

The Polish Government today denied that it was planning to exile opponents of the regime and emphasized that while internees would be allowed to apply to leave, nobody would be compelled to do so.

The statement, delivered at a news conference, was aimed at defusing Western criticism that Poland was about to start a policy of banishment. A number of Western countries, through their ambassadors in Warsaw, have made clear to the authorities that they are not willing to accept Poles who have been expelled for political reasons.

Allowing internees to leave (Justice Ministry officials say there are now 3,953) has been toyed with as a possible solution to the problem for some time. The release of the internees would improve Poland's image abroad, it was reasoned, and at the same time ensure that the critical intellectuals did not immediately establish a new opposition.

However, as officials admitted today, only a few people have showed interest in the offer, made tentatively some weeks ago and repeated last week. Officials said that the internees should apply for passports and exit visas in the normal way, that permission could also be granted for their immediate relatives, and that they "would leave as Polish citizens and remain so".

They would be allowed to return to the country if the authorities were satisfied that the emigrants would obey the laws of the land when they returned. The emigration offer did not apply to those arrested and formally charged, or to those interned who would be facing trial by State Tribunal, a category that includes many of the Gierek leadership and indeed Mr Edward Gierek, the former party chief, himself.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the spokesman, said that about 100 of those interned had been charged with offences. However, it is not clear how many of these would be referred to trial, nor when their status changed.

According to figures released today 780 cases have been referred to cibilian criminal courts between December 13, the day that martial law was declared, and March 1. Of these, 184 cases — involving 384 people — were politically related crimes (strike organising, pamphlet distribution, slander and so on).

Not al of these cases have been heard. About 245 have been sentenced, with most jail terms ranging between three and four years.

☐ Lech Walesa, is "interned in isolation in a place apart from the internment centres", said in Warsaw today (AFP report).

It was the first official confirmation of Mr Walesa'a situation since martial law was declared on December 13.

Deaths in Katowice

How miners defied riot police

From Roger Boyes, Cracow, March 8

For the first time it has become possible to piece together a detailed account of the mid-December strike in the Wujek mine, near Katowice, which proved to be the bloodiest clash between workers and riot police in 11 weeks of martial law.

According to a coal miner who took part in the events on December 13 and 14, immediately after the declaration of martial law, two shifts of face workers occupied the shaft and the surrounding area. The site of the mine was cordoned off by police, and possibly troops, though some wives were allowed through with food.

A thousand people — including wives who chose to remain — stayed in the mine, though not all were underground. After warnings, the miner says, between 3,000 and 4,000 Zomo riot police went into the area, and workers, many of them armed with chains and pick handles, threatened to use a digging machine against the police.

The police withdrew after sustaining injuries, and apparently then asked permission to use their rifles, a fact confirmed by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, who emphasized in an interview with *The Times* that permission had not been granted. The riot police went in again on December 16, but apparently panicked and shot into, rather than over, the crowd. Seven miners were killed and several others died later in [illegible]st four people have been sentenced for their part in the Wujek strike but were given relatively mild sentences totalling 13 years, as a mark of the apprehension felt by local authorities about popular unrest. There have been no reported reprisals against those who took part in the strike.

The miners were understandably furious. One group seized four Zomo hostages and threatened to tear them to pieces. One was indeed badly injured and was allowed to leave by ambulance. Some of the workers had received mass on the previous day, administered by a priest who had smuggled his way into the mine compound, and these acted as a restraining force.

The colonel in charge of the operation, speaking over megaphones, told the men they could come above ground. In response to the miners' queries, he did not give a guarantee of safe conduct from the site of the mine. There was confusion in the pit and fear that the Zomo would use chemical weapons or gas.

Eventually, after much discussion, the miners agreed to release the hostages in return for safe conduct from the mine. This was agreed and buses arrived, but the miners became convinced the buses would take them to Zomo headquarters where they would be beaten up. The buses were therefore stopped once they were clear of the mine, and several miners took to the woods.

Since then, it has been officially claimed that the Wujek mine is working normally. The miner says there is still much bitterness and a miner's helmet was placed for several days on the edge of the mine, surrounded by candles and wreaths.

This account is drawn from a tape recording made by the Wujek miner, and not from a meeting with him. However, two Roman Catholic churchmen, one a senior priest, testified to the authenticity of the tape and assured *The Times* of the miner's credentials. One of the churchmen has regular contacts with Katowice and has heard evidence that corroborates the miner's version.

The story is told in a simple unembroidered way, often ungrammatical and splintered with emotion. The recording is being circulated in Cracow underground circles.

The official version of events is that a small group of Solidarity extremists exerted psychological terrorism on the majority of the strikers, forcing them to maintain their protest. Seven or perhaps eight miners — the official versions differ — were shot in self-defence by the riot police.

The officials have given few details about the incident because the killing is still a potentially explosive affair, altering both Western perceptions about the nature of Marshall law and sewing deep suspicion of the Government among the population.

General tells coup trial of other military plots

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 8

Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch today told the court martial examining last years attempted coup that colonels were conspiring to overthrow the constitution before the seizure of Parliament on February 23 last year.

Giving his own testimony for the first time, the former commander of the Valencia region said that other coup attempts were being planned at the same time and he referred to a meeting in Madrid a month before the February coup. He had been there with Colonel Antonio Tejero and the other groups were oslo represented at the meeting. They were all military men, representing what he called "the solution of the colonels".

When General José Claver Torrente, the chief military prosecutor, seized on this information, demanding the names of those present, the accused replied to laughter from the benches, where members of the families of those on trial sit: "I will never tell".

General Milans had earlier refused to identify two mysterious figures said by Colonel Tejero to have been present at the January meeting, which he said was intended to establish contact with three or four radical groups. The general said that these groups included, not only colonels, but also members of Spain's paramilitary Civil Guard.

"It seemed to me fundamental to stop those more radical groups for there was another solution that could be achieved with the King's support", General Milans told the court.

As the most senior general, he was called for cross-examination first today, after an attempt by the prosecution to call Colonel Tejero had failed. The court debated this issue for an hour before deciding that military rank must take precedence.

General Milans described the other groups variously as "aggressive", and "active and nervous", wanting a solution to an allegedly troubled situation in the country during the last months of the Suarez Government.

The problems included terrorism and security and the creation of autonomy for the regions.

There were rumours of what was afoot in military circles, the 66-year-old general said, giving his testimony in a relaxed manner. This put in a poor light the failure of politicians such as Señor Agustin Rodriguez, Defence Minister at the time, to have taken precautionary steps against such subversion.

General Milans maintained that it was against these more violent groups that he and General Alfonso Armada, then deputy Army Chief and the other heading figure on trial, decided to take action.

They wanted to replace the violent solution of the colonels by a more political one which involved asking General Armada Prime Minister. "Many people desired it, it was in the newspapers and even a rumour on the streets", General Milans said.

Once again, with lavish detail, General Milans spoke of the King's alleged intention to take __ situation in hand. He alleged this phrase was the one the King had himself used.

Recounting the confidence General Armada allegedly made to him in two lengthy conversations in Valencia early in January (but which General Armada maintains he never made), General Milans said the King had expressed himself as "very fed-up" with Señor Adolfo, then Prime Minister, whom he intended to replace.

General Milans repeated the claim that the King favoured a civilian prime minister but that the Queen wanted a government more of military men. However, the General said later in his evidence, that by February 16 he had learnt it had been decided that Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo would be the next Prime Minister, accompanied by new service chiefs who were all loyal to the monarch.

MEP says horrifying seal cull must stop

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Paul Howell, Conservative Member of the European Parliament for Norfolk, who flew back from Canada yesterday after watching the annual seal cull, condemned it as "horrifying and bloody slaughter" and said he is calling for it to be ended.

Her will fly to Strasbourg today in an attempt to convince the European Parliament that the import of seal pelts should be banned in Europe. The Parliament votes on the issue on Thursday. Since more than 90 per cent of the pelts are sold to Europe a vote against their import would kill the trade.

Mr Howell, who was a guest of the Canadian Government and the International Fund for Animal Welfare, was the only MEP to see the killings.

He said: "Clubbing is probably as humane as any way, but with slaughter there is going to be cruelty and we know of a number of instances when seals have been skinned alive.

"Official Canadian Government reports indicate skinning alive does occur. I think it is disturbing. I feel a sense of outrage.

"The killing takes place in seal nurseries in full view of the parents. You see the animal clubbed, dragged along on a spike with blood pouring out and the mother will be following behind often trying to grab the tail."



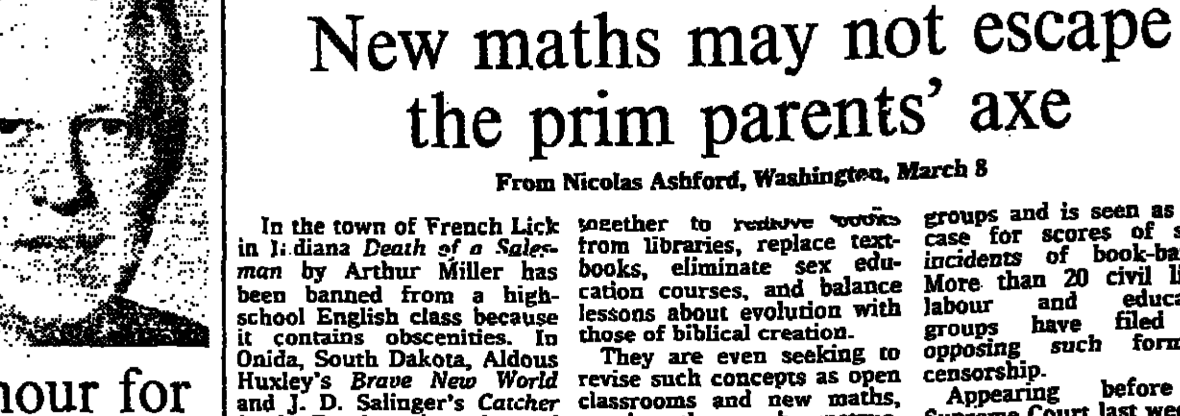
Honour for Zamyatin

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, President Brezhnev's press spokesman and the influential head of the Communist Party's international information department who has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration, for the second time to mark his sixtieth birthday (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

Mr Zamyatin, an unbending hardliner, has taken an aggressive stand in defending Soviet policy overseas and has spearheaded the tough new anti-western, and especially anti-American, policy of the Soviet Union.

He is closely identified with Soviet policy towards West Germany, and accompanied President Brezhnev to Bonn in November.

His sharp rebukes there for Herr Jurt Becker, the German spokesman, and his rought handling of the press, however, contradicted the official portrayal of frank and friendly negotiations.



The right to read

New maths may not escape the prim parents' axe

From Nicolas Ashford, Washington, March 8

In the town of French Lick in Indiana *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller has been banned from a high-school English class because it contains obscenities. In Onida, South Dakota, Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and J. D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye* have been banned from the local school library.

According to the American Library Association there have been attempts to remove, restrict or deny access to more than 150 books in 34 different states during the past few months. The books range from science fiction like *The Kinsman* by Ben Bova to best-sellers like Peter Benchley's *Jaws*.

The United States with its strong tradition of free speech and deep respect for individual liberty, is not a country normally associated with book-banning. But parents' groups across the country, emboldened by what they see as a spreading mood of conservatism under the Reagan Administration, are demanding that teachers and administrators cleanse their schools of materials and teaching methods they consider anti-family, anti-American and anti-God.

Supported by neo-conservative groups, such as the Moral Majority, the John Birch Society and the Christian Broadcasting Network, these parents are getting together to remove books from libraries, replace textbooks, eliminate sex education courses, and balance lessons about evolution with those of biblical creation.

They are even seeking to revise such concepts as open classrooms and new maths, arguing that such unstructured academic approaches undermine standards of right and wrong and promote rebellion, sexual promiscuity and crime.

The issue of book-banning came before the Supreme Court last week. It considered a case which began in September, 1975, when members of a school board in Long Island banned nine books from class courses and library shelves, including *Slaughterhouse Five* by Kurt Vonnegut, *The Fixer* by Bernard Malamud, *The Naked Ape* by Desmond Morris and *Laughing Boy* by Eldridge Cleaver.

The court was asked to decide whether the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech protects a student's "right to read". In particular, the court has to decide how much authority school boards have to determine what books students will be allowed to read in school libraries.

The Long Island school case has become something of a *cause célèbre* with both conservative and liberal groups and is seen as a test case for scores of similar incidents of book-banning. More than 20 civil liberty, labour and educational groups have filed suits opposing such forms of censorship.

Appearing before the Supreme Court last week, Mr George Lipp, the school board lawyer, said school authorities were promoting a certain set of political, moral and social values when they banned the books. That was one of their duties, he maintained. "It was the mission of the nation's 16,000 school districts and should not be subject to the intervention of the United States judiciary."

Mr Alan Levine, representing four students who are suing for the return of the books, agreed that school boards "must transmit values ... but they may not ignore their obligation to respect diversity of values". There was no constitutional basis for banning books simply because they gave offence, he argued.

"I believe the right to read a book is clearly inherent in any interpretation of the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech," he added.

The court is not expected to decide whether it accepts Mr Levine's interpretation of the First Amendment until later this year.

Strasbourg selects PR for Britain

From Ian Murray
Brussels, March 8

A proportional voting system for the next direct elections to the European Parliament is due to be chosen by members of the present House in Strasbourg on Wednesday. The system would be identical in all member countries of the EEC, including Britain.

At the first direct elections in 1979 every country except Britain used one form or other of the proportional reprsentation system to choose its MEPs. In June, 1980, the Parliament's political affairs committee was authorized to draw up a report on a uniform electoral procedure and inevitably the committee has chosen a PR system for Europe.

The one that has been favoured is based on the regional list system, whereby each party puts up a list of candidates for a large regional constituency with between three and 15 MEPs. Although special measures could be applied to regions like Scotland or Sicily, the system would be very similar everywhere.

The suggested system being debated on Wednesday would mean that voting would have to take place throughout the Community between Sunday morning and Monday evening. EEC citizens would have the right to vote provided they live in the European Community. This would mean that expatriates would at least have the right to vote for an MEP.

Most of the political groups in the Parliament have indicated that they are in favour of this system, with the notable exception of the European Democratic Group (British Conservatives). They intend to try to persuade Parliament to accept a mixture of the British system of single member constituencies for three quarters of the seats, with the other quarter chosen by a kind of proportional representation.

This mixture is unlikely to find favour with the majority of the 434 members, so the regional list system is the one likely to go forward for the Council of Ministers to consider.

The reluctance of the European Democrats to accept the regional system is understandable given a comparison of the results they achieved in 1979 using the first past the post method, compared with the results they would have achieved with the proposed system.

RESULTS OF 1979 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DIRECT ELECTIONS

(Probable result given regional list system)



		Seats
European Democrats	60	(40)
Labour	26	(17)
Liberals	Nil	(10)
SNP	1	(2)

HEATH ASKS THE CITY FOR AID

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister and member of the Brandt Commission on international development, yesteday urged the City to take the lead in backing investment projects in the developing world.

As the United States moved more deeply into recession, it was an ideal opportunity for the City to return to its true and ancient function of financing production around the world, Mr Heath told a lunchtime audience at the Bishopsgate Institute in London. Only by investing in the developing world would the industrialized countries be able to stimulate demand and cut their own record unemployment

Day off for Reagan on a rancho

From Michael Hamlyn
Santa Barbara, California
March 8

When President Carter was in the White House he brought to it an air of informality, what the Americans call a "down home atmosphere". He and his staff wore jeans and informal shirts and listened to country music.

The Reagan White House has been rather different. Style has been the watchword in Washington, and formality has been the rule. But yesterday the Reagans attemted to out-do the Carters.

They attended a country and western concert, seated on hay bales in an open barn in the beautiful Santa Ynez valley in the mountains behind Santa Barbara.

The occasion was a mixture of country warmth and show business sophistication, of both down home and uptown and curiously it had a real Californian charm.

The Public Broadcasting Service, the quintessentially middle brow television channel, has been broadcasting a series of White House concerts patronized by the Reagans, usually in evening dress.

The series has included a maestro and a talented youngster in each programme. Maestros have included Rudolph Serkin, Beverly Sills and Gene Kelly. Yesterday he was Merle Haggard, a rumpled country and western singer with a deep baritone voice, a graceful musicality, and criminal record stretching back to his Oklahoma school. He was last released from prison when pardoned by Governor Reagan in 1972.

The young artist he introduced was a 21-year-old virtuoso of the electric violin called Mark O'Connor, who is currently appearing with a band called "The Dregs" — "That's new wave country music", he explained. The concert was held on the Rancho Sierra Grande, formerly the property of James Stewart, the film actor, but now owned by Mr and Mrs Stuart Gilered, who make a comfortable living by breeding, training, showing and selling "cutting horses".

The President and Mrs Reagan watched a demonstrsation of horse cutting before the show. A cutting horse is breed and trained to perform the job of separating an animal from a herd and preventing its return.

During a cutting horse contest the separated animal is headed backtowards the herd and has to prevented from returning there. As the calf dodges and twists to get by, the horse make counter moves to hold it where he is.

He is not guided by his rider, and indeed in yesterday's demonstration Mr Gilered removed the bridle as the horse stood head to head with the calf, and turned and swung according to its own instinct and training.

Mrs Reagan shivered slightly in the surprisingly chill wind and drizzle. Her husband put his arm around her. This week has seen the Reagans' wedding anniversary, and the press were pleased to see such a public display of affection.

As they passed the corral in which the press were packed, some reporters asked if the president intended to cut the defence budget.

Mrs Reagan replied: "Let's just talk about cattle and horses."

The Reagans and 850 others sat down under a marquee to a country feast of barbecued beef, beans, and a local red wine and beer Then they adjourned to the barn for the concert

Afterwards the President thanked the performers

Zimbabwe tries four whites on treason charges

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, March 8

Four white Zimbabweans appeared in the High Court in Bulawayo today charged with capital offences stemming *from alleged plots* to destroy key installations and force the secession of the province of Matabeleland.

The four accused, who have spent 112 days in *detention since being* arrested under emergency powers, were escorted before Mr Justice Gubbay in handcuffs and leg-irons for the first treason trial to be held *in Zimbabwe* since independence.

Dr Francis Bertrand, aged 58, a dentist; Mr Victor Radmore, aged 53, a council gardener; Mr Stephen Bertrand, aged 24; and Mr Allen Cauvin, aged 21, all pleaded not guilty to planning to destroy bridges and railway lines to force secession . They also pleaded not guilty to hoarding arms of war — namely seven rifles, about 1,200 rounds of amunition, two hand grenades and explosives .

Both charges carry the death penalty under the Law and Order Maintenance Act although no executions have taken place since independence.

Mr Ian Donovan, for the prosecution, said the four men had formed themselves into a paramilitary organiza*tion to stage* Operation Assegai to overthrow the Government of Mr Robert Mugabe and establish an independent state in Matabeleland supported by South Africa.

Dr Bertrand was leader of the United People's Association of Matabeleland, A moribund political organization advocating secession. He *stood* unsuccessfully as an independent candidate at the last election.

His son Stephen and Mr Cauvin were both soldiers in the former Rhodesian secur*ity forces* and are alleged to have won Pretoria's support for the plot while in South Africa before their arrest.

Mr Donovan said a key element was to recruit a spirit medium who wielded considerable influence over the Mdebele people of the province, many of whom support Mr Joshua Nkomo the loyalists in the Army to mutiny.

During the morning recess Dr Bertrand told reporters: "This is a frame-up. The case cannot stand up."

National Party elects de Klerk as leader

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, March 8

A powerful new figure has emerged on the South African political scene after the split in the ruling national party which led last week to the expulsion of Dr Andries Treurnicht, high priest of aparthied in its most ruthless form. And 15 other right-wing MPs opposed to power-sharing between whites, coloureds (those of mixed race) and Asians.

He is Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs aged 46, who was chosen unanimously at the weekend to replace Dr Treurnicht as chairman of *the party's Transvaal wing*, which is by far the biggest and most powerful of the four provincial components of the federally-organized party.

Since it came to power, Transvaal has usually provided the Prime Minister, and Mr de Klerk is already being talked of as the heir to Mr P.W. Botha, the present incumbent. Mr Botha himself, coming from the Cape, is an exception to the general rule, and he has never been entirely forgiven by the political barons of Transvaal for trespassing on what they have come to regard as their Fief.

Mr de Klerk played the key role in organizing the defeat of Dr Treurnicht at the end of last month when he challenged Mr Botha for control of the Transvaal Party machine, and in confin*ing the right-wing revolt to* manageable proportions. The Prime Minister accordingly owes him a considerable political debt. He has also been charged with the task of shoring up party unity to prevent further defections.

Born into a highly political family, Mr de Klerk is the younger brother of Dr Wimpie de Klerk, the editor-in-chief of *Die Transvaler*. The National Party newpaper in Transvaal, who is credited with having coined the terms Verligte (enlightened) and *Verkrampte* (narrow or con*servative) to describe* the two main conflicting trends within the ruling party.

The two terms suggest a difference that is sometimes is more apparent than real. The *Verligte* elements are supposed to be those who believe in reform, the removal of petty dicrimination and the adjustment of apartheid to make it more responsive to economic realities (especially by accepting that blacks are a permanent and ineradicable presence in "white" cities).

By *contrast, the Verkrampte* factor assheres to the strict apartheid of segregation insisting that the flow of rural blacks to the cities must be reversed and all black political activity confined to the tribal "Homelands".

The elder de Klerk is crertainly one of the former; but the position of his younger brother is less clear.

In his first statements since the ousting of Dr Treurnicht he has has been at pains to reassure the *faithful* that *the Government* in no way supports full racial integration.

Leading article, page 13

UK avoids racial conference

By Simon Scott Plummer

The British Government yesterday rejected an invitation to take part in a conference on South Africa organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

However, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told an AAM delegation headed by the chairman, Mr Robert Hughes, Labour MP for Aberdeen North, that the Government would be prepared to send an official to listen to *part of the conference, which* is due to take place in London from March 11 to 13.

Mr Luce said he himself would be willing to meet the Most Rev Trevor Huddlestone, Archbishop of the Indian Ocean and AAM honorary president, after the conference.

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, the AAM invitation was refused because the conference is being organized in connexion with the International Year of Mobilization of Sanctions against South Africa. This was launched by a United Nations General Assembly resolution last December. Britain,

☐ **Cape Town:** A Bill to *modify apartheid in sport in* South Africa was published in Parliament yesterday (Reuter reports).

The Bill is one of a number of amendments to racial *segregation laws, promised* by Mr Berrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Sport, last May to promote multiracial sport.

☐ **Hongkong:** A South Afri*can hockey team which two* months ago cancelled a visit to Hongkong in March has arrived quietly in the British colony, two local newspapers reported yesterday (Reuter reports). They said the team, the Flamingos, was hoping to arrange two games during its stay

Prisoners of conscience



Pakistan: Meraj Muhammad Khan

By Caroline Moorehead

On February 26, 1981, *Meraj Muhammad Khan*, a well known politician, was arrested with other political leaders, students and lawyers for attending a meeting of the central executive committee of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

The movement had been formed earlier in the month by Pakistan's nine banned political parties to call for an end to martial law, the restoration of human rights and the holding of general elections. Since then Mr Khan has been held without trial, the past three months incommunicado

It is not his first time in prison. He was jailed under the Bhutto administration while serving as a government minister, from May, 1974, until November, 1977. Since the 1977 military coup he has been imprisoned twice, the first time in 1978, when he served two months after a strike by journalists.

Mr Khan, who is the leader of the National Libration Front, has only been told that he was arrested under Martial Law Regulations No 13, 33 and 48, which prohibit all political activity. No date is understood to have been set for a trial. Meanwhile, friends fear for his health.

PARLIAMENT March 8 1982

Oil Bill threatened if not guillotined

TIME TABLE

There was a danger that the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, which *allows for the sale of shares in* the upstream oil-producing business of the British National Oil Corporation and permits for competition in the supply of gas, would not get through both Houses of Parliament unless it was guillotined, *Mr Francis Pym*, Lord president of the Council and Leader of the House, said when he moved the timetable motion.

He said he did so with some regret and only after the most careful consideration. Progress had been slow and had the Government not taken action, the passage of the Bill would have been in jeopardy.

One debate in committee took nearly six hours and discussion ranged from Tudor history, to the merits of hill and valley sheep, and the film career of President Reagan. This was enjoyable stuff but did not seem to enable the committee to make a great deal of progress.

At the end of the sitting on Thursday the committee had dealt with just 11 clauses, and 25 clauses and four schedules remained to be considered. It was *against this background that the* Government reluctantly concluded that the guillotine was needed.

At the present rate of progress the Bill could still be in committee as the House approached the summer recess and that was not acceptable.

It was right for the Opposition to oppose measures in which it did not believe, but it was also right for the Government to promote its legislative pro*gramme so that its measures* could be on the statute book within a reasonable time. The purpose of the motion was to ensure that the passage of the Bill could be expedited with all the remaining stages being debated.

The motion proposed that the standing committee should report the Bill to *House* on or before *March 23. The committee* would continue with four sittings a week. This would enable another 10 sittings to take place before report.

Proceedings on report and third reading would be completed *in a day* and *a half* with consideration on the first day coming to a conclusion at midnight.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs, said in the spring Mr Pym's fancy lightly turned to timetable motions. He was remarkably consistent.

MPs were dealing with a Bill which had got to clause 12, which was one-third of the whole Bill. *Ten clauses had been dealt with* in three weeks. On that basis he could not imagine how Mr Pym could asy that the Bill was not to be ready until the summer recess. That seemed to be a fault of arithmatic.

This had been one of the most important, controversial and complex Bills to be put before the House this session and it came as late as the end of January: Of course it was going to take time. Once in committee, the pace had not been so slow.

Important clauses were still to be dealt with. Discussion on safety in offshore activities would be curtailed.

Why was the Government *rushing this through?* There was no shortage of legislative time.

It was extraordinary and amazing that, at a time when the whole question of the British National Oil Corporation and the *rip off was taking place* and being duscussed, there should be this desire to sell off quickly when North Sea oil prices were falling.

The answer was that ideology, particularly on the Government front bench, always came to the fore. What the Government called privatization or privatizing was, in fact, its own particular *ideology*.

But there was a better word than privatization. It was "Amersham", the selling off of publicly owned assets at bargain basement prices and regardless of the public interest. This was a new and important topic.

The Bill was wicked and evil from the point of view of the country's prospects. An attempt was being made to prevent its being properly discussed so that the people would not understand properly what was being done in their name.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab) said the reason for the haste was that the Government had been looking at public assets *it could flog and thereby reduce* the public sector borrowing requirement. In view of the conditions of the world oil market, however, this was probably the worst possible time to put Britoil on the market.

Because of the guillotine there would not now be sufficient time to examine the vital safety aspects of the Bill. The Leader of the House was playing politics with people's lives.

Dr Dickson Mabon *(Greenock* and Port Glasgow, SDP) said there could have been an alternative to this timetable motion. At the beginning of the committee stage, the Government and the Opposition could have agreed to a programme.

Now they would be compelled to find such a programme and the Government should seriously consider withdrawing the motion and try to negotiate a voluntary *timetable to satisfy everyone.*

Mr Peter Lloyd (Fareham, C) said that there should be no delay in implementing the powers of the Bill, and he therefore supported the timetable motion which would see it on the statute books at reasonable speed.

Pym: reluctant

There were important questions of safety in gas being piped ashore and producers supplying their own customers direct. Therefore it was appalling that so much time had been spent on early stages of the Bill.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) said the Bill's purpose was to allow a sale of *some of BNOC's* oil-producing business. There were large risks involved in oil and gas exploration and production which were best taken by private enterprise. The achievements in the North Sea had overwhelmingly been those of private enterprise.

It was right that the Opposition's major weapon should be time, but important that this weapon should not be abused.

Mr Gordon Wilson *(Dundee,* East, Scot Nat) said debates on motions of this kind turned out to be a parliamentary scandal and an utter waste of time. He opposed the motion because the *time* available for discussion would be unbalanced.

The Bill, particularly the early part, represented an important measure to Scottish MPs because it placed at risk a lot of jobs in Scotland.

Mr Merlyn Rees, Opposition spokesman on energy, said a 10 per cent *error* in the sale of BNOC assets could cost £150m so it was proper for the House to discuss the method of sale. If the *Government* wanted *to* go into privatization it was not a matter which should just be discussed on the back pages of the *Financial Times*.



Silkin: Evil and wicked bill

If the Government was going to proceed, the Bank of England should have a merchant bank attached to it to handle such sales. It would be better if people who paid money into the funds of the Conservative Party were not involved.

Knocking the public sector was regarded as a national sport. Unless they put their mind into the running of the nationalized industries, the way capital was injected and with management training, there would be nowt for the comfort of anybody in Britain.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said one of the *reasons behind their preference* for seeing as much as possible of industry in the private rather than the public sector, exposed to competition wherever possible, was the acute difficulty, with the best will in the world, of achieving some kind of political framework for these essentially commercial and financial decisions.

The Government had provided a fair and reasonable timetable. It allowed reasonable time for discussion on the gas proposals and also on the important issue of safety in the North Sea operations.

It was essential that the *Government was in a position to* be able to sell shares in Britoil when market conditions were right, and at the best prices for the taxpayer. Nor was there any case for going slow on the breaking up of the monopoly of the BBC.

The timetable motion was carried by 284 votes to 226 — Government majority, 58.

MPs query Reagan invitation

US PRESIDENT

A number of Labour MPs wanted to know who issued the invitation to President Reagan to address both Houses of Parliament during his visit to Britain in June.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras South, Lab) said they would like to know whether the Speaker had been consulted.

Whereas there were a number of distinguished American presidents in the past, or existing heads of other states, to whom such an invitation might reasonably have been extended, they did not believe that a preponderant number of the British people welcomed it being extended to President Reagan.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): I have been here long enough not to believe everything I read in the papers.

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Ind Lab): Some of us would be surprised if the head of a foreign state, or anyone else, could be invited apparently by Parliament *without the Houses taking* a decision to do so.

If it is the Government that extends an invitation to Mr X to appear in the Princes Chamber or Westminster Hall and then invites us to the party too, that is one situation the Government has in its own hands to arrange, I suppose.

If the invitation is from the Commons and the Lords I would hope that needs the approval of *the two Houses.*

The Speaker: I will look at it and write to him. There has not been such a visit during my six years in the Chair, not that I recall offhand, at any rate. (Laughter)

If if would help the House (he said later) I will make a simple statement, but I cannot say when because I take time to consider these matters.

Amersham float highly successful

ENERGY

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said he had never seen or heard so much nonsense written or spoken about anything as there had been about the flotation of the shares of Amersham International. He described it as a highly successful act of denationalization, and suggested this was why Labour MPs had not liked it.

Mr Lawson, asked if he was satisfied with the advice of Messrs Rothchilds, the merchant bankers, on the fixing of share prices in relation to the privatization of Amersham International, said he was satisfied that Rothchilds gave the Government their best advice. (Labour laughter).

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab): since before the event *The Investors' Chronicle* solemnly assured its readers to expect a premium of 30p over the existing share price of 142p, how come neither Mr Lawson nor Rothschilds were so wise?

Mr Lawson: He is characteristically wrong. What *The Investors' Chronicle* said at the time the issue and the price were announced — back on February 14 or 15 — was that the issue was ambitiously priced.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C): *Would* he tell those who have become instant experts with the benefit of hindsight that if the issue had been carried by way of tender, there would have been a higher price bearing in mind the *amount of interest retained* in the issue, and that the end amount received by the Government might have been less.

The issue at least had the benefit of spreading the issue well among the small investors

Mr Lawson: He is right. This was a highly successful act of denationalization and the taxpayer *got a fair price of 19 times* prospective price earnings which was 10 times price earnings for the average of shares on the *Financial Times* index, with figures considerably less than the 19 times earnings even for companies like GEC and Marks and Spencer. The reason Labour MPs do not like it is because it was a successful piece of denationalization.

Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Oppo*sition spokesman on energy*: Does he consider that his decision on the method of sale was the right one for the community?

Mr Lawson: I accepted the advice that was given by my advisers at the time and I am fully responsible for that. I am satisfied that it was a successful result. I have never seen or heard so much nonsense written or spoken about anything as there has been about *this particular* flotation.

The idea that the price at which the shares are now being traded was a price that could have been secured for everyone as a whole in the first instance, is a view not shared by anybody who knows anything about the stock market.

Lawson: Nonsense written and spoken

Early help for big electricity users

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said he hoped the Government would soon be able to do something of signifi*cance for heavy electricity users* who had suffered a great disparity in electricity costs compared to those on the continent.

He added that he was not saying that any action would be everything the industry would like.

Mr Lawson also said market prices for oil products depended on the balance of supply and demand in a highly competitive *market.*

The price of gas to the home (he continued) will remain much cheaper than both oil and electricity, and among the cheapest in Europe.

For most other consumers the prospect is that prices will rise broadly in line with other costs in the economy. I would expect that prices to the vast majority of consumers will remain generally in line with those on the *continent.*

Mr John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam, C) had asked Mr Lawson to tell industry how gas and electricity prices were going to compare with those on the continent in the next year, and to assure domestic consumers that they would be at an advantage, at any rate in gas, over France and Germany especially, for two or three years to come. Domestic consumers did not seem to be aware of this.

Mr Lawson agreed that domestic consumers were generally unaware that, despite the considerable increase in domestic gas prices, it was still much cheaper than in France and Germany.

Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant and Waterloo, C): The market has done plenty in destroying the cohesion of Opec. As this was virtually a disaster for the *western world. Will he encourage* that process?

Mr Lawson: He should not try to lure me into saying something which might be considered undiplomatic. But I take the force of what he says. I hope he will approve the positive way in which the British National Oil Corporation recently responded to market forces in reducing North Sea Oil prices by $4 a barrel.

Mr Lawson *said later; Looking* ahead, current coal prices will run until November.

Anti-social projects by oil companies

Mr David ***Howell***, Secretary of State for Transport, has set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil com*panies*, **Mr Hamish Gray**, Minister of State for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) had asked the Secretary of State for Energy to decline to deal with the Mobil Oil Company pending the outcome of their negotiations to locate a liquid petroleum gas tanker in the Solent.

Mr Hamish Gray: No. In any case Mobil is not negotiating to locate a tanker in the Solent.

Mr Adley: Now Mobil have backed off in face of the unanimous hostile opposition to the *proposal*, his department in its dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly antisocial.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, who has been given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals *like this cannot proceed in* future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to scrutinize carefully any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a *working party to review urgently* existing machinery and recommend any changes felt necessary. Controls exist in legislation falling to the safety and health executive and the Departments of Trade and Transport. I shall ensure the views of the Department of Energy are made available.

Minister to hold talks on charges

Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said that he had asked the Deputy Chairman of the Electricity Council and the Deputy Chairman of the British Gas Corporation to meet him to discuss standing charges paid by retirement pensioners for their gas and electricity supplies.

Along with Mr Anthony Newton, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, he was reviewing the problems faced by the elderly and other low income consumers in paying standing charges. The hoped to reach a conclusion fairly soon, he said in reply to **Mr Anthony Durant** (Reading North, C).

Mr Durant said Pensioners feel deeply that their standing charges are often much larger than their consumption. They do not resent having to pay for what they use, but resent the standing charges.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat): Standing charges have been forming a substantial part of bills. There is great anger among pensioners at the way standing charges keep going up,

Mr Mellor: The standing charges reflect costs to the industry of maintaining their supply. If there were no standing charge, the cost implication to the industries would be some £500m in lost revenue each. That would mean a material increase in charges.

While they are looking carefully at ways of assisting the consumers, it may be questionable whether it is more appropriately done down this particular route.

Occupational asthma

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, in a written reply, said regulations were laid today (Monday) to take effect from March 29, to prescribe occupational asthma as an industrial disease for the purposes of industrial injuries benefit.

Not enough pedestals

STATUES

Former Prime Ministers Mr Stanley Baldwin and Mr Ramsay Macdonald were two candidates *for statues in the members' lobby* of the House of Commons, but this was unlikely in the immediate future, **Mr Francis Pym**, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House.

Mr David Winnick *(Walsall* North, Lab), who had wanted Mr Pym to ask the Services Committee to consider placing within the House statues commemorating champions of universal suffrage in the United Kingdom, said that more appropriate than whether or not there should be a statue of Mr Baldwin in the members lobby would be to honour those people, such as the Chartists and Suffragette leaders, who had *established* universal suffrage.

Mr Pym: That is a matter of opinion. Mr Winnick must seek wide support in the House if he wishes to see the ultimate success of that particular desire.

John Biggs-Davidson (Epping Forest, (C): Having regard to the Conservative Party resolution of 1887 on this matter, Mrs Pankhurst's Conservative connections, and the work of the Conservative and unionist Women's Suffrage Association, should we not have bipartisan agreement on a suitable commemoration, but not necessariljy this one?

Mr Pym: That matter can be pursued. There are many candidates but few pedestals.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C): Would it not be appropriate to honour the two Prime Ministers who did most to enable the Labour Party to enter this place — Stanley Baldwin and Ramsey Macdonald?

Mr Pym: They are two candidates. There is a certain support for one of these two Prime Ministers.

Rate subsidy for elderly and disabled passengers

LONDON FARES

The Greater London Council said it wanted to go on paying London Transport for concessionary fares for the elderly and disabled following the law lord's ruling on the Fares Fair scheme, but there had been no mention of concessionary fares in the ruling, **Lord Belwin** Under Secretary of State for the *Environment, said* when moving the second reading of the Travel Concessions (London) Bill.

It was the GLC which said it could no longer go on financing *these concessions. Apparently* it had something else it would rather spend its money on.

The Bill would give the GLC the same powers as other authorities to enter into arrangements for the provision of travel concessions for the elderly and *disabled. Any expenditure would* be relevent for rate support grant.

There was no need for immediate legislation to enable the council to pay a reasonable amount of subsidy to London Transport.

The Fares Fair scheme had been introduced without proper regard for the interests of the ratepayers and had been political dogma rather than transport *policy. While it was easy to* criticize a scheme which had brought turmoil to the London Transport system, there were serious underlying problems and it would be premature to deal with these by hasty legislation.

The council was now engaged in a misleading publicity campaign to actively encourage employees of London Transport to strike and refuse to collect the new fares and encouraging Londoners to act illegally by *refusing to pay them. That was* the height of irresponsibility.

Lord Underhill, for the Opposition, said what had not been decided by the law lords was what was the level of rate support grant which would be acceptable. What were the criteria for determining the level of grant and what subsidies could be paid? Who decided that a level of £89m was lawful, but £149m was not?

The Government also has to answer the question of how far the GLC could go in taking from rates income money to finance a major fares policy. What legal *authority was there to refer to?*

He welcomed the Bill, but urged the Government to cease making political capital out of London's transport and to get on with the job of putting the law into order.

Lord Tordoff *(L)* said that the responsibility lay with Parliament to get the law right, and particularly with the Government to bring forward legislation to correct anomalies and fill gaps over London Transort. The Bill singularly failed to do that.

We are (he said) within a matter of days of public transportation in the capital city being set on a course which could lead to its total destruction. It could lead to a decline in an already bad environment, to clogged roads, to further depopulation of the capital city and a loss of revenue.

The GLC's mistake was to go for such a dramatic reduction of fares in such a short period and to try to recoup it through the rates. A much less dogmatic approach to the problem was needed on both sides. A smaller degree of hyper-activiy was needed on the part of the GLC and a lower degree of inactivity on the part of the Government.

Making rude noises about the GLC would not make the problem go away. The Government must act soon.

The Bill was read a second time.

The total number of weapons held on firearm certificates in Northern Ireland at December 31, 1981, was 115,940, **Mr John Patten**, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, stated

Details of the number of firearms certificates due for renewal and the number of renewal applications refused during the last three years were respectively as follows: 1979 18,695 and 92; 1980 16,711 and 79; 1981 39,422 and 78.

Assessing damages for pain and suffering

JUSTICE

In assessing damages for pain and suffering caused by injuries, courts should take into account any suffering caused by the awareness that a plaintiff's life had been reduced. This will be *possible under proposed reforms* to the law of damages for personal injury contained in the Administration of Justice Bill.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, moving the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, said that broadly speaking it contained for England, Wales and Scotland certain recommendations of the Pearson Commission which, in *relation to England*, endorsed the Law Commission *report on* the assessment of damages published in 1973.

The main changes concerned the abolition of certain claims for damages or rights or action. It abolished damages for loss of expection of life and provided that in assessing damages in respect of pain and suffering caused by the injuries, the court should take account of any suffering caused or likely to be caused to the plaintiff by awareness that his expectation of life had been reduced.

That would abolish what was often called the conventional award of expectation of life currently at about £1,250 which was regarded as being of little financial significance and had often been criticized as derisory in respect of the death of a wife, husband or children.

That did not effect any claim by a living plaintiff for damages for loss of income where his life had been shortened.

The Bill abolished a number of archaic actions for loss of services. There was no longer any place for an action on behalf of a husband for being deprived *of the loss of services or society* of a living wife as a result of injuries suffered by her, or for the benefit of a parent on the grounds of his having been deprived of the services of the living child.

The employer's right of action in respect of loss of services by a menial servant or of seduction of a family servant in his employment, of for the enticement and harbouring of an employer's servants, would be abolished. There was an anachronistic, even proprietory, flavour, about those actions, and they ought to go.

There were important changes made in the Fatal Accidents Act, 1976, with parts of the first four sections of that Act being *replaced. The old section 1* was replaced by a new section which increased the range of dependants who might bring an action in respect of fatal injury. In future those people covered would include all ascendants and descendants of a deceased in respect of any parent, grand parent, children and grand children, former spouses and any person treated by the deceased as a child.



Hailsham: Fixed sum for loss of spouse

The Bill introduced a new claim for damages for bereavement. The proposal followed the Law Commission's recommendations of 1973. It would give the fixed sum by way of damages to a spouse for the loss of the other spouse and to parents for the loss of a child. The amount was fixed by the Bill at £3,500, but would be capable of being increased by order.

In deciding that this was the right approach the Government had rejected proposals in the Pearson report which recommended a right to damages for loss of society which would have been available to children for the loss of parents and would have been tied to a figure of one half average industrial earnings.

I believe (he said) that no monetary sum can adequately compensate a person for bereavement. I speak not without bitter experience in this case.

It is for this reason that I *believe that the award should be* of the conventional fixed kind available only in limited situations. My view is that it should not be available to an unmarried minor child in respect of the loss of a parent because, following the minority report from Pearson, such a child is likely to receive substantial dependency damages in any event.

The Bill also introduced a new clause allowing courts to make a provisional award for damages. This was in line with the recommendation of the Law Commission and endorsed by the Pearson report.

The award could be made where a medical prognosis was uncertain or where there was a chance falling short of probability that some serious or wasting disease might be present in the claimant's condition. Such an example was where someone's sight had been damaged in an accident and where the medical evidence was that the person could actually be going blind within five years.

Remedy under the existing law was unsatisfactory and entailed *the plaintiff taking part in a split* trial, first on the issue of liability followed by assessment of the damages.

At present, where there was this sort of medical uncertainty, the judge had to award one tenth of the sum that would be awarded if there was certainty. That meant that if the condition did not exist the plaintiff was overcompensated, but if it did, he was greatly under-compensated. In either case, the award was bound to be wrong.

The new provision allowed courts to take a different approach. Damages could be given on the evidence of what was known and a plaintiff could apply later for damages when the feared event actually took place.

He did not imagine the procedure would be employed very often but when it was, it would be manifestly fairer that the existing method.

Lord Mishcon (Lab) while welcoming the Bill generally, said there was much truth in the saying that in the event of an accident it was cheaper to kill than to maim, because the objective of the law was to compensate not to punish. For *example, the award for loss of* expectation of life was normally set at £1,250.

The Bill did not allow a minor unmarried child to claim damages for bereavement when it was often a child that suffered most when a parent died in an accident. While a man or woman could remarry, a child could never replace a parent.

While a child could benefit under the Fatal Accidents Act, that was based on the earnings of the deceased so if a non-working mother died there could be no claim, as also when a man was disabled or blind and not working.

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab) said that in the case of a bereavement award, it was often not the money that was important, because that could never compensate for the loss of a life, but it was an *expression on the* part of society of the gravity with which an accidental death was regarded.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone said that the only way to talk about the sensitive matter of bereavement was to do so in a personal way. He lost his mother when he was a boy, his father in middle age, and his wife when he was already an old age pensioner.

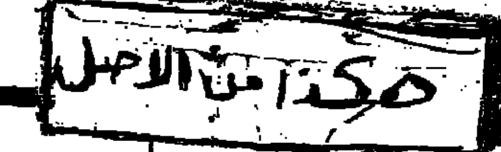
I am not going to differentiate (he said) between the degree of loss and the agony of bereavement in any of those three cases. I have always taken the view that there was no sum of money which is not an insult to the bereaved person whether it is £10m or £10. I know that I am not expressing the view of the majority but nothing will alter that opinion.

He had opted for a determinate sum in the Bill, and would follow a policy which was not his opinion.

The Bill was read a second time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Social Services; Prime Minister. Budget. Lords (2.30): Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, report, second day. Debate on Pitcairn Island.



Frontier Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Right centre: Irish linen dirndl skirt in khaki, cornflower blue, white or red, £58, matching workwear jacket £48, round-collared pleated linen shirt £52 and leather belt £12.50. All by Margaret Howell from 25/26 St Christopher's Place, W1. Pin-striped waistcoat £14.99 from Hobbs, South Molton Street, W1. Striped underskirt £19.99 from Miss Selfridge, London branches. Cameo brooch from Barkers of Kensington and Army and Navy. Bicycle, Raleigh Cameo £107.20 from The London Bicycle Company, 41, Floral Street, WC2.

Right: Peat brown linen/cotton prairie skirt £69, tan striped cotton blouse £38, both by Sheridan Barnett, pleated leather belt by Malcolm Parsons. All from Chic of Hampstead, Roxy, Kensington Church Street W8, Lucinda Byre, Liverpool, Y. Winocour, Glasgow. Ochre tiered and tucked underskirt £26.95 from Laura Ashley. Cameo from Barkers of Kensington and Army and Navy Stores. Canvas lace-up bootees from Manolo Blahnik, 49/51 Old Church Street, SW3. Rocking chair £250 from American furniture department at Harrods.

Hair by DAR at CLIFFORD STAFFORD.
Photographs by NICK BRIGGS.







Above: Denim prairie skirt on hip basque, £18.95 by Monix from Fenwick of Bond Street. Broderie anglais petticoat £14.99 from Ronnie Stirling and Stirling Cooper branches. High-necked cotton lace blouse £28.95 from Laura Ashley. Leg-o'mutton sleeved ticking blouse £11.99 Warehouse, Duke Street W1, Bond Street Centre, Leeds. Leather belt by Mulberry. Ribbed tights from Barkers and Army and Navy Stores. Button boots £37.95 from Anello and Davide, Drury Lane WC2, Oxford Street W1.

Top right: Puff-sleeve fine cotton blouse £39, charcoal grey pin-striped cotton skirt £49, both from Courtenay, 24 Brook Street, W1. Prairie patterned cotton knit waistcoat £39.50 from Mulberry at Harrods, Liberty, Jigsaw, Richmond, Jeunesse, Worcs. Leather thonged cowboy belt £5.99, Chelsea Girl branches. Red straw hat by Bermona, £10.95 from Fenwicks of Bond Street.

Prim and plain, these pioneers

With one more spin of the celestial globe, fashion is pointing its finger at the New World. Or, rather, it is an olde worlde America of settlers and pioneers, taking the covered wagon route West.

The survival of the peasant skirt into the space age, has been one of fashion's oddities. We have seen it and worn it in many different guises since it first sprouted as a compost-grown alternative to the mini skirt and the trouser suit.

Ethnic fashion seemed to be firmly rooted in the Third World, with a parade of Peruvian peasant skirts, Indian prints and African beads, often worn together in a glorious geographical jumble.

The pioneers of '82, by contrast, seem prim and plain. Their cloths and colours are by Kansas out of Co Cork, with peat brown linen and corn gold cotton the favourite materials. There is a lot of the Irish peasant too in the way the clothes are worn: plain, sensible skirts over striped petticoats, tough workaday jackets over Sunday best blouses.

An odd look, you might think for the city, for these are clothes redolent of country school rooms and small town stores. But the survival of the peasant skirt a century after the peasants themselves have joined the urban assembly lines, lies in its versatility.

A long skirt is for work or weekends, for shopping or the theatre, for every age and most shapes. It takes on the colour of its surroundings and your own image, according to how you wear it.

Purists are wearing their pioneer skirts this season with grandad shirts (ticking stripes or wing collars) and with grandma's lace-up ankle boots. Like the New England Quakers, they have banished frills, and prefer home-spun cloth in natural colours. They touch no iron, spray no starch, their only concession to the cold is a shawl.

Life was never, of course, like this, even in an Andrew Wyeth painting. There was more to the front porch spirit than a rocking chair full of pin-tucked petticoats. Fashion has romanticized the pioneers as remorselessly as Hollywood rewrote the Westerns.

But English women love romance and the frontier skirts fulfill a fashion need even in a wardrobe that is mostly filled with sports styles or tailored separates.

If you have already got a cupboard full of peasant skirts from fashion's previous forays, can you recycle them for this summer?

The major change in the shape of the skirt, is that it is now set on a basque, which controls the fullness at the hips, or made into a dirndl shape with unpressed pleats, rather than gathered on to a waistband. Top halves are mostly loose (no tight T-shirts now), with the bold belt at waist or hips the accessory that draws the two halves together.

The other alteration to the silhouette comes at head and feet. Low heels and piled up hair give a very different look to a long skirt that used to be balanced on wedge heeled espadrilles and worn with long, casual hair.

■ Luscious purple grapes clinging to scarlet straw or a vanilla and strawberry concoction curled up at the sides — the hats in David Shilling's new summer collection looked good enough to eat.

The pretty private dining room at the Ritz where he held his show, seemed to inspire London's liveliest milliner with gastronomic ideas. A chic small hat was an inverted ice cream cone in navy and white straw. An important new shape was the return of the cloche, stunning in lacquered straw in candy floss pink.

David Shilling's hats now have a much deeper crown and the brims of the larger hats are turned down.

Boughs of pink cherry blossom, big lily blooms and clusters of spring flowers made young and fresh trimmings in a show that was dominated by pink and white (perfectly matched to the complexions of the upper class model girls).

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC. Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, Fri 7 00 MANON. Tomor, Sat 7 30 LA BOHEME. Last Perf Thurs 8 00 THE FLYING DUTCHMAN 104 balcony seats avail from 10am on day

Collegiate Theatre, Gordon Street WC1 (01-388 7727) Donizetti: FRANCESCA DI FOIX, LA ROMANZIERA. Brit Prem Wed 17 Thur 18, Fri 19 Sat 20 7 30 pm Cavalli: ERITREA. Brit Prem Wed 24 Fri 26 Sat 27 7 30 pm £6 50, £7, £8 50 CAMDEN FESTIVAL 1982.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't, Fri & Mon at 7.30, Billy Budd. Thurs at 5 30, Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tomor at 7 30, Swan Lake. Sat at 7 30, La Bayadere, The Two Pigeons.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Rd W1 S cc 580 9562 SCOTTISH OPERA Tomor Thurs, Sat at 7 15 TOSCA with Nelly Miricioiu/Galina Kalinina & Zurab Sotkilava (British Debuts) "Brilliant" Stage Tomor Fri at 7 15 Raymond Leppard's adaptation of L'EGISTO. (Cavalli) Producer, John Cox "A hidden treasure" S Standard "Enchanting" Observer.

Logan Hall, 20 Bedford Way WC1 (01-388 7727) Concert Performances: ADRIANO IN SIRIA JC Bach (Sung in Italian) in assoc with BBC Radio 3 Sat 20 7.30 pm TROILUS & CRESSIDA Walton Tue 23 7.30 pm ANTHONY & CLEOPATRA Barber (Brit Prem) Sat 27 7.30 £2.50, £3 50, £4.50, £5 50 CAMDEN FESTIVAL 1982.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 837 1672/1673/3856 Credit Cards 10am to 6pm 278 0871/837 7505 Grp Sales 379 6061. 24 Hr instantly confirmed res 01-200 0200. BALLET RAMBERT 11 to 27 March Thur, Fri & Sat 7.30pm NIGHT MUSIC/BERLIN REQUIEM. 15, 16, 17 Mar 7.30pm DANCING DAY/RAINBOW RIPPLES/UNSUITABLE CASE/GHOST DANCES Spring Opera & Dance Subscription Season Tel 01-278 0855 for brochure any time day or night AMPLE FREE PARKING after 6.30pm

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA, Cardiff New Theatre. Tel (0222) 32446/27367 Tonight and Friday The Bartered Bride. Wednesday and Saturday I Puritani (New Production) Thursday The Force of Destiny. All begin 7 15pm.

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre, EC2 cc 01-638 8891 Reservations 01-628 8795 Ton't 6.30pm LSO Wind Ensemble. Hummel: Partita for eight wind instruments. Mozart: Serenade No 10 for 13 wind instruments, K361. Tomor 1 00pm London Symphony Orchestra, Ivan Fischer conductor. Beethoven: Symphony No 7. Tomor 7 15pm. London Symphony Orchestra. Claudio Abbado conductor. Vladimir Ashkenazy piano. Rossini: Overture "The Italian Girl in Algiers". Prokofiev: Piano Concerto No 5. Brahms: Symphony No 1.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) Tomorrow 8 LONDON MOZART PLAYERS Harry Blech. Paul Tortelier. Mozart: Symphony No 34 in C. Haydn: Cello Concerto No 2 in D. Tchaikovsky: Variations on a Rococo Theme. Prokofiev: Symphony No 1 (Classical)

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) Tonight 8 PHILHARMONIA. Kurt Sanderling. Schubert: Symphony No 8 (unfinished) Shostakovich: Symphony No 5

THEATRES

A CREDIT THEATRE BOOKING SERVICE . . . HOT LINES for ALBERY — Children of a Lesser God GARRICK — No Sex Please We're British. SAVOY — House Guest. SAVOY — Noises Off (March 30) SHAFTESBURY — They're Playing Our Song
CREDIT CARD THEATRE BOOKINGS LTD. HOT LINES 930 0731 (4 lines) MON-FRI 9.0am-7.0pm, SAT 9.30-5.30pm.

ALBERY. OMEGA SHOW GUIDE. ALL MY SONS BOOGIE, CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD, EDUCATING RITA. Credit Card Sales 379 6565 from 9 am All major cards No Bkg fees Grp bkgs 836 3962 Student Standby

ALBERY. S 836 3878, cc 379 6565/930 0731 Grp Bkgs 839 3092/836 3962 Evgs 7 30 Thurs & Sat Mat 3 Thurs Mats ONLY Michael Ross substitutes for Trevor Eve
WINNER of 4 AWARDS 1981
TREVOR EVE Actor of the Year SWET 1981
ELIZABETH QUINN Actress of the Year SWET 1981
Trevor Eve
STAGE ACTOR OF THE YEAR
Variety Club Awards 1981
CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
PLAY OF THE YEAR
SWET 1981
Riveting piece of drama' Guardian

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4) Info 836 5332.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
Final perf of Schnitzler's
LA RONDE
ton't 7 30pm "excellent cast" S Express. "rich production . . . this is La Ronde as it should be played" Gdn (this play is about sexual relationships and is not suitable for children) Final perfs RICHARD II from 10 March Prestel 22035. Group Sales 379 6061 RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly Personal booking now open for RSC's first season at the Barbican Theatre 628 8795, cc 638 8891, info 628 2295 Tickets also on sale from RSC Aldwych Bookshop.

AMBASSADORS 836 1171 Grp Sales 379 6061. Tkts £6 50, £5 50, £4 50, £4 £3. Evgs 8 TODAY Mat 3 & Sat Mat 5
ROSEMARY LEACH DAVID SWIFT
"Don't miss '84 Charing Cross Road' a quietly astonishing play". Michael Billington, Guardian "It is sheer delight from beginning to end". John James, TES
84
CHARING CROSS ROAD
by Helene Hanff
"OUR THANKS FOR AN EVENING OF RARE PLEASURE"
Richard Findlater, Plays & Players.

ARTS 836 3334/2132. Evgs 8. Theatre Clwyd Co in PLAYING THE GAME by Jeffrey Thomas "Robust, funny" Std

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Vict Stn)
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
PETULA CLARK
"A huge and manifest success." Evgs 7.30, Mats Weds & Sat 2 30 Box Office 10am-8pm. In person/phone/post/SAE. HOT LINES 01-828 8665/6/7. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 01-834 6919/6184 TELEDATA (instant 24hrs confirmed). Credit Card Bookings 01-200 0200. GROUP SALES 01-379 6061.
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LONDON'S GREATEST VALUE
Good seats from £2 50 available at doors
Booking to 15th May

APOLLO SHAFTESBURY AVE. S CC 01-437 2663
LEO McKERN in
'THE HOUSEKEEPER'.
by Frank D. Gilroy with Clive Merrison and Connie Booth Directed by Tom Conti. "A SEXUAL OBSTACLE COURSE" The Standard VERY FUNNY! Evgs 8 00 Mats Wed 3 00 Sat 5 00 Group Sales 01-379 6061

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388 THE NUMBER OF THE BEAST by Snoo Wilson Tues-Sat 8pm Final perfs

CAMBRIDGE cc 01-836 1488/6056/7040
Opens March 25 until 15 May
FREDDIE STARR
and full supporting co.
Tues-Fri at 7.30 pm Sat 6 00 & 9.00 pm Tickets from £2.50. Party bkgs 01-836 2379 Teledata 01-200 0200

CHURCHILL, Bromley Kent cr 460 6677/5838 Until March 20 Mon-Fri 7 45, Sat 4.30 & 8 Sandy Wilson's THE BOYFRIEND.

COMEDY THEATRE S 930 2578 Credit card Bkgs 839 1438 Grp Sales 379 6061 Mon-Fri 8 0 Sat 8 15 Mat Thurs 3, Sat 5 15 Prices £2 50-£7 00 (Not suitable for children)
STEAMING
By NELL DUNN
VOTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
Swet Awards 1981
"Overwhelming warm-heartedness and dazzling performances" Gdn "Funny and touching" D Exp "A SEXY LIFE-AFFIRMING SHOW" Times

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium — low price tkts) Ton't Tomor 7 30 SUMMER new play by Edward Bond Ton't 6.00 The Third Man by Bill Stair, a witty play-within-a-play about South East Asia and the world of Graham Greene 45 mins Platform Perf all tkts £1 50

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565 Grp Bkgs 836 3962 Mon to Thur 7 30 Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8 45
Nominated for COMEDY OF THE YEAR 1981 SWET Awards
DARIO FO'S COMEDY
CAN'T PAY?
WON'T PAY!
by the author of "Anarchist"
"MAKES YOU GLAD TO BE ALIVE" D Tel "GOLDONI MEETS BRIAN RIX AUDIENCE ROARED WITH REVUE STYLE APPROVAL" S Tms "UPROARIOUSLY WELL DIRECTED. GALES OF LAUGHTER" Times "HILARIOUS MAD PANTOMIME. VERY FUNNY" D. Ex

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal CC 836 8108 THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Opens here May 26 Box Office now open

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal cc 836 8108 Mon-Fri 7 30 Sat 8.0.
AN EVENING'S INTERCOURSE
with THE WIDELY LIKED
BARRY HUMPHRIES
"Is like seeing one man lynching a mob" Guardian "THE BEST STAND-UP-AND-SOCK-IT-TO-'EM ENTERTAINER LONDON HAS SEEN IN YEARS NOTHING SHORT OF A PHENOMENON" D Mail. LAST 5 WEEKS.

DUCHESS, S & CC 836 8243 Evgs 8, Wed 3, Sat, 5 30 & 8.30.
RICHARD TODD
Derren Nesbitt, Carole Mowlam in
THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
"The Best Thriller for Years" S Mir "An Unabashed Winner" S. Exp "A Thriller that Achieves it All Sensational" Times "The Most Ingenious Mystery to Have Appeared in a Decade. A play to be seen" D. Mail
SECOND GREAT YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122, CC 836 4837. Grp Sales 379 6061. Evgs 7 45 ½ price Mat Thurs 3, Sat 5 & 8 15 Special Offer until Sat £7 60 best seats only £5 if bkd 2 weeks ahead (Not Sat eve)
SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART
in
J. P. DONLEAVY'S
BALTHAZAR
"A REAL RARITY. A ROARING COMEDY. STRONGLY AN AFFIRMATION OF LIFE AND THE VARIETIES OF LOVE, FROM THE COARSE TO THE SUBLIME". Times Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Charro + tkt for £7 80 930 4740

GARRICK S CC 836 4601 Evs 8 00 Mats Wed 3 00 Sats 5 00 & 8 00 11th HYSTERICAL YEAR LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD
NO SEX PLEASE — WE'RE BRITISH
2 HRS OF NON-STOP LAUGHTER
Directed by Allan Davis
Group sales box office 379 6061 Credit Cards bookings 930 0731

GLOBE S CC 437 1592 439 6770/6779
'Laughter unlimited' D Tel
'The laughter never stops' S Mirror
PASS THE BUTLER
The new comedy hit by Eric Idle, with WILLIAM RUSHTON, JOHN FORTUNE, MADGE RYAN and PETER JONES. "kept the audience laughing continuously" D Tel Mon-Thur 8 0 Fri & Sat 6 0 & 8 45 Group Sales Box Office 379 6061 Students ½ price (on top seats) available 1 hour before performance "A side-splitting success". N O W

GREENWICH S cc 01-858 7755 From Tomor 7 45 Mats Sats 2 30 Opens March 15 at 7 0 Edward Woodward in Sartre's THE ASSASSIN.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301
FRANCES DE LA TOUR
GWEN TAYLOR, ANNA WING in
SKIRMISHES
by CATHERINE HAYES
Evgs 8 0 Sat 4 30
"Remarkable and courageous moving and compelling" T Out "Brutally funny" Times "Brief, powerful and quite brilliantly acted" Gdn

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832 Evgs 7 30, Mats Wed at 2 30 Sats at 4 00 Opening April 1st Prevs commencing March 24th.
PETER BARKWORTH
ANTHONY QUAYLE
MICHAEL DENISON
EVELYN LAYE
in
A COAT OF VARNISH
A New Play by Ronald Millar
Running in Repertoire with Hobson's Choice

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7 CC 930 4025/6 Grp Sales 379 6061 Evgs 7 30 Sat Mats 3 0.
FRANK FINLAY
IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING INTERNATIONAL SMASH HIT
AMADEUS
by PETER SHAFFER
Directed by PETER HALL
"TREMENDOUS PLAY GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." Bernard Levin Times.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832. Evgs 7 30, Mats Wed at 2 30 Sats at 4 00
PENELOPE KEITH
ANTHONY QUAYLE
TREVOR PEACOCK
in
HOBSON'S CHOICE
A Comedy by Harold Brighouse
Directed by Ronald Eyre.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Dnr 7 Show 8 IN PRAISE OF LOVE by Terence Rattigan "A masterpiece" F T.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Broadway Musical
BARNUM
"THE GREATEST SHOW IN LONDON" D. Mirror
Evgs 7 30 Mats. Weds. & Sat. 2 45. Use the Barnum hotlines: 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961 for instant Credit Card Reservations. MATINEE TOMORROW 2.45. SEATS AT DOORS.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH S cc 01-741 2311 Evgs 7 30 Thur Mat 2 30, Sat 4 30 & 8 15 NOISES OFF by Michael Frayn. LYRIC STUDIO: From Tomor Evgs 8pm (Wed 7pm) JAMES JOYCE & THE ISRAELITES.

LYRIC S cc 437 3686 Grp Sales 01-379 6061 Evgs 8 Mats Wed 3 Sat 5 15 Must end April 10
RICHARD BRIERS PETER EGAN
Richard Pearson, Pat Heywood Alice Krige
in BERNARD SHAW'S
"BUBBLING COMEDY" N Std
ARMS AND THE MAN
AMONG THE GREAT DELIGHTS OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING THEATRE" N Std "SPARKLING NEW PRODUCTION" D Tel Alice Krige Most promising Newcomer SWET Awards 1981. Enjoy pre-show supper at the Cafe Royal + Tkt for only £8 95 incl Tel 01-437 9090

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage) Ton't Tomor 7 45 ON THE RAZZLE by Tom Stoppard.

MAYFAIR 629 3036 cc 379 6565 Opens 25 March Now Boooking
BOOGIE
Skirted Issue in a Musical Kaleidoscope of Singing Sisters "enormously entertaining" Glas Hld

MERMAID TH. Blackfriars EC4 01-236 5568 S cc 01-236 5324. Evenings 8 0, Fri & Sat at 5 15 & 8 30
ALEC McCOWEN
"ONE OF THE GREATEST PIECES OF ACTING I HAVE EVER SEEN" Gdn "A TOUR DE FORCE TO FREEZE THE BLOOD" D Tel in John Dexter's "DAZZLING PRODUCTION" THE PORTAGE TO SAN CRISTOBAL OF A.H "AN UNMISSABLE THEATRICAL EVENT" Gdn Adapted by Christopher Hampton from George Steiner's novel.

NATIONAL THEATRE, S CC 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER / LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres Also standby 45 mins before start Car park Restaurant 928 2033 Credit card bkgs 928 5933 TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (inc backstage) £1 50 Info 633 0880 NT also at HER MAJESTY'S

NEW LONDON cc Drury Lane WC2 01-405 0072 or 01-404 4079 Evgs 7 45 Tues & Sat 3 0 & 7 45.
THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT
AWARD WINNING MUSICAL
CATS
Group Bookings 01-405 1567 or 01-379 6061 Apply daily to Box Office for returns. NOW BOOKING UNTIL SEPTEMBER 4th LATECOMERS NOT ADMITTED WHILE AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION, PLEASE BE PROMPT Bars open 7 00pm

OLIVIER (NT's open stage) Ton't 7 00 (low price opening) Tomor 2.00 (low price mat) & 7.15 GUYS AND DOLLS, a musical fable of Broadway.

PALACE cc 437 6834
Andrew Lloyd Webber's
SONG AND DANCE
A concert for the theatre starring
MARTI WEBB in TELL ME ON A SUNDAY
WAYNE SLEEP in VARIATIONS
Mon-Fri 8.0, Wed 3.0, Sat 5 45 & 8 30 NOW BOOKING.
From March 26, FIRST NIGHT APRIL 7th at 7.00 pm.

PHOENIX THEATRE (Charing Cross Rd) 01-836 2294/8611 Evgs 8 0 Fri & Sat 6 0 & 9 0 "The audience responded ecstatically. THEY STAMPED, THEY SHRIEKED. THEY YELLED" D.Mail
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The Great New Orleans Musical ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME' Group Sales 01-379 6061 Ring Teledata 01-200 0200 for instant confirmed c.c. bkgs 24 hrs personal service available

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EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE, EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING." Time Out "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED." S. Tms Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Royal plus good stalls/circle seat for only £8 95. Tel 01-437 9090 RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse

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Directed by Harold Prince
Evgs 8 0 Mat Thurs (Economy Prices) and Sat at 3 0 Evgs. Perfs end 10 15 S Box Office 437 6877. C.C. Hotline 439 8499 Group Sales 379 6061 or Box Office. For instant 24 hr bookings ring Teledata 01-200 0200

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"UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES"
A musical of the Flanagan and Allen story "TRIUMPH . . . STANDING OVATION . . . BY GOLLY IT'S THEATRE ALL RIGHT" D Mail "AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE . . . SPECTACULAR . . . BRILLIANTLY STAGED" D Exp "HAPPY-GO-LUCKY REVUE" D Tel. "VIVACIOUS . . . BURSTING WITH COLOUR . . . UNBRIDLED HIGH SPIRITS . . . PLENTY TO ENJOY" F T Evgs Mon-Thurs 7 30, Fri & Sat at 5 00 & 8 30 ROYAL GALA PERFORMANCE TODAY. Group sales 01-379 6061.

QUEEN'S, S CC 01-734 1166 Group Sales 01-379 6061 Evenings 8 00. Mat Wed 3 00. Sat 5 15, 8 30.
'ANOTHER COUNTRY'
by
Julian Mitchell
"BRILLIANT"—DAILY MAIL
"EXCITING"—GUARDIAN
"OUTSTANDING"—FIN TIMES
Seats from £3 00
STUDENTS HALF PRICE (ON TOP SEATS) AVAILABLE ONE HOUR BEFORE PERFORMANCE

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593 At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. Fabulous new acts. Beautiful new girls. Sensational new thrills for 1982. 25th sensational year!

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 Lloyd's Bank SHAKESPEARE WORKSHOPS. Last week The Tragedies 11.30 am to 3 15 pm (with lunch break). Presented by the New Shakespeare Company.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 Foco Novo Theatre Co in EDWARD II by Bertolt Brecht. Ton't buy two tkts for the price of one Evgs 7 30 Final week.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745 Evgs 8.00. Mat Sat 4 0 Mon & Sat Mat all seats £2
OPERATION BAD APPLE
by G. F. Newman.
'Stunning, absolutely riveting" F.T.

SAVOY, scc. 01-836 8888, cc 930 7731 Red Price Prev Mar 30. 7 45 opens Mar 31 at 7 0 sub Evgs 7 45 Mats Wed 2.30 Sats 5.0 & 8 30
PAUL EDDINGTON
PATRICIA ROUTLEDGE MICHAEL ALDRIDGE
NICKY HENSON JAN WATERS
in
MICHAEL FRAYN'S
NEW COMEDY
NOISES OFF
Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE
"The thinking man's 'No Sex Please, We're British'. Easily the funniest modern farce since 'Black Comedy'." Guardian

APOLLO Shaftesbury Ave cc 01-437 2663 Two Red Price Prevs. Mar 27 at 5 0 & 8 30 From 29 Mar Evgs 8 0 Mat Wed 3 0 Sat 5 0 & 8 30
Bernard Hepton · Barbara Ferris · Peter Vaughan
Bryan Marshall · Bridget Turner · Christopher Strauli
Marcia Warren · Diane Bull · Brian Hall
SEASON'S GREETINGS
ALAN AYCKBOURN'S COMEDY
"Brilliant fun — A treat from Start to finish" Times.

SAVOY, S. 01-836 8888 For credit card bookings, ring 930 0731 Evgs 8 0 Mats Thurs 3.0, Sat 6 0 & 8 45
SIMON WARD
BARBARA MURRAY
CLIFFORD ROSE in
FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S
HIT THRILLER
HOUSE GUEST
LAST 3 WEEKS ENDS MARCH 27

SHAFTESBURY S cc Shaftesbury Ave. W C.2 Tel Box Office 836 6596 2nd YEAR NEIL SIMON'S HIT MUSICAL
MARTIN SHAW SHEILA BRAND
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
O.A.P.s £4 (Wed Mat Only). Students £4 Evgs 8.00 Mat Wed 3.00 Sats 5 00 & 8 30. Credit Card Bkgs 930 0731 (4 lines) 9.00-7 00 Sats 9 00-4 30 Reduced Group Bookings 01-839 3092.

STRAND THEATRE cc 01-836 2660 01-836 4143
RALPH RICHARDSON CELIA JOHNSON
in
THE UNDERSTANDING
A new play by
ANGELA HUTH
Red price prevs from Apr 20. Opens Apr 27 at 7pm eves Mon-Sat 8pm Mats Thur & Sat 3pm

STRAND cc 836 2660/4143
RALPH RICHARDSON CELIA JOHNSON
in
THE UNDERSTANDING
a new play by
ANGELA HUTH
Red price prevs from Apr 20 Opens Apr 27 at 7 pm. Eves. Mon-Sat 8 pm Mats Thur. & Sat 3 pm.

ST. MARTIN'S, CC 836 1443 Evgs 8 Tue, 2.45, Sats, 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
30th YEAR
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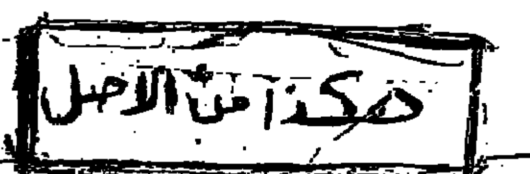
LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St. W1. 499 5058 LEE STRASBURGER-Drawings; MARTIN WARE-Etchings and Aquatints; MICHAEL FAIRCLOUGH-Aquatints. Until 19 March

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Television

View into the cage

Survivors of concentration camps, kidnaps, and hostage situations may be lucky but they remain victims. Those who suffer severe cruelty, psychiatrists believe, are almost certain to be affected later in life. On BBC2 last night Horizon concerned itself with *The Victims*, correcting what at least one expert witness, himself a professor of psychiatry and a survivor of Auschwitz, thought to be an over-weighted psychiatric concern in the West with the aggressors.

It had to be harrowing. Victims proliferate and there were perhaps almost too many witnesses to permit one to think through the horror to the ways in which they survived.

We heard from an American general, a flyer who survived five years in the Hanoi Hilton, where 95 per cent of the prisoners were tortured and "where no discomfort was too great for the guests", how such a situation puts a man in a position where he has to fight himself, decide on the order of his values, so that he can endure.

Sir Geoffrey Jackson recalled 200 days in the hands of Uruguayan urban guerrillas "in a a bird-cage inside a hen-coop"; making observations on his identity while not taking himself too seriously.

There was a Dutch headmaster, held hostage with staff and 105 schoolchildren for 20 days by South Moluccan terrorists, who described the corrosive effect of being deprived of his responsibility and the consequences on his private and professional life.

Then there were the concentration camp victims who sustained deliberate depersonalization. One explained the apparent passivity of such prisoners. Survival, he had found, was a matter of becoming invisible: doing nothing to attract the attention of the guards. Rebellion, he said, never takes place without the possibility of success.

A Dutch psychiatrist told of his continuing work among concentration camp victims, trying to exorcize the horrors that haunt their subconscious.

Christopher La Fontaine's programme was a sad portrait of man's inhumanity but salutary in that it reminded us that survivors need more than congratulations on their luck.

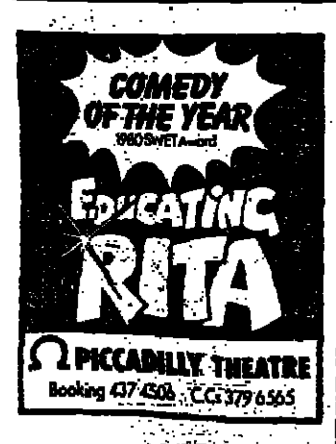
Police on BBC 1 focused on the procedure following a cell death, through the examination of the officers concerned in the arrest and the grisly detail of the post-mortem.

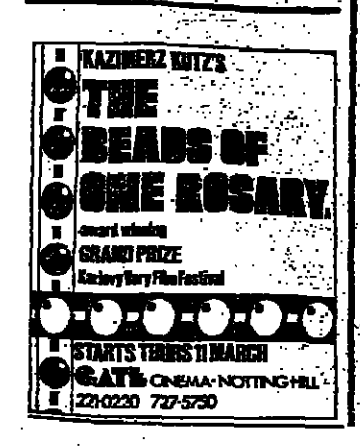
Sixty-three people died in police custody in 1980. In this case a 26-year-old man was taken in drunk. Rules demand that such people are wakened and spoken to every half hour. Here that was shortened to every 15 minutes but, despite this, the man inhaled the gastric contents of his stomach and, though given cardiac and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation by police officers, died. Three constables were subsequently commended.

Police, with its unadorned technique is, I understand, surprising the BBC by its grip on audiences. I doubt if this programme could have been better done, demonstrating as it did the need for vigilance from society but also the need for sympathy for the police in another nasty aspect of their work.

Dennis Hackett

John Cage, Robert Ashley, Bruce Myers, Peter Greenaway and Bruce Schwartz are among the line-up of international artists appearing in the Almeida International Festival '82 which will take place at The Almeida Theatre and four other venues in North London from May 28 to June 20. Highlights include: Cage at seventy, with Cage participating in a series of performances of his own works and the British premiere of Bruce Myer's Obie Award-winning adaptation of the Hebrew classic, *The Dybbuk*.





Galleries

Charm of moving from major to minor

The Plein Air Tradition

Louise Whitford Gallery

The Souls

Bury Street Gallery

Ben Nicholson: New Work

Waddington Galleries I and II

Brigitte Simon

Taranman Gallery



A Christmas card designed for Lady Elcho by Burne Jones

Of course great art is best. But even if we could live always on the heights, great art cannot be relied on to tell us all we want to know: it tends to throw light mainly on itself, and not very much on the period it comes from or the taste of ordinary mortals. Minor art is certainly more tempting to live with; it also fulfils a necessary function by providing a background and a context for great art, without which we would not appreciate its greatness, and summoning up for us other tastes, other times.

None of the paintings in The Plein Air Tradition, at the Louise Whitford Gallery, 25a Lowndes Street, Belgravia, until March 20, is the sort of masterpiece which in some way transforms our view of life or art. There is, in fact, only one, Henry Herbert La Thangue's *Travelling Harvesters (1897)*, which even pretends to be a major work by a major figure of the period. (And one could hardly claim that La Thangue, however pleasant and accomplished a painter, is a master in hiding.) And yet the show as a whole is singularly charming and coherent, contains many paintings that it would actually be a pleasure and not too much of a responsibility to own, and does after all tell us a lot about the tastes and fantasies of our art-loving great-grandfathers.

"Fantasies" may seem an odd word to apply to a group of painters who were somewhat self-righteous about their attachment to reality, and the importance more gave to working on the spot, in the open air, rather than carefully constructing their compositions in a studio. Most of them did, on most occasions, work up their canvases in a studio from sketches made on the spot. But the principles of letting the fresh air in and painting from direct observation of the way things were, rather than theories about how things ought to be, remains consistent.

For all that, what tends to emerge from these pictures is a sort of Arcadian dream. The artists concerned delighted in the "unspoilt" countryside, the undeveloped seacoast, and though they were devoted to peasants and fisherlads, they liked them all neatly washed and brushed-up, beaming with boyish mischief (Scott Tuke's young fishermen, anyway) or posed with monumental immobility against a beautifully rendered landscape and loaded, whenever possible, with some additional weight of symbolic significance.

The paintings of such as Fred Hall, Stanhope Forbes, Terrick Williams and La Thangue are all part of the cultivated townsman's flight to the country towards the end of the nineteenth century. Did they ever really exist, these lads and lasses tending their geese or cows, these solitary reapers and mowers? Or were they primarily the invention of the briefly but immensely influential Bastien-Lepage, reworked in the looser brushstrokes and suffused with a golden glow learnt from the French Impressionists? One certainly gets the impression of a Lady-of-Shallot art, observed in the refracting mirror of other people's sensibilities rather than directly from the life these artists supposedly had before them as they painted.

All the same, we must beware of getting caught in the Ruskinian trap of moralizing about method. What counts in this sort of painting is not so much truth to reality as the strength of the dream. And here the artists are mutually supportive; they encapsulate vividly for us the tone of the times. No doubt Fred Hall's *Geese in a Cornfield* or George Gascoyne's *Evening, Brittany* (a peasant girl, a cow and an expanse of painfuly blue sea) or John Arnesby Brown's *Raking the Hay* are drenched in the light that never was on land or sea. But they still convey the painters' passionate desire that things should be so. And the occasional scenes of leisured middle-class people (such as the painters themselves) taking their ease in the country or at the seaside, like Dorothea Sharp's *Morning Stroll* or Sir John Lavery's *A Summer Evening*, carry a strong charge of nostalgia which may make them difficult to evaluate as important works of art, but shamefully, shamelessly supplements our enjoyment.

Enjoyment is the main thing conveyed by Jane Abdy's and Charlotte Gere's delightful (and informative) show The Souls, at the Bury Street Gallery, St James's, until the end of the month. Certainly these beautiful and talented ladies (for one feels that the ladies were the moving spirits of this cultivated turn-of-the-century group) were by no stretch of the imagination major figures in the arts, though they consorted with and inspired a number of men who were. Neither Watts nor Burne-Jones is exactly a nobody, nor, a little later, is Sargent, and their portraits of members of the group, as well as works done for them, right down to the shoes Burne-Jones designed for Lady Horner in 1877, lend some unexpected artistic distinction to what is essentially, in its own small way, an historical exhibition more about people than about art.

Not that, in the case of the Souls, the two can be so readily separated. The Souls had the money, the leisure and the education to patronize the best artists, to influence taste, and even themselves to practice, with surprising accomplishment, some of the politer arts. Violet, Duchess of Rutland, in particular, was a very accomplished draughtsman and an amazingly skilful sculptor, even if the rumour is correct that she was assisted a little by her friend Alfred Gilbert on her masterpiece, the tomb of her eldest son, the original plaster for which is lurking somewhere in the depths of the Tate. But the show, again, is chiefly of interest for conjuring up a vanished age for us, as powerfully that one can almost hear the rustle of rich silks and catch a trace of ghostly perfume lingering on the heavy air of an Edwardian drawing-room.

To move on to the show, at Waddington's two galleries in Cork Street until March 27, of Ben Nicholson's very latest works, done in the months immediately before his death, is to come with a bump right up to date. One might not expect so; the late works of very old artists are not generally noted for their immediacy. But in that as in so much else Nicholson was the exception. In the last year or two, when his visual world was bounded by the shelves of mugs and jugs in his Hampstead studio, he remained able to respond with a sheer excitement, an outflowing of creative energy, which could put many painters half his age to shame.

It is not easy to account rationally for the brimming life of these mostly small, seemingly slight images. The same small group of mugs and bottles and flasks recur constantly in various combinations or alone. They are drawn in strong black outline, then washes of colour are applied atmospherically over them and the pieces of paper cut to curious irregular shapes before mounting. Sometimes they are set against an economical evocation of landscape - perhaps no more than a skyline somewhere in the distance - and the pieces concerned titled *Welsh Coast* or *Lago Maggiore* or *Sussex*, though these titles point to a memory or an inspiration rather than any literal depiction. There is something curiously moving about the idea of the old, virtually bedridden painter summoning up places he had known in the remembered line of a long unvisited hillside. But these are works which have no need of such adventitious, anecdotal support. Like them or not, they are vibrantly alive; just unmistakably, unarguably there.

A much lesser artist who yet has something of the same capacity for making the most out of the least is Brigitte Simon, who has a tiny, exquisite show on at the Taranman Gallery, 236 Brompton Road, until March 27. These are all small drawings of rock formations, in pencil and white tempera on buff paper; they seem to be hardly there at all, and yet they stick obstinately in the memory. The surprise of the show is the largest work, a maquette for a stained-glass window in the north transept of Rheims Cathedral. This, which has actually been executed, along with a fellow in the south transept, is exactly the same in concept and colouring as the drawings. One can only be astonished that the idea can successfully be writ so large, and admiring at the enterprise of the Rheims authorities in permitting such a quietly radical scheme to be carried out.

John Russell Taylor

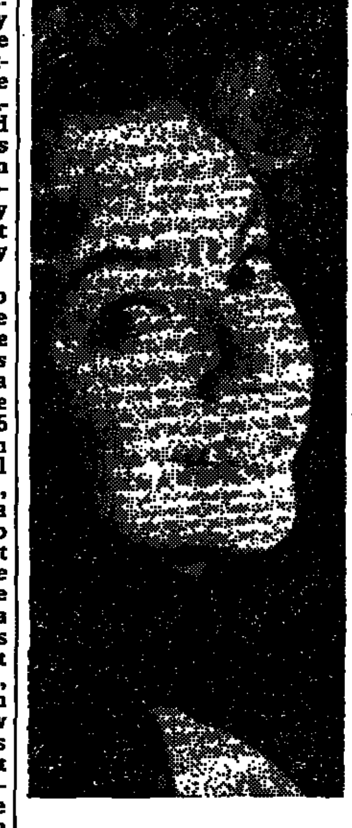
Interview: Arlene Saunders

Insisting on an independent line

Opera North went to Hamburg for the soprano to take the title role in their new production of *Manon Lescaut*, which opens on Thursday at Leeds. She is Arlene Saunders, who was born and bred in the Mid-West, but has made Hamburg her home these many years now. She prefers not to travel a great deal, apart from her annual return to America, and has only twice before appeared on stage in Britain: as Senta in *The Flying Dutchman*, also for Opera North, and as Minnie in Covent Garden's *La fanciulla del West*. Does she regard herself as part of the great American vocal invasion of Europe?

"Not at all. By the time I got here in the late Sixties the invasion was over. Something more like a counter-attack was going on, particularly in the German houses. They had had their fill of American singers and were much keener on engaging their own native artists. The exception was Hamburg. Rolf Liebermann [who subsequently become Intendant at the Paris Opèra] was in charge and he never gave a fig for fashion.

"He had total courage in his own convictions. He took risks and he was prepared to face flops; but he always supported those he believed in. There was a bunch of us at Hamburg — Tatiana Troyanos, Tom Krause, Hans Sotin, myself — we all treated him as a father figure. He was always there in his own house and he moulded our careers, telling us when it was the right moment to take on a slightly heavier role, and when to hold back.



"It was Liebermann who auditioned me and gave me my Hamburg engagement. I was determined to come to Europe, partly because of a personal challenge. In America my agent, who was really more of a manager, also looked after the tenor Jan Peerce. He was terribly famous in the States, but in Europe nobody knew him. 'Peerce, Peerce. . . . Ah, you mean Peter Peerce, the Britten expert, sings at Covent Garden.' It was partly his own fault: as a Jew he refused all German engagements after the war. But I was determined that I should be heard in Europe".

So Arlene Saunders came to Hamburg and that has remained her base. The choice between being the house lyric soprano, specializing in the German repertory, and an international star flitting from city to city had to be a deliberate one. The visiting performer always has a curiosity value for the audience, the resident has time to do a little polishing. Miss Saunders prefers to polish.

The same independence shows in selecting the roles which have given her most satisfaction so far in her career: Handel's Jephtha in a Rennert production and Strauss's Four Last Songs in Bèjart's ballet of the same name. There is nothing perverse in picking out these, she claims. *Jephtha*, which some of us find one of Handel's most tedious operas, has infinite rewards if the music is properly probed, Arlene Saunders reckons. And the Four Last Songs also reflect that love of a challenge.

"When Bèjart first put it on on Brussels he used a tape. But when he took the ballet to Paris the unions weren't having any of that: live performers or nothing. So I was hauled on to the stage and found myself in the middle of one of the most perfect productions I've ever been in."

To complete that independent mode of thought Arlene Saunders confesses to no great love of Verdi. "I'll probably be lynched for saying this, but I'd much rather sing Puccini. Indeed, I've only done one Verdi role on stage and that was in *Un giorno di regno* at San Diego quite recently. Now no one could call that a great opera. Perhaps I regret not having tried Desdemona, but I certainly don't regard it as a dream role, such as Isolde for instance. OK, I don't have the Flagstad or Nilsson type of voice, but people like Ligendza are doing it much gentler and warmer nowdays. I'd like to have a shot — in a nice, small, house. Audiences think you are born adult — you're not, you have to toddle first."

John Higgins

Two comedies *Season's Greetings* by Alan Ayckbourn and *Noises Off* by Michael Frayn, are to be presented in the West End later this month by producer Michael Codron.

Concerts

LSO/Abbado

Barbican Centre

Being wholly unqualified in architectural matters, I will not give my initial impressions of the Barbican Centre, beyond saying that the "cultural shock" of its appearance and the complexity of finding the way round inside made it difficult for me to concentrate on Rossini's *L'Italiana in Algeri* Overture.

Then again a combination of unfamiliar acoustics and being seated very near the front made it hard to recognize the London Symphony Orchestra. Claudio Abbado obtained a very clear performance, but the wind instruments seemed rather distant, and at this stage I thought it might have been better if I had been sitting higher up.

Yet in spite of being so close, I could not always hear Vladmir Ashkenazy in Prokofiev's Piano Concerto Number 5 and, perversely enough, it seemed to be the wind instruments who were covering him.

That, anyway, is the best of Prokofiev's concertos and one of his most adventurous works, simply full of the unexpected. Its outward discontinuity has led to its being misunderstood, but this authorative performance, besides solving all the knotty problems of ensemble, embodied a reassuring message about its essential unity. And there was nearly as much virtuosity from the orchestra as from the soloist.

At least in principle, a new acoustics might shed new light on a familiar score, yet the main point of Mr Abbado's account of the Symphony Number 1 of Brahms was its force, its sheer physical presence. In contrast with the spiky, brittle, almost "analytical" orchestration Prokofiev, this, not unnaturally, sounded homogeneous, although with the colours subdued, some of the richness dried out. A point which became apparent with the advante was that although this performance of course had plenty of dymatic variety, the music sounded as though it were all on the same plain, the same level of intensity.

Max Harrison

Fires of London

Round House

Shock in a work of art is famously the most perishable of commodities, so there must be a reason why Maxwell Davies's two major works of music theatre, *Vesalii icones* and *Eight Songs for a Mad King* are becoming with the passing years not less but more violent, outrageous and disturbing. There must also be a reason why at the same time, perhaps paradoxically, they are becoming more enjoyable.

And, of course, the answer is a simple one: the superficial extravagances have been assimilated, but the deeper questions, and the deeper beauty, remain.

Audiences attending the double-bill on its country-wide tour — and I would urge anyone within striking distance of a performance to see it — will probably know that they are going to observe a danced version of the Stations of the Cross and a spectacle of insanity. They may be less prepared to find themselves wondering, after *Eight Songs*, whether sane political power is possible, or in *Vesalii icones* marvelling at a solo cello line that sings for half an hour in lyrical rapture.

Alexander Baillie, cellist of the Fires of London, must take much of the credit for the success of the latter work as seen last night, and the new choreography by Ian Spink, executed by Mark Wraith, is a faithful response to his grace and control.

The dance is poised and posed, often suggesting the earliest Greek statuary in its utterly cold energy, and the emphasis in the work has shifted from an anatomy of Christ to an imitation and attempted understanding, rudely shattered at the end.

In *Eight Songs*, Michael Rippon repeats his gleeful buffo interpretation of the king, and in both works the ensemble is conducted with a tight mix of precision and enthusiasm by John Carewe.

Paul Griffiths

Emil Gilels

Festival Hall

Devoting his generous programme to Beethoven alone, Emil Gilels not only evokes memories of the living composer in physiognomy and build but also in the actual style of his playing. The enormous strength, character, unparalleled bravura and fluency, as well exceptionally beautiful legato noted by Czerny in 1803, were all there, together with that uncompromising directness, even brusqueness of manner, so much part of the man. It was the kind of Beethoven recital of which legends are made.

Not the least part of the miracle was the arresting new light thrown on each work through the strictest observance of the composer's own markings. The Largo of the early D major sonata Op 10 was an outstanding instance; we heard not Mr Gilels's feelings about the tragedy but Beethoven's own voice.

Elsewhere sturdy rhythms and arresting dynamic contrasts, as well as delectable strain of improvisatory fancy in finale, helped to made this one of the most remarkable performances of all.

In the *Prometheus Variations*, Op 35, which followed, the theme emerged pregnant enough, even at its barest, to make its future vicissitudes every listener's urgent, unremitting concern. The reading conveyed the firebrand and the visionary with equal mastery, with fine control of texture in the final *fugue*.

Completing the programme with the last three sonatas of the middle period, Mr Gilels's rumbustious, carefree vigour in the first movement of Op 79 in G, followed by an exquisitely phrased, leisurely Andante gave this schoolroom work new stature. Characterization was no less arresting in *Les Adieux*, its slow movement all the more poignant for simplicity. And in Op 90 in E minor, still more eloquent than the beautifully timed and shaded exchanges of the first movement, was Mr Gilels's transformation of the often facile-sounding finale into a melting benediction. He sent us home at peace.

Joan Chissell

Dance

A lively expressiveness

La Fille mal Gardée

Sadler's Wells

Roland Price was given his first important solos within his first year with the Royal Ballet and now, at 21, he has already taken the male leads in ballets by Ashton, Fokine, MacMillan and that marvellous posthumous choreographer After-Petipa. Last week he added the virtuoso role from *La Vivandière* to his repertoire, and in a couple of months he is due for his first Franz in *Coppelia*

Saturday afternoon brought a first London showing for him and Nicola Katrak in *La Fille mal gardée* following three of four performances on tour. She attracted attention as quickly as he did, but had to wait a little longer for the big leading roles. One benefit from the enforced wait is that she has had time to make good the occasional weakness in her footwork which once flawed her otherwise rapturous quality as a dancer. Watching the way she almost skimmed the stage in the fast *taqueté* diagonals, it was obvious how far she has come in her technique.

Katrak's dancing, however, has never relied solely on technique. There is a lively expressiveness in everything she does; even a pure display solo conveys joyousness or some similar quality when she dances it. She has a particularly animated face, but the expressiveness comes from her body; in *Fille*, for instance, she shows her feelings vividly in the last scene with her back to the audience, simply by the way she pulls up her shoulders.

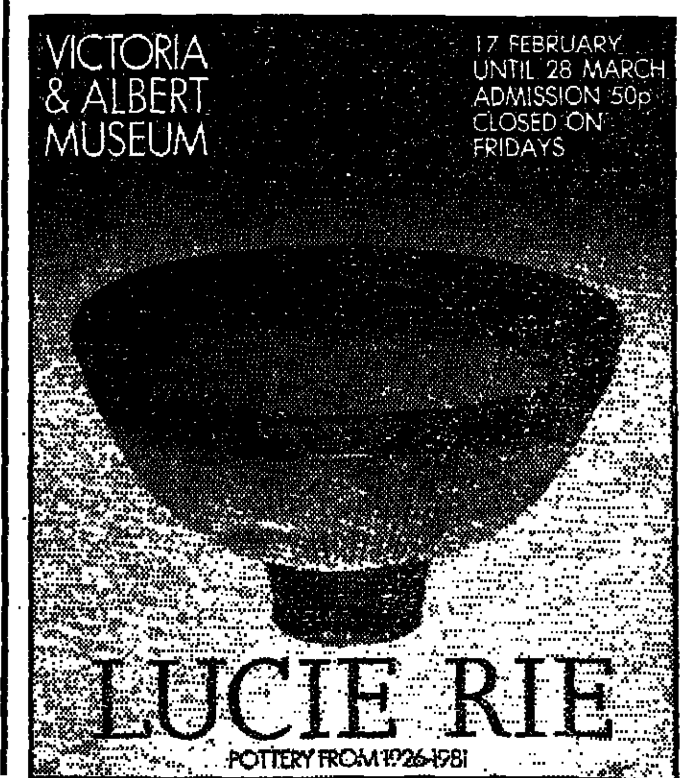
Price does not have that gift, at least, as yet. His dancing has finesse as well as strength: look at the way he brings his feet in during the circling, backward jumps that start his biggest solo. He shows himself as skilled and attentive in his partnering as in his own dancing, and he acts his role conscientiously; there was already more responsiveness between him and Katrak this time than when I saw them at Monte Carlo over Christmas.

Yet there is a curious reticence in Price's dancing, for all his bravura skill. With the right sort of coaching, something exciting could be developed from that unusual combination, but I suspect that he will need a choreographer to become interested in him before he realizes his full potential.

David Morse has greatly enlivened his playing of Widow Simone; among the comic touches were a moment when the old lady's precarious dignity was ruffled by almost falling out of the donkey-cart, and another in the clog dance when her slide took her right off stage.

David Bintley's Alain remains a masterpiece of bitter humour.

John Percival



Where do we stand in the league table against our European competitors? David Blake, economics editor, finds some minuses and pluses in the Government's record

Just how badly has Britain been doing?

Are Britain's economic problems just part of a wider world recession or are they largely home grown? That question is bound to get ever more pressing as Britain starts moving towards the next election with its economic performance likely to be the key issue.

The Government has a straightforward answer. Unemployment has risen everywhere and output has been depressed. The world is going through a painful cure from the disease of inflation and Britain had no way of opting out. The critics say that our wounds have been largely self-inflicted, with government policies here adding up to deflation on a scale seen nowhere else in the world.

The charts on this page support at least one part of the critics' view. Britain's recession *has* been much worse than the rest of the world. Our output has fallen more, our unemployment has grown faster and even on inflation we have not done particularly well. The picture they present is a simple one of Britain outpacing the world in failure. The truth is more complex.

The industrial world has spent the time since Mrs Thatcher came to office absorbing the effects of the oil price rises of 1978. The Opec nations are on the run now, but in the second half of the 1970s they dealt a blow to the world economy which was just as heavy as that of 1973. It hit Britain sooner and in a different way from the rest of the world.

A rising oil price does two things to the economy of an industrial country. It pushes up inflation, because the price of other goods does not fall when the price of oil goes up, as classical economics says it should. Instead, other prices go on as before or even accelerate. The second thing it does is to transfer purchasing power away from the industrial country to the oil producers.

In the short term, this means that the industrial nations tend to run into balance of payments deficits. In the first 18 months of the current Government those deficits arrived with a vengeance throughout the industrial world. Japan, which had had a $17,000m surplus in 1978, had moved to an $11,000m deficit by 1980. West Germany did even worse, running up a deficit of $16,500m in 1980. France had a deficit of nearly $8,000m.

The country which completely *bucked* this trend was Britain. Our current account was in small deficit when Mrs Thatcher took office; by the second half of 1980 it was in massive surplus.

Britain's surplus was no accident. It flowed naturally from three causes. One was that, as we shall see, domestic policies made the British recession particularly severe, cutting back our imports. The *second was* the direct impact of North Sea oil. While other countries were moving into big oil deficits, Britain was becoming a net oil exporter.

The third reason was that the pound rose, pushing up the amount we received for our exports in the short *term* even though *it* increased the problems of Britain's manufacturing industry in the long term.

Because we have oil, the rest of the world marked up the value of the pound as oil prices rose. The rise in the pound was made even sharper by the tough monetary policies announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe. In a world of floating exchange rates, the international money markets are highly sensitive to the idea that a country is going to put the fight against inflation at the top of its list of priorities.

The pound soared and many British companies realized they could no longer hope to compete. They started to cut back on stocks, production and investment. They were right to do so. On the most widely used definition of competitiveness, British industry's position worsened sharply between early 1979 and early 1981.

The pound's rise was only half the problem. Most countries in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the rich man's club of the world's economy, accepted that higher oil prices meant lower living standards. We did not. Average earnings in Britain were already rising far faster than in the rest of the world when Mrs Thatcher took over. But in the 1979-80 pay round they went through the roof. In the year to the late summer of 1980 they went up by more than 22 per cent, compared to an OECD average of little more than half of that. In 1980, unit labour costs in British manufacturing went up by 23.2 per cent; the average for the OECD's largest seven countries was only 10.5 per cent, and even the next worst *performer*, France, recorded only a 14.5 per cent increase.

Why did this happen to us? Some of the blame certainly lies with pent-up pressures from the previous Government's pay policy. Some lies with what in retrospect looks like the very stupid decision to cut income tax and increase indirect taxes in the 1979 *Budget*. The first year of the Thatcher experiment was subjected to enough inflationary pressures without the Government adding to them. But much of the surge in costs was simply the slowness of the economy to accept that dramatic increases in living standards were no longer possible.

Taking 1980 and 1981 together, real earnings in Britain went up by 8 per cent; our national output went down by about 4 per cent. A combination of rising exchange rates and a pay explosion meant that unwittingly the Thatcher Government in its first year presided over exactly what it warned could not happen: paying ourselves more without producing more.

The effects of this were felt above all in manufacturing industry. For the industrial world as a whole, manufacturing output has been broadly stagnant since early 1979. But the United Kingdom saw a 19 per cent drop in manufacturing production between June 1979 and December 1981, the latest figures we have.

Some of the loss simply consisted of the death of industries which had to go anyway. But some was the result of the loss of world competitiveness and tough domestic policies. For even without the external problems we have faced over the years since the present Government took office, domestic policy would have tightened the vice on the economy. A measure of this comes from the OECD in Paris.

After removing the extent to which recession itself has boosted government deficits, it estimates that British government policy got much tighter in 1980 and 1981. Added together, the changes represented a tightening of just over 4 per cent of national output. In the same period, none of the countries illustrated in the charts on this page had a tightening of policy even a fifth as great as Britain. For the seven largest industrial countries as a whole, all of whom were grappling with inflation, the tightening of policy was about a quarter as fierce as here.

What have the results been? One is the sharp decline in manufacturing and, as an unintended consequence, the growth of the public sector's share of the total economy. The second is a sharp drop in output. Our performance, as the chart shows, has been much worse than that of any other major country. For the world as a whole, the recession has meant less growth than it is used to; for us it has meant an actual fall in output.

Adding 1980 and 1981 together gives a fair picture of the shape of the recession. It shows that in Britain the total drop in output was about 4 per cent; for the OECD area as a whole, there was an *increase* of about 2¼ per cent.

That is not a fair picture of the causes of the recession, however. Britain has always done worse than the rest of the world and the rest of Europe. Between 1969 and 1979, our growth rate was 2.2 per cent and that of Europe as a whole 3.3 per cent.

So it is par for the course for us to do about 1 per cent worse a year than the European nations.

This impression that, although not all the blame can be attached to government policies, there has been something especially bad about the British experience, comes through in the unemployment figures. In the year to the autumn of 1981, unemployment in Britain rose by more than a million. We accounted for a third of the increase in unemployment in the industrial world even though we have only one fourteenth of the population.

The other side of this coin is, of course, that our productivity performance has been better than that of our competitors.

How does the balance sheet add up? There have been real achievements in the British economy over the past three years, but they have been gained at a price far higher than that paid by any of our major competitors.

Whether we ought to be starting from here or not, the task for the Chancellor now is to make sure that the past years are made worthwhile.

THE ECONOMY: HOW WE COMPARE

UNEMPLOYMENT — % — Percentage of civilian workforce — FRANCE, USA, W GERMANY, UK — 1978, 79, 80, 81

INFLATION — % — UK — Consumer prices at annual rate half-year on half-year — 1978, 79, 80, 81

GROWTH — %GDP — UK — Percentage change from previous half-year at an annualised rate — 1978, 79, 80, 81



A policeman directs emergency traffic on Three Mile Island during the 1979 nuclear scare. Today the town is peaceful and business booms.

Why the public must be told

Three Mile Island three years on: the chairman of the CEGB assesses the mood in the neighbourhood

Middletown sounds like a fiction. It is, in fact, a town in Pennsylvania. With a population of about 12,000 citizens, it is the nearest sizable community to the nuclear power station on Three Mile Island. "Even when we have a reactor accident it is attributed to our big city neighbour Harrisburg", comments Mayor Reid, the man who probably knows more about emergency procedures than any other mayor in the United States. Since the reactor accident in March 1979 he has dealt with a chemical spillage at a factory, which resulted in evacuation of a number of homes and a train derailment within the town. The neighbourhood also has a long-standing concern — the flooding of the Susquehanna River.

Our visit was arranged by the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission, but we were interested less in the official view of the reactor accident than in the opinions of the local citizens. We met, among others, the manageress of a motel close to the site, a dairy farmer, the owner of a vineyard, a primary school teacher, a lorry driver, mothers who have picketed the local office of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and a housewife who sat on the President's commission inquiring into the accident.

The main purpose of the visit was to understand the significance of the accident to this local community, both at the time of the accident and now, and to find out whether there were any policy implications for Britain.

The story can be stated simply. No one we met suggested that the radioactivity discharged during the accident had any direct physical effects on people, animals, or plants.

The area has developed since the accident. Business firms have expanded and now houses have been built. Property values have been *well maintained* and two large motels and an additional supermarket have opened. Angling and tourism flourish.

It is clear, however, that for many people the experience was traumatic and that psychological harm to individuals has occurred. The harm has been aggravated by a loss of credibility in the statements of the power company and, to some extent, of other authorities.

Everyone we met considered that the damaged reactor should be cleaned up. There is concern that the owners, a private enterprise electrical utility, may not have sufficient financial resources to complete the job and discussions are taking place about state and federal aid. There are those who want to see the plant back at full power. The 700-strong "Friends and Family of TMI," which precludes from its membership any employee of the utility, arranges discussions and visits to that plant and others.

What came over most strongly, however, was concern about information flow and the role of the press and media at the time of the accident.

The whole episode has a number of policy implications. The report of the President's commission recommended changes which would bring both American regulatory practice and the emergency plans closer to the arrangements *in Britain*. Recommendations on plant design and procurement and on the training of operators have been carefully studied. Having observed that the only damage was psychological and that this has continued long after the event, we believe it to be in the general interest that the recommendations on the public's right to information receive more attention. There are tasks for government agencies, for the owners and operators of reactors and for communicators.

Emergencies are not new phenomena in human affairs; epidemics, famine, floods and kidnappings all produce psychological damage. But a major lesson from Three Mile Island is that in such an emergency the more that people are told, and the better they understand the available information, the less the lasting damage will be.

What we have observed confirms the value of the emphasis in Britain on the preparation of an emergency plan for each nuclear station.

It underlines, too, the responsibility of press, radio *and television to present* information as information, so that the seeing and listening public get straight facts rather than partial, hysterical stories which, though they make good headlines, are unlikely to help that public caught up in an emergency to help themselves.

Glyn and Tania England

Glyn England is Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board
Tania England is a Psychiatric Social Worker.

Stretching the Queen's purse a little further

Not even the Queen can escape the Government's financial thumbscrews. The increase in her Civil List, to be announced after the Budget this afternoon, is expected to be only about 7 per cent, well below the current rate of inflation.

Buckingham Palace verges on apoplexy at the sight of "Pay rise for Queen" headlines. The Civil List is not the Queen's pocket money; it is her expense account for running the machinery of monarchy, and was first paid to George III in 1760 in return for his surrender of the crown lands.

Pleading that the Crown was moving into the red, the Queen in 1971 had her Civil List doubled to £980,000, after a searching exploration of the royal purse by a Commons select committee. It has been increased every year since 1975 because of inflation, and after last year's 10 per cent rise reached £4.2m, a figure which includes the controversial allowances paid to other members of the Royal Family.

Nearly three-quarters of the Queen's Civil List is spent on salaries for the royal household, from private secretaries to palace cleaners. Most are members of the Civil Service Union on Civil Service pay rates. Last year, after a six-week strike campaign (from which royal household members were excused by their union) the Government awarded a 7½ per cent pay rise. *This year's* rise is expected, after arbitration, to be not more than 5 per cent.

The Palace has been making some efforts of its own to cut costs. About 20 jobs have gone in the past year, bringing the household's strength down to about 320. Savings of many thousands of pounds have also been made in the Palace's huge stationery *bill*, although every letter received is still acknowledged.

Since 1971 the Queen has had no personal allowance from the Civil List: instead she meets her private expenses from her own private fortune, chiefly derived from income from the 52,000 acres of the Duchy of Lancaster estates, which range from the Savoy Hotel to Yorkshire grouse moors.

Allowances paid to other members of the Royal Family, however, fall into a much greyer area where the boundary between private pocket money and legitimate expenses for undertaking royal duties is very ill-defined. At present the Queen Mother gets £286,000, Prince Philip £160,000, Princess Anne £100,000, Princess Margaret £98,000, and Prince Andrew £20,000.

Prince Edward, having reached 18, will appear on the List for the first time this year with an allowance of £20,000, most of which will be held in trust for him until he is 21.

Other, lesser royals, including the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent and Princess Alexandra, also receive substancial allowances, but to cover their costs the Queen makes an annual refund to the Treasury from her own private resources, which last year amounted to £285,000. It is the closest the monarch ever comes to paying tax.

The payment of those allowances, which has been much criticized by Mr William Hamilton and other Labour backbenchers, will come under scrutiny next year when, under the terms of the 1971 select committee report, another major review of the royal finances is due.

The one first-rank royal who does not appear in the Civil List at all is the Prince of Wales. He gets no government funding, but lives instead off the handsome revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Before he married he took half for himself and gave half to the Treasury, but he now takes three-quarters. As the Duchy revenues last year totalled £550,445, his annual income is now more than £400,000, tax free.

But the Civil List, which costs the taxpayer about the same as it costs Granada Television to make *Brideshead Revisited*, is only a fraction of the true cost of monarchy. Add on the cost of the Queen's Flight (£3m), the royal yacht (£2.7m), the royal train, the free postage, and the maintenance of the royal palaces (£2.1m for Buckingham Palace and £2.9m for Windsor Castle are this year's estimates) and the total reaches an estimated £15m, enough for ten battle tanks or 3½ miles of six-lane motorway.

The Queen's personal fortune is an area of wild speculation and very little hard fact. All that is known is that the profits of the Duchy of Lancaster are somewhere in excess of £500,000 a year, and she is entitled to the entire amount.

Much of the Queen's wealth is illusory. She owns a priceless art collection spread among the royal palaces, but that properly belongs to the nation, and it is highly unlikely that she would ever sell it off to raise ready cash. Even more personal possessions like the royal stamp collection begun by her grandfather, George V, and now one of the most valuable anywhere, are assets which even she would regard as more public than private.

Besides her Duchy revenues, her main source of private income is a large portfolio of investments. And she is one of the country's most successful racehorse owners and breeders.

Alan Hamilton

Family allowances: top, the Queen Mother, £286,000; Prince Philip, £160,000; Princess Anne, £100,000; bottom, Princess Margaret, £98,000; Prince Andrew, £20,000; Prince Edward, £20,000.

An evocative evening with Princess Grace

Princess Grace of Monaco will make a rare appearance in Britain next week when she takes to the boards at the Festival Theatre, Chichester. She will read poetry and prose in a two-hour performance marking the start of the theatre's 21st anniversary celebrations.

The programme, *Evocations*, was devised by John Carroll, who has also compiled recital programmes for *Lord Olivier and Dame Peggy* Ashcroft. It has already been performed by Princess Grace at the Vienna Festival and in America.

John Carroll was put in touch with the princess a few years ago by a friend, her biographer Gwen Robyns. Another friend of Carroll's is Patrick Garland, Chichester's artistic director.

Palace poacher

Peter Roberts, the secretary of Compassion in World Farming, fears there are some bad eggs about at Buckingham Palace. Alerted by the award of a royal warrant to the firm which makes regular deliveries of battery-laid eggs to the Palace, Roberts has now started sending the Queen two fee-range eggs a day, intended for her breakfast.

Roberts says: "It is incredible that with 4,000 acres of royal farms they are unable to supply her with non-battery eggs." The free range eggs Roberts is sending come from Bedales School, where Princess Margaret's daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, is a pupil.

THE TIMES DIARY

The survival of the sparrow has been assured in Southwark. After three years' doubtful deliberation the borough council's general purposes and finance committee has decided to permit continued use of the cheerful, but messy and lecherous, bird as the council's symbol.

Southwark's sparrow was hatched by Michael Wolff, of the corporate design consultancy Wolff Olins, and nests on the covers of council agenda, guide books and annual reports. Pro- and anti-sparrow lobbies in the council cut across party lines, but the compromise now reached is that it can stay where it is, as long as it does not perch on official notepaper or municipal vehicles.

Well said

Peter Watkins, the Ealing vicar who collects anecdotes from church records, has spared me another one. Madam Cresswell, a notorious procuress, bequeathed £10 for a funeral sermon on condition the preacher spoke nothing but well of her.

The parson obliged with the words: "All that I can say of her is that she was born well, married well, lived well and died well. She was born in Shadwell, married Cresswell, lived in Clerkenwell and died in Bridewell."

Creamed off

The National Dairy Council does not have such a lot of bottle after all. The organization has just splashed £2½m on converting the Football League Cup into the Milk Cup, but will shortly see its National Dairy Museum, outside Reading, expunged from the pages of *The Good Museums Guide* because insufficient money has been spent on it.

The National Dairy Museum is one of only nine to have been eliminated from the guide's new edition, to be published on March 25, because of failure to maintain sufficient standards.

Kenneth Hudson, the editor, told PHS: "The museum has been starved of funds, and it shows. It has not been growing or developing, and just has not filled its potential. It is a disgrace to a big and prosperous industry."

Testament

Colin Haycraft of Duckworth believes his must be the only publishing house to have won both Jewish and Christian prizes for religious books. Two years ago Bill Fishman's *East End Jewish Radicals* won the *Jewish Chronicle* award, and last night the Archbishop of Canterbury presented the Collins religious book prize to George Caird, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegisis of Holy Scripture at Oxford, for *The Language and Imagery of the Bible.*



Fighting chance

Fearless Soviet pressmen have consumer-tested Moscow's new service-stations for private cars — and warn tourists to avoid them if possible. Two reporters made unannounced visits to the garages on behalf of the Soviet equivalent of the AA, the Fourwheel Club, pretending that their new Jiguli needed attention.

At one garage in Zelenograd the mechanics were too busy fighting. At another a girl petrol attendant screamed that she was fed up with hysterical customers. In Lyublino the investigators found a husband and wife weeping in their Jiguli, having waited a day and a night to get their shattered windscreen replaced.

The reporters in *Nedelya* say improvements have been promised and bravely pledge: "We will be back."

The chic of it

Sartorially David Steel, the Liberal leader, has the last laugh on critics who have been having a Highland ball mocking a photograph of him which appears in this month's *Scottish Field*. There have been suggestions that his sporran hung disgracefully low — and because the magazine reversed the picture — that he wore his kilt the wrong way round.

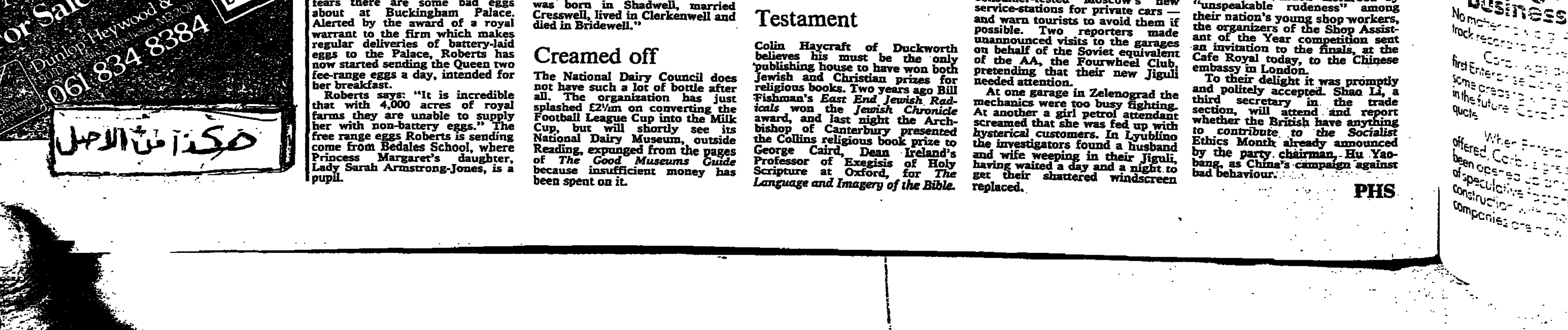
Now Steel has been named the most smartly dressed male MP in a poll organized by a firm of suit manufacturers. He scored 210 votes, compared with Sir Keith Joseph's 176 and David Owen's 121.

China service

The Chinese may be about to learn some manners from British shop assistants. Reading that China's leaders were much disturbed by "unspeakable rudeness" among their nation's young shop workers, the organizers of the Shop Assistant of the Year competition sent an invitation to the finals, at the Cafe Royal today, to the Chinese embassy in London.

To their delight it was promptly and politely accepted. Shao Li, a third secretary in the trade section, will attend and report whether the British have anything to contribute to the *Socialist* Ethics Month already announced by the party chairman, Hu Yaobang, as China's campaign against bad behaviour.

PHS



Enterprise Zones

Ten of Britain's eleven enterprise zones are now operative, and the last is due to open next month. How are they faring, collectively and individually? What are their priorities and their prospects? How fair is the principle of selective assistance, and how does it affect the neighbours? Patrick O'Leary reports

Less flannel and form-filling

It is a whim of politicians to conduct elaborate exercises to discover what everybody else knows already. Few people have ever doubted that businesses would be more prosperous and more adventurous if less of their profits disappeared in rates and taxes, and fewer of their initiatives ran into the sand of planning controls and the flannel of form-filling.

This has not prevented a great deal of excitement among both supporters and opponents being caused by the launching of enterprise zones. Yet the scheme is modest enough, the setting-aside of a few square miles of development land of mixed value scattered throughout the country as sanctuaries in which there is a 10 year holiday from rates, from some taxes, and a wide range of planning controls.

Earliest zones opened only last June, and Number 11, in London's Isle of Dogs, will not be officially operational for a few weeks to come, although companies are already moving in. So it is too early to talk of success or failure, or (let us hope) to start tinkering with the locomotive just as it is leaving the station.

Benefits beyond measurement

For enterprise zones surely owe something to the locomotive theory of economics, fashionable when Sir Geoffrey Howe first floated the idea in a speech four years ago. This school of thought believes that if a few engines of prosperity can get up steam, they will drag the heavy wagons of industry in general out of the slough of recession.

When the decade is over, it will almost certainly be found that the real fruits of the experiment are not those that can be seen and measured. If projections become facts, enterprise zones will create between 100,000 and 200,000 jobs; but nobody will know how many are new jobs, or merely jobs shuffled from one place to another, or jobs which will vanish when the fiscal benefits dry up. Similar arguments will be heard about the millions of square feet of industrial and commercial premises produced.

What is already apparent is the change in attitudes of everyone involved and, to use the vogue word of the day, their expectations. Not least is this true of Sir Geoffrey himself. We see the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who lectures the nation on the folly of pumping public money into job-creation, quietly siphoning off a little of it to recompense local authorities who forgo rates and the Inland Revenue for lost taxes; all to create employment.

It is moreover that bogey of the Treasury, an open-ended commitment. The figure of £50m, has emerged, but views differ on whatever this is a total or annual estimate; and those concerned admit that forecasting is almost meaningless.

Rate and capital investment relief on a hotel will be very different from the saving on a row of workshops for small start-up firms. Unusually, the fiscal carrots are offered indiscriminately to commercial as well as industrial development. Nor can anyone say what rates will cost in 1991, since they seem to be on an inflation course unrelated to any economic indicator. At local authority level, too, new thinking is apparent. Power is being delegated to enterprise zone officers on an unprecedented scale to negotiate deals with developers and tenants.

Councillors are shedding the image of men who wrangle for six months over the erection of a bicycle shed. Small committees decide in days the fate of plans by private investors involving tens of thousands of pounds. Often they do so in cooperation with neighbouring boroughs, or with their county councils, with which they may have been on acrimonious terms ever since local government was reorganized.

Pressure is also put on water boards, British Telecom, and gas and electricity companies to lay on services as swiftly as they can. It is this sense of urgency which marks out the zone philosophy from previous official schemes. The 10-year limit on benefits makes them a diminishing asset.

The revolution in attitudes is not complete, nor is the picture an even one throughout the country. Councils which loathe Mr Michael Heseltine — his Department of the Environment is responsible for the designation and oversight of zones — have not discarded their suspicions. In more than one zone you are told: "Of course he chose us because he wanted a success story before the next election."

Businessmen have to adjust

In areas where most land is publicly owned, there is reluctance to sell it freehold to developers. Officials tell you this is because they want some safeguard against undesirable tenants, over and above the remaining restrictions relating to such matters as health, safety and pollution, who might put off prospective neighbours.

But it is just possible that their judgment is clouded by years spent acquiring land for their councils in the belief the civic centre knew best how to use it. It must be a bureaucrat's nightmare, to drive a factory from an urban site with tight planning controls, and find its owner knocking on the door for premises with minimum restraint in a zone.

Businessmen themselves are having to adjust. Those who believed that slag heaps started at Potters Bar find that even a slag heap has its attractions when it is levelled and in a rate-free haven. The scheme has quickened the pace at which pension funds and other institutional investors adjust their property portfolios to include industrial estates as well as office blocks.

Another side-effect is that British Rail and the Central Electricity Generating Board are releasing surplus land. Even private owners are looking hard at their use of sites and selling off plots formerly used only to store junk which needs to be cleared anyway.

Owners of existing business who find themselves near an enterprise zone, and perhaps competing with companies enjoying all its advantages, complain bitterly of such "Nezblight". One has spoken scornfully of zone companies being able to fly flags of convenience.

Warehouse owners have been lobbying hard for some relief for their grievances. There are also fears that unfair competition will damage the dozen or more areas which applied to have a zone and were refused, and that life will be made harder for the needy neighbours of councils that have them.

These are problems with any form of selective assistance. Since the special reliefs in the zones are additional to existing grants and loans under national, local and European legislation there is a real danger of producing a new form of welfare scrounger, this time among the bosses rather than the bossed.

It seems peculiarly illogical that firms are exempt from industrial training levies and regulations when every local authority wishes to attract new technology industries with highly skilled employees.

If in a few years this experiment in freedom of enterprise is seen to be successful, some hard choices will have to be made. There will be mounting pressure to designate more zones, to enlarge existing ones, and to prolong the period of benefits.

Certainly Ministers are taking the matter seriously. Mr Heseltine meets representatives of the zones every few weeks and, according to one participant, "if there are any grumbles he climbs in to get things unjammed very quickly".



EZ concessions

Brain-children of Sir Geoffrey Howe, who introduced them in his Budget two years ago, enterprise zones are an experiment in the art of encouraging industry and commerce by the removal of certain taxes and the easing of planning controls. The main concessions, which run for ten years and apply to both new and existing companies, are:

- Exemption from Development Land Tax.
- Exemption from rates on industrial and commercial property.
- Corporation and Income Tax allowances of 100 per cent for capital expenditure on such buildings.
- Piority processing of applications for certain customs facilities.
- Exemption from industrial training levies.
- Relaxation of planning restrictions, and speedy decisions on those that remain.
- Reduction in Government demands for information.

The zones continue to benefit from whatever aid is available under other Government and EEC policies, such as those for inner cities.

ENTERPRISE ZONES

Zone-by-zone report, compiled by Patrick O'Leary, Robert R. Rodwell, Jonathan Wills and Alan Grainge

POPLAR
CANNING TOWN
East India Dock Road (A13)
Poplar High St
BILLINGSGATE
WEST INDIA
DOCKS
R. Lea
RIVER THAMES
Blackwall Tunnels
West Ferry Road
Manchester Road
MILLWALL
ISLE OF DOGS
St Paul's Cathedral
London Bridge
BOW
WAPPING
POPLAR
R Thames
BERMONDSEY
ROTHERHITHE
DEPTFORD
GREENWICH
2 miles

ISLE OF DOGS

Lure of the water

A flat site of roughly 480 acres with public utility services available in east London a few minutes drive from the City is calculated to quicken the pulse of any developer. But there are snags.

More than 120 of those acres in the London enterprise zone are water. For this is part of dockland, in the Isle of Dogs. Most wharves are unused, except as a resting place for redundant barges.

However, Mr Peter Turlik, director of industrial development for the London Docklands Development Corporation, is familiar with the problems of waterscaping. The EZ is only one-tenth of the area of run-down Thameside the corporation has been commissioned by the Government to regenerate.

Filling in stretches of water would be too expensive and take too long for most firms wishing to take advantage of the zone's short-term fiscal privileges. But already there are schemes for building out over the docks on stilts, and some high-technology companies are attracted by the prospect of water-side premises and the seclusion they offer.

A *commercial television* company intends to establish studios there. Ironically, Billingsgate Market, which moved to the Isle of Dogs in January, lies just outside the zone.

Although the area is in the boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham, the docklands corporation has planning control. It owns about 60 per cent of land in the zone (the water is the responsibility of the Port of London Authority) and other substantial areas belong to British Rail and the Central Electricity Generating Board. To retain some restraint on development, long leases of 200 or more years will be granted rather than the sale of land freehold.

Tenants are already moving in, including start-up companies taking small premises in refurbished workshops, but the zone is not yet officially open. Mr Turlik hopes the necessary statutory processes will be completed in April, and says diplomatically that being last in the field of the 11 enterprise zones has given more time to take maximum advantage of the scheme.

The corporation expects to see some office and perhaps home construction in the zone, and has already noted interesting development in other parts of the Isle of Dogs. Half the local residents travel to work outside the so-called Isle, which is in a loop of the Thames. Many of them could benefit from the 10,000 or 12,000 jobs officials hope will be produced over the next 10 years.

"The zone acts as a magnet", Mr Turlik said; he pointed out that Greenwich lies on the other side of the Thames at the bottom of the loop, a view that should appeal to housebuilders.

P.O'L.

CORBY

A very special case

Corby's battery of financial inducements to incoming firms is so formidable that an accountant has been seconded to the town's development centre. He is there to help applicants to pick the best options, which include development area grants, steel closure aid from the EEC, and the advantages derived from new town status since 1950.

It might be thought that adding an enterprise zone was an unnecessary complication. In fact Corby was not on the original list of prospects for this privilege, but made its case to the Government, and the zone opened in June.

Few would deny this village in the Northamptonshire country side, which grew into a town of 52,000 inhabitants, was a special case. The basic employer, British Steel Corporation, shut half its plant nearly two years ago, making 5,500 steelmakers redundant, although the surviving tube production works remains the biggest local organization.

You see why the development centre has a scoreboard which shows jobs created since 1980 and those "in the pipeline". When I read it the figures were a little over 1,000 and nearly 4,000. The unemployment rate has been about 21 per cent for a year.

Corby's EZ is in three parts. 109 acres lie on the eastern side of the Earlstrees industrial estate, which was in business before the extra incentives were introduced. The other sections of the zone are Weldon B (nearly 39 acres, and Weldon C (132 acres), both close to the steelworks.

Mr Fred McClenaghan, director of industry, works for Corby District Council and the Commission for New Towns. He said they had disposed of 50 per cent of the land, most of it to companies building their own premises on freehold sites. The remainder consisted of advance factories leased from the commission, original owners of the land.

Biggest project so far is the £25m investment by Associated British Foods in a flour mill and a food processing plant, both now under construction.

"The enterprise zone has made people more aware of Corby", Mr McClenaghan said, "but a lot of sites have been let outside the zone. Most have gone to manufacturing industry so far, but the service side is picking up."

He expected all land in the three zone areas to be disposed of by the middle of next year, although building would not be completed then. It seems the new scheme has not depressed the value of land outside the zone.

The tobacco manufacturer, BAT, has secured planning permission for a £22m factory and Oxford University Press has a warehouse on a site in southern Corby. There are plans for a leisure park on the outskirts of the town, and the disused steel plant is being cleared for development.

P.O'L.

BELFAST

Inner city in demand

Belfast's enterprise zone is in two parts — 323 acres of inner-city dereliction, delapidation and redundant mills in both the Shankill and Falls areas of west Belfast, and 190 acres of virgin land on the foreshore, most of which has been reclaimed from the sea in recent years. Although the latter area is largely without services it is commercially attractive; cheek-by-jowl with Belfast harbour, it has its own deep-water frontage and is bounded on its landward side by a motorway. Both parts are within two or three minutes of the city centre.

Since the zone became operational in mid-October last year encouraging but distinctly different responses have been encountered in both areas, reports EZ manager Mr Denis Myles.

"The demand for the inner-city area has come largely from already established, locally-owned companies wanting to expand into new premises but to remain within the walk-to-work radius of their existing workers, who mainly live in the inner suburbs," he says.

The result is that four new factories are already being built on EZ land which was originally cleared for housing but was re-zoned for industrial use in response to the city's dramatic fall in population over recent years. The largest new unit, 40,000 sq. ft, will be occupied by a manufacturer of architectural fittings and furnishings who plans to expand his present workforce of 90 to 125 when it is complete.

There is a great deal of ready-for-use accommodation in the inner-city zone in the redundant textile mills, most of which are being sub-divided for light industrial use by their various private owners. "We have encountered very lively demand for small workshop premises from various one-man to five-man bands in the EZ. Part of our task is to convince the mill owners that it is worth subdividing their properties into units as small as these", Myles says.

The attractions of the foreshore have led to what he says is an "enormous" demand from the transport and distributive sectors. Already, two private property developers have leased sites from the freeholders, Belfast Harbour Commissioners, for speculative building of warehousing and light manufacturing premises totalling nearly 100,000 sq ft.

Apart from these developments, eight existing Belfast companies have leased sites varying from 7,000 sq ft to 70,000 sq ft and are funding their own new premises.

Belfast's two-part EZ differs from most of those in mainland Britain in being managed and promoted by private enterprise contractors. The provincial Department of the Environment has contracted the task for three years to a joint team from Job Creation and the Building Design Partnership. Operating from a large, shop-fronted, walk-in office provided by the Northern Ireland DoE right in the city centre, the management team is well placed for an active marketing role.

R.R.R

CLYDEBANK

The only way out is up

"We are trying to work a miracle. . . All the companies that are going to go to the wall have gone to the wall, touch wood. . . There is nowhere to go but up. . ." Mr Paul Smith of the Scottish Development Agency comes from Oldham. He is only 31 and as usual he is talking about his favourite topic — the Clydebank enterprise zone. He talks about it in the highly persuasive, enthusiastic manner that has brought in dozens of companies over the past two years; so many in fact that there is now a waiting list for industrial sites in the zone. Eighty firms have arrived already and Paul Smith hoped to attract another 120.

They are certainly needed. Clydebank lost more than 10,000 jobs in the disastrous years of the late 1970s. It was a two-horse town dying on its feet — shipbuilding was in decline and the giant Singer sewing machine factory eventually closed, leaving a huge derelict space in the centre of town. That gap is now well on the way to becoming the Clydebank Business Park. Yesterday the National Westminster Bank announced plans for a £1.25m office block on the site.

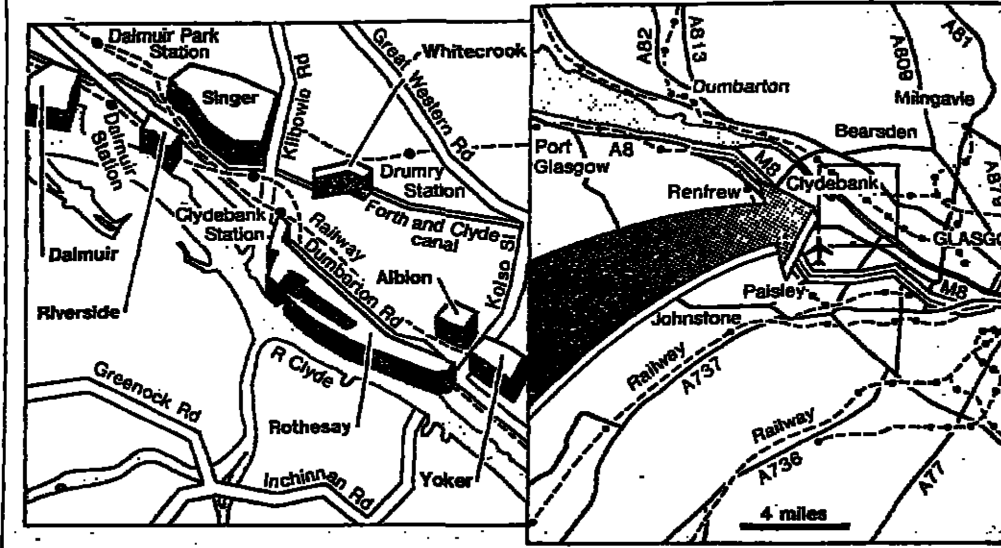
Meanwhile an army of men is setting Clydebank to rights in one of the biggest environmental improvement campaigns ever seen in Scotland. Everywhere bulldozers are clearing, trees are being planted, debris cleared away and those old buildings that have survived are being given a facelift. The place has to look good if people are to invest in it, says Mr Smith, and that is why the SDA is spending £5m just to tidy up the ravished townscape of Clydebank.

Another £15m will be spent on development land industrial sites and advance factories during the present four-year plan, in addition to what is being invested by the district and regional councils. Clydebank is once again bustling, cheerful and alive even if it will never be exactly beautiful. Being an EZ has a lot to do with it but the revival had got under way earlier and much of the groundwork had already been done, when the zone officially came into existence in August last year.

Curiously enough, Mr Smith says, the accelerated planning procedures of the enterprise zone have not been a major factor in persuading companies to come in. The local planning authority was so desperate for jobs that it would hardly have shackled a developer with unreasonable restrictions. What the zone does through its 10-year "rates holidays" and 100 per cent tax relief on capital outlay is to provide an extra, and decisive layer of financial incentives.

Clydebank is very far from the "free-fire zone" for unrestrained market forces that was originally envisaged. The philosophy is decidedly interventionist but that does not seem to cause any ideological worries for the industrialists who are now queueing up for the next 18 factory units due to be leased in April this year.

J.W.



HARTLEPOOL

Eligible for all grants

In Hartlepool they tell you they were enterprising long before they were zoned. To prove it, the bottom floor of the civic centre has been leased to a distributor of micro-electronic products, and down at the docks redundant shipwrights have been recruited by the Maritime Trust to restore an 1860 iron-hulled battleship.

When Warrior joined the fleet it was so formidable and fast, able to proceed under sail or steam or both, that no enemy vessel ever challenged it. Late in its career it sank to being renamed Hulk C77 as an oil fuel pontoon off Milford Haven.

When Hartlepool, once an important ship-building centre, heard of the multi-million-pound scheme to restore it, an offer was made to take on the work. Warrior is berthed in the town's former coal dock, and is destined finally to join the Victory at Portsmouth.

Establishment of an enterprise zone in this north-east port also required initiative. It was not among the areas originally suggested. When its late application was accepted the 550 acres proposed by the town's council were reduced to 270, enabling a small zone to be allocated also to Wakefield.

Whittling down the area resulted in Hartlepool's zone being split into three parcels of land. But they are closer together than in some other parts of the country.

The town, once heavily industrialized, has suffered more than most from the rundown in traditonal trades. Much has been done to diversify the economy, but even the newer plants have been hit by recession. A factory occupied by Thorn closed in 1978.

But the departures have left premises ready for reletting, and though it was a disappointment when Bowater decided not to open in Hartlepool, the firm had already serviced a 75-acre site.

Because of the loss of staple industries, and an unemployment rate of about 20 per cent, the town ranks for every form of assistance yet devised by Government, borough concil and Cleveland County Council. In addition Barclays Bank offers job creation loans for smaller businesses in a special scheme for coal and steel closure areas.

In the zone a number of factory units have been built and let, including some provided by English Industrial Estates. BSC (Industry) and the council has provided small workshops on two sites.

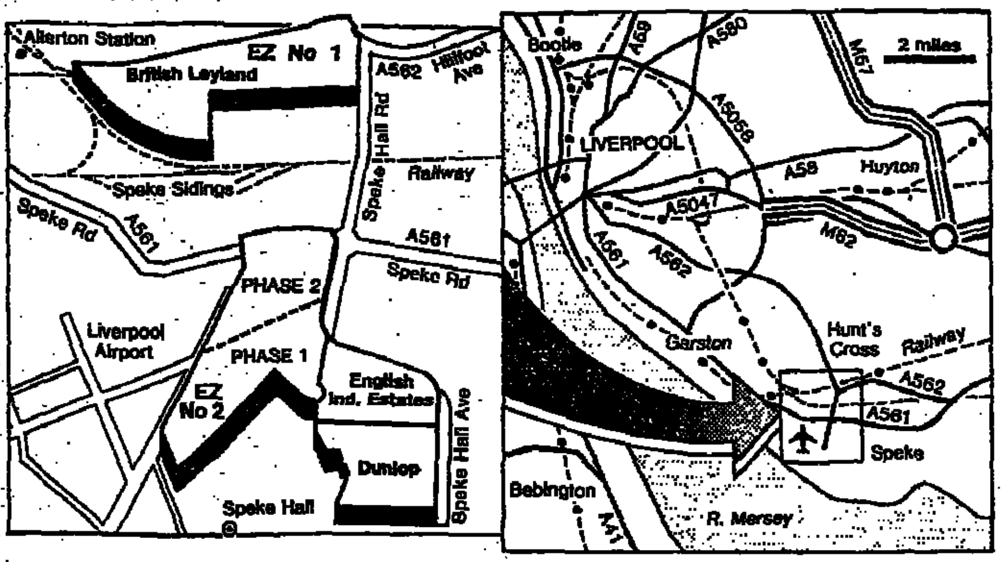
Mr Eddie Morley, industrial development officer, said: "In the southernmost sector 200,000 sq ft have been let or are in the process of being let. We are talking to people interested in taking the Thorn factory. Ready-made premises with a 10-year rates holiday are attractive.

"We have set a target of 4,500 jobs in the first three of four years. Several hundred of them will be provided by companies here now or firms that have reserved factories. One or two people came to look at the EZ sites but decided to set up in other parts of the town."

Mr Morley said in the past there had been a problem in persuading financial institutions to invest in the North-east, but this had now improved. Some visiting businessmen have even discovered that the town has pleasant residential roads and a seaside suburb with a golf links. P.O'L.

SPEKE

A spark of optimism



The Speke enterprise zone, situated to the south of Liverpool, was launched last August. It is dominated in the north by a former BL plant which closed in May 1978 with the loss of 3,200 jobs while an erstwhile Dunlop factory occupies much of the southern section, on a site adjoining Speke Airport. Each of these sites presents major development problems but Andrew Jackson, a young executive seconded to the administration for a year to coordinate applications, is optimistic. "We have hopes of one developer taking the BL factory", he says, "and the Dunlop buildings are in the last throes of demolition."

Inquiries from developers interested in the other sites at Speke are being received at a satisfactory rate but Mr Jackson admits : "It will be a good year from now before the Speke EZ can be expected to play a major part in the Merseyside economy."

The BL complex is about fifteen minutes by road from Liverpool city centre. Though the area has been developed industrially, it adjoins pleasant residential localities, large urban parks and open space. The property comprises a modern factory on a site extending to about 102 acres. The main buildings were constructed at the end of the 1960s and extend to something over one million square feet.

Externally the site provides scope for expansion in open site activities, with almost 40 per cent of the space available for development. Individual units consist of 12 blocks. One is the former main engineering shop, with a production area of 225,000 sq ft; another, the largest single building on the site, was the former car body treatment and paint shop and has a production area of 500,000 sq ft served from 31,250 sq ft loading bays.

The main administrative offices are located at first floor level along the front elevation to the building and extend to approximately 6,000 sq ft. There is also a mezzanine floor in part of the building providing elevated accommodation of 98,500 sq ft.

The other main building on the BL site is an L-shaped construction housing the former finishing shop (312,500 sq ft) together with warehouse and loading bays (62,500 sq ft). Ancillary buildings include the maintenance shop, a steel-framed paint mix house and a flame proof store.

The zone's southern section comprises about 230 acres on the northern boundary of the airport. 120 acres owned by Liverpool City Council are in use as the north airfield; another 39 acres are available through English Industrial Estates. The rest of the zone consists of 70 acres on the former Dunlop site.

The Dunlop complex will overlook the new airport terminal, planned for the south airfield, and the main site for development is the 24 acres made available by the demolition of the factory. At present it is proposed that the floor slab remains on the site and the land is available as a whole or divided into areas of four acres or more. Other sites are available for development in plots of two or more acres, as well as existing office buildiings, a training centre, workshops and warehouses.

Another development site in this section of the zone is being offered by English Industrial Estates. This consists of 39 acres on which 68 new small factories are currently under construction. There are also sites available for about 50 "beehive" workshops. A.G.

TYNESIDE

This is Britain's biggest

Tyneside has Britain's biggest enterprise zone and perhaps the most diverse in character. Its 1,100 acres are scattered along both banks of the heavily-industrialized river, with a detached place in the country offering greenfield sites a mile and a half away, part of Team Valley estate. Administration is shared by the city of Newcastle upon Tyne, north of the river, and Gateshead borough council, to the south. Team Valley is in Gateshead, and is the national headquarters of English Industrial Estates, a Government-funded development agency which provides land and factories, and services, for tenants.

Since the 1980 Industry Act this body has been allowed to establish joint ventures with private companies prepared to put up finance. It was probably to give impetus to this new freedom that the Department of the Environment included the southern 206 acres of Team Valley in the EZ. But it resisted attempts to spread benefits to the rest of the valley, where more than 100 companies employ 15,500 people. Officials hope this figure will double when the estate is complete.

North of the Tyne the EZ has encouraged Vickers Engineering to build a £7.5m factory on a 22-acre site at Scotswood. At the same time the company is releasing about 70 acres at Elswick, the end of the zone nearest to the city centre. The works there are to be demolished.

This switch in location arises because it would be too expensive to bring the old buildings up to modern standards of insulation and comfort.The firm once employed 20,000 people, but this figure has dwindled to some 1,200, and without the rate and tax advantages of the zone it is believed operations in Newcastle would have ceased entirely.

Smaller parcels of land, some owned by the city council, are available near the river, and one scheme providing 46,000 sq ft of factory units for small businesses is expected to be finished in May.

On the south bank of the Tyne, Gateshead has several large sites for development, but some need to be upgraded first. They include about 110 to 120 acres used for tipping fly ash from the disused Dunston power station.

The future of the power station itself has yet to be decided — there is talk of a district heating project — but work will probably start this year on draining and reclaiming the rest of the site. Gateshead planners would like to see retail development there to attract some people who travel out of the borough to shop. Farther upriver at Blaydon are sites which can be brought into use more easily, on land owned by Gateshead Council and British Rail.

Tyneside benefits from being wholly within a special development area, which puts it in the top bracket for Government assistance. Parts of the EZ have also been declared industrial improvement areas. This means councils have special powers to give grants or loans to commerce and industry under the Tyne and Wear Act, and the Inner Urban Areas Act.

One other distinction ranks as perhaps the biggest hard luck story of the EZ experiment. An established steel stockholding company finds someone in the same business has opened in the same road; the newcomer has the advantage of being inside the zone. P.O'L.

DUDLEY

Healing the scars

Dudley's enterprise zone opened for business on Friday, July 10. On the following Monday the first applicants moved into temporary accommodation in disused premises. One 11-acre estate which will provide 56 units, mainly for small companies, is expected to be completed in the near future. Larger factories are going up on an 18-acre site being developed over three years.

But this is a pace which will be difficult to sustain. Dudley, 10 miles from Birmingham, is one of the West Midlands metropolitan boroughs and lies partly in the Black Country.

Its EZ covering 540 acres, bears the scars of a district with a history of mining and metal-working industries. A council official said that in some cases it would cost £25,000 to £30,000 an acre to make the land fit to build on. One field will have to be cleared first of coal by open-cast mining. A further complication is that nearly all the land is privately owned, much of it by manufacturing companies without experience in development, although one property company has put together several medium-sized parcels of land.

The official said there was a good demand for premises to rent, and several firms were appraising development plans. In addition a number were already in business there before the zone was set up.

Since these enjoy all the fiscal advantages that go with the location, this has caused some anguish among other local companies outside the charmed zone. But many people say this is the first government aid which Dudley has received, and should be welcomed.

Until three or four years ago the town had below-average unemployment; now it is up to 16.5 per cent. Nearly 65 per cent of the households have a car, and three out of five homes are owner-occupied, though prices are low compared with most parts of Britain.

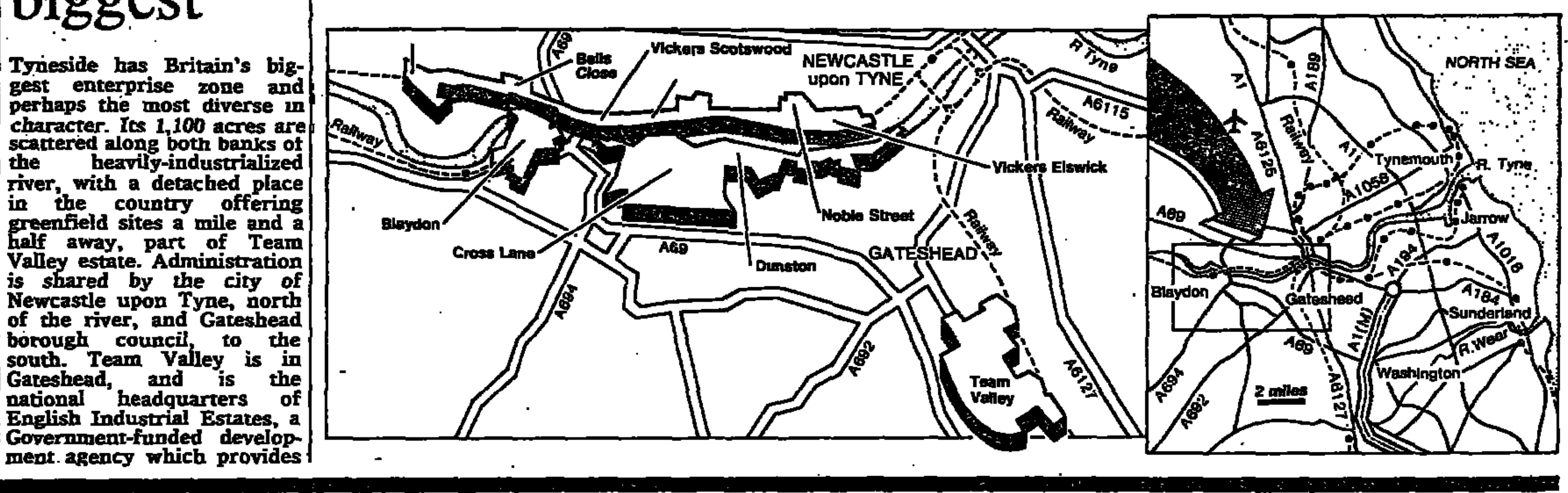
Some 30 sites in the EZ have been identified as being available for development, and they range from one to 40 acres. An official said that without the advantages of the scheme, the land would stand very little chance of being brought into use: "Suddenly even an odd plot used as a tip or car park is very valuable."

Since the first builders in have been local firms, the zone is already bringing employment to the area. As in other parts of the country, the boundaries were carefully drawn to exclude some existing buildings and include others.

So a big specialist steel plant is outside, but the farm which it originally acquired for tipping slag, is included. Since modern steel processes cut the waste produced, land will now be freed for other use. The site is so large that a special access road will be required, and there are plans to improve roads and other services generally.

The M5 forms part of the borough's eastern boundary, and this section of motorway is within two miles of the major intersection with the M6, from which there is a link to the M1. There are plans for a Black Country route running through the Dudley area to join the M6 directly at Willenhall.

Birmingham Airport is 15 miles away. But executive aircraft and light jets can use the rather dauntingly named Halfpenny Green airfield, five miles west of Dudley. P.O'L.









ENTERPRISE ZONES

LOWER SWANSEA VALLEY

Hoping for a big developer

Not so long ago factory chimneys in the lower Swansea valley belched out such concentrations of toxic fumes that the slopes to windward were bare of all vegetation. Today 735 acres of the valley have been set aside as an enterprise zone, and the air is so clean that officials prefer to call it an enterprise park. Thay intend to provide a landscaped setting for development sites, maintained at public expense.

There is still plenty to do, principally in preparing land formerly used as tips for waste from non-ferrous metals refining industries. But there are more that 100 firms already in the zone, and in the six months following its opening in June 52 lettings were arranged for 275,000 sq ft of new buildings valued at £5.5m.

Redevelopment was under way in this area before enterprise zones were launched, with several companies established there. Unusually, the boundaries were extended to include some of these after they protested at being left out.

Most of the available land is in public ownership (Swansea Council also owns much of the city centre). In the north of the zone is a 175-acre plot of open pasture which the city controls in partnership with the Land Authority for Wales. They hope this will be taken by one big developer, if necessary with two slices of land which lie next to it but ouside the zone.

In addition to the standard EZ concessions, Swansea offers other advantages to applicants. As an assisted area it benefits from Government grants to manufacturing and servicd projects. The Welsh Development Agency has power to provide factory premises with rent-free *periods*.

The district is designated a "steel rundown" area by the European Coal and Steel Community; Swansea Council has its own incentive scheme for businessmen starting up.

An official said: "We find that the small man is not interested in rent per square foot, rateable value and so on. He wants to know what the total outgoings a week are. Then he can go and talk to his bank manager."

Of companies taking space, which can range from 750 sq ft to many across, roughly one third come from Swansea, and another third from neighbouring districts. Apart from starters, they are often firms wanting to expand or forced to move from existing premises through planning restrictions.

There is some uneasiness that having cleaned up the valley, relaxed planning regulations in the zone might lead to future dereliction. But so far newcomers have been mainly service rather than manufacturing industries.

As a safeguard, the city council offers plots leasehold, even if the period runs *up to 125 years. Tesco have* bought a freehold site in the zone for a big store, but this was privately owned land. There is also to be a new public house, with a depot and offices. Other local hostelries are being refurbished, and one which was for sale has been taken off the market.

The M4 skirts the northern boundary of the enterprize park, and Swansea is a busy rail terminus and seaport, with its own small airport a few miles away. There are proposals to bring a spur off the freight railway into the zone. Initially it would be used to bring in ballast and help reclaim some low-lying land. P.O'L.

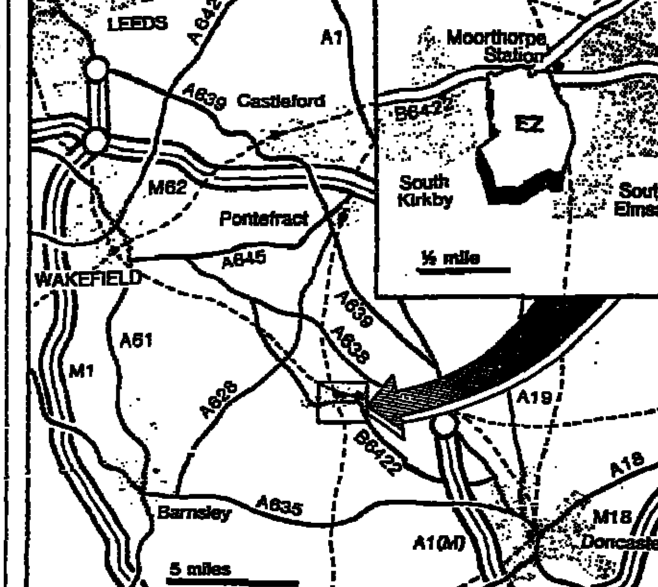
SALFORD/TRAFFORD

Bat and ball territory

With the Manchester Ship Canal dividing them, the Salford Docks and Trafford Park enterprise zones together provide about 800 acres of land for development.,

It is a huge undertaking and though many people — including, it is said, the Environment Secretary — think of the two zones as one redevelopment area, the authorities have chosen to keep their efforts entirely separate except for some joint promotion and publicity purposes. Indeed, any attempt to redevelop the zones jointly would have been both costly and impractical.

The sizes of the two zones are roughly equal, but the character of each is different. Salford is relying mainly on public sector initiatives for its redevelopment but the Trafford properties are almost entirely privately owned. Salford is docks and Rugby League territory: Trafford the scene of Test cricket and the home of a self-consciously famous football club.



The zones lie near the centre of the motorway system converging on Manchester: the M602, M56, M61, M62, M63, M6 and M66. "Not just on the link roads", Mr Roger Dodsworth, industrial development officer at Trafford, points out. "We're adjoining the motorways themselves."

Manchester's International Airport, which has been described as "Britain's premier provincial airport", is nearby and the docks and ship canal provide the zones with excellent sea communications.

Though they were designed only last August, both Salford and Trafford are reporting a satisfactory response to their property redevelopment plans. In Trafford, Mr Dodsworth claims, "we are averaging between 20 and 30 inquiries a week from potential developers." But there is a problem, he says, arising from the type of property generally on offer in Trafford.

"As an established industrial area the private owners of factories and sites available for development have something to sell and they naturally seek to get the best commercial price. This has meant that some may have been tempted to take advantage of the concessions made available by the EZ designation and we have found it necessary to offer a bit of friendly persuasion to these owners to make sure that the value of the concessions is not eroded.

"The fact is, of course, that in the end, any property deals are arranged privately between the buyer and seller."

The overall impression of Trafford's redevelopment prospects appears favourable and there exists a discernible air of confidence which clearly owes much to an awareness of Trafford Park's industrial record.

"We were not known as the workshop of the world for nothing," says Mr Dodsworth. "But the industry we've had in Trafford has been changing constantly and some parts of it have admittedly gone into decline. That has given us an opportunity to re-generate the industrial character of Trafford and we know that we have tremendous development potential here."

Across the ship canal in Salford Mr Peter Henry, the commercial and industrial development officer, explains: "About 340 acres of *the land available here is* owned by the Manchester Ship Canal Company, about 40 acres are owned by the City council and there are another 50 which we regard as undevelopable.

"We have had an encouraging response from developers for the city's 40 acres. Slough Industrial Estates have taken a 5½-acre site and one prestige pre-let has been to the National Westminster Bank. A local builder is constructing one factory unit for sale or lease and has acquired another piece of land to build a second unit. Colgate-Palmolive has also acquired two acres for development and Fearnley Developments has acquired six acres to develop as a technical park.

"On the Ship Canal land *the city council have made it* possible to finance a new road which will open up 135 acres of vacant land for development. There are advanced plans to redevelop one of the docks and a recent development has been the compulsory purchase of land north of Regent Road, the main thoroughfare into Manchester, which is just at the end of the M602. This will become a major develop*ment* of prime sites." A.G.

The eleven zones, with their land areas in acres and the dates (in brackets) when the concessions came/will come into effect:

Belfast, 510 acres (21.10.81)
Clydebank, 570 (3.8.81)
Corby, 280 (22.6.81)
Dudley, 538 (10.7.81)
Hartlepool, 270 (23.10.81)
Isle of Dogs, 360 (April 82)
Lower Swansea Valley, 735 (11.6.81)
Newcastle/Gateshead, 1,100 (25.8.81)
Salford/Trafford, 870 (12.8.81)
Speke, 328 (25.8.81)
Wakefield, 140 (31.7.81)

WAKEFIELD

A good flow of inquiries

Langthwaite Grange is a 140-acre industrial estate midway between the conurbations of Wakefield, Doncaster, Pontefract, Rotherham and Barnsley. It was not included in the government's first list of enterprise zones, and it was only as the result of an urgent appeal to the prime minister by Councillor Tom Dando, chairman of the Wakefield Planning Committee, that the coveted EZ status was achieved in February, 1981.

Now officially called Wakefield Enterprise Zone, the estate was originally opened *in 1949* by Harold Wilson, then President of the Board of Trade. Its main purpose was to encourage textile and other firms to bring jobs to women in an area where most of the men worked in the then busy coal mining communities of South Kirkby, South Elmsall, Hemsworth and Upton.

Now, the situation is different. With unemployment in this essentially coal-mining region well above the national average there is again an urgent need to attract employment back to the locality — but this time for men and school-leavers as well as for women.

About 67 acres of the site are available for development, and in the period immediately following designation inquiries were received at the rate of about 20 a month.

Mr Roy Gregory, senior planning executive at Wakefield, points with satisfaction to the progress made since then. He says: "The Secretary of State officially launched Langthwaite Grange in September last year and in that month we received 50 enquiries. In the months following, the sequence was 40, 30 and 20. There were 35 enquiries in January."

One factor likely to impress newcomers is that about 20 firms are already established and some are extending their premises on the site. The proximity of the M1 and M62 motorways, the main-line rail links and the ports of Hull, Goole, Immingham and Grimsby no doubt *explain* the presence of several food distributors. The largest of these is Frigoscandia, a subsidiary of the Swedish group, AGA; others include Geest Industries of Holland and Allied Suppliers. Thyssen, part of the big German mining engineering group, has its UK northern headquarters on the site.

Detailing recent developments, Mr Gregory says: "Three factories have been acquired by new owners. One is a former textile factory bought by Jonathan Parkin, the Wakefield frozen food distributors. Another has been leased by Tradecote, specialists in stove enamelling, whose associated company, Task Systems, is already on the estate. There is also a new unit which has been leased by United Silk *Mills, manufacturers* of industrial filters.

"These three companies are *now* steadily *increasing* their workforces and will have created about 100 new jobs when they get into full production."

A number of negotiations to bring more companies to Langthwaite Grange have recently been finalized and others are currently in progress. "*These*", *Mr Gregory* explains, "include a provisional agreement with Thyssen to extend their site, a Barnsley company to lease one acre for an engine renovation unit, a London development company to build a first phase of nursery units and English Industrial Estates to build a further 12 units.

"We also have a Bradford computer and word-processing company developing a first phase unit on a 2.4 acre site and a Surrey development company intends to build a number of others. One of these has already been pre-let to a Barnsley PVC window company."

With the closure of so many coal mines in the vicinity, the Langthwaite Grange region has developed into a dormitory area for executives working in the nearby cities. Residential property prices, however, are still among the lowest in Britain. A.G.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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ALONE, ALONE, ALL, ALL ALONE

Nobody in the West seems to realize how deeply the Afrikaners in South Africa are the prisoners of their own history. When the English took over from the Dutch nearly four centuries ago, there were already two Afrikaner republics in open rebellion. That sense of isolation from the outside world and particularly from Europe — a wilful, paranoid isolationism — has permeated Afrikanerdom ever since, with the Great Trek, the Transvaal Republic, the Boer War, and more particularly the assumption of unfettered power by the Nationalist Party in 1948. Afrikaners lay claim to a European heritage but this isolationism, created by them and cultivated all too often as an instrument to preserve their own parochial unity, has hardened to a point where they are now convinced that the outside world will always be set against them.

It is in this historical context that the two latest developments within the republic must be measured. Within the Afrikaner laager, there have been previous struggles between those with a world view, and those whose vision is blinkered by the stockade. Each time the split has occurred it has been the hardliners who have ultimately prevailed. Unity is of the essence to the Afrikaner mentality and his history has shown him how damaging it has been to be disunited. Thus a fundamentally decent people has been brought step by step to a point of history where, in the name of unity, it is being asked again and again to maintain policies which must be deeply troubling to the Calvinist conscience which lurks at the back of the Afrikaner mind. It is an uneasy people; and its sense of isolation from the Christian world must be made even worse by the daily reminder that it has to behave as a people wholly without a conscience.

Mr Botha, the Prime Minister, is now faced with two new challenges from opposing quarters. His leadership of the Nationalist Party is based on its traditional procedures. Afrikaners may deny the elementary techniques of democracy to their black and coloured fellow citizens; but within their own laager they are intensely democratic. Mr Botha started his premiership apparently intent on bringing South Africa out of its laager, and providing a new settlement for the country and its races, which would fall far short of any European notion of democracy but might, say, on the Brazilian model, provide a constitutional structure which could preserve the country's prosperity and accommodate some of the racial tensions which otherwise threaten to engulf it. Perhaps he felt initially he could, by political persuasion, carry his party with him to accept some concept of power-sharing in a central parliament between whites, coloureds and Indians, while blacks were left to their own devices in the neutered homelands such as the Transkei and KwaZulu. It is now clear, with the expulsion of 16 of his right-wingers, led by Mr Treurnicht, that Mr Botha's chosen way forward is threatened from within.

The idea of maintaining control over a process which in itself would be quite revolutionary for white South Africans, is also threatened from without. The merger of Natal, one of South Africa's four white-run provinces, with the black tribal homeland of KwaZulu will be recommended later this week in a report set up under the aegis of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the leader of KwaZulu. It will postulate a single province combining multi-racial and power-sharing elements which have always been anathema to the nationalists whose concept of separate development for all races has been the governmental orthodoxy since 1948. That concept has already been entirely vitiated by the effect of economic growth which has meant advancement for all races. The simple certainties of the veldt are no more. The Afrikaners, whose guiding philosophy used to be fundamentally authoritarian and agrarian, have now been seduced by the scientific and technological age in which their country, with its whole population, is profiting, and has to profit to survive.

Mr Botha is thus faced with a dilemma. He can try to reassert control within the Afrikaner party and press on with his plan to lead his party out of the laager; or he can succumb to the atavistic forces which have so often triumphed before. There is a new spirit among many Afrikaners which stands now in his favour, and may even enable him to do business with South Africa's other communities on the basis of the Buthelezi Report. When Buthelezi recently spoke at that cradle of Afrikanerdom, the Stellenbosch University, he received a standing ovation seldom accorded to white politicians.

The tragedy of Mr Botha's technique is that, because he is himself a creature of the Afrikaner machine, he still appears to think it is necessary to keep control of these volatile processes entirely in Afrikaner hands. South Africa is in a classic pre-revolutionary phase, but its pace of change may still be longer than the outside world expects. If Mr Botha still intends to pursue an objective which would, essentially, dismantle the 35-year-old structure of apartheid — while pretending to maintain its ideological purity — he can only expect to do so with a broader base of support than that available to him among Nationalist party loyalists.

That support may be there, but it will depend on the considered and constructive reactions of the outside world. The global response to the cricket controversy has been out of all proportion to its historical significance, which is not great. It is essential that the outside world helps to save Afrikaners from their fate, and isolating them will only make bloodshed in South Africa inevitable. It is not enough for Christendom to stand on the sidelines and insist that Mr Botha must lead the republic into the promised land of universal franchise and multi-racialism, and to state that, until he does, he will receive no further encouragement on the way. That attitude blithely ignores the realities of power both within South Africa and within the continent as a whole. The white citadel is still intact. The economic and military power of the Afrikaner machine is not yet seriously threatened by the forces of African nationalism, nor will it be in the foreseeable future.

However, South Africa's critics have a duty not just to criticize but to encourage those moves which help to lead Afrikaners out of their trap. Perhaps the Buthelezi Commission points the way; perhaps a more fruitful dialogue could be encouraged with the Cape Coloureds; perhaps the republic can return to the structure of 1910 when the Act of Union was based on a form of federalism with a common voting roll in the Cape, and different arrangements for different needs in the other provinces. There are many permutations, but the underlying objective must be to dismantle the inhuman apparatus erected over South Africans of all races since 1948. If the outside world can see that Mr Botha is moving, however diffidently and indirectly, towards that kind of objective, he should be helped to do so. We have our racial problems too, just on a lesser scale. We are not holier than Mr Botha; we are merely luckier.

THE PLACE OF THE PAPACY

Enough is now known of the yet to be published final report by the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission for it to be said that the document is a worthy conclusion to the commission's labours. Its subject matter is several aspects of the institution of the papacy concerning which the commission was not able to find common ground in its earlier statement on authority in the church. It has now disposed of its difficulties so far as to be able to conclude that the time is ripe to establish a new relationship between the two churches as the next step towards unity.

To have thrown a bridge over that historical chasm is a remarkable achievement on the part of the churchmen and scholars who sit on the commission, proof of the benevolence that informs inter-church relations nowadays, and a credit to the technique of ecumenical theology.

The technique is to hoist disputed questions on to a new plane of discourse. As that is done the old vocabulary, charged with the current of controversies past or present, drops away. Thus the good old four-letter word "Pope" disappears from view, its place taken by the vaguely Darwinian figure of the Universal Primate who may be conveniently situated in Rome. "Infallibility", another battle-scarred veteran, is retired in favour of the less provocative "preservation from error".

Meanwhile it is the way of ecumenical theology to introduce fresh concepts preferably in the form of neologisms having an antique ring. In this context the key term is *koinonia*, a word taken from the New Testament for which no translation is attempted (communion, fellowship, solidarity?). *Koinonia* is the mark of the local churches from apostolic times onwards in respect of their members' relations to one another. It is also the mark of wider ecclesial organization in respect of the local churches' mutual relations, in hierarchical ascent until the Universal Primate is reached, who is seen not as ruler of the church but as a sign and instrument of its visible *koinonia*.

This method of proceeding depends a good deal on the charity of the participants and on a predisposition to agree. It is an eirenic transaction which nevertheless has its casualties. One of those casualties is history. What has happened in the alembic of these studies to the doctrine of papal primacy based on a divine commission to the successors of St Peter to uphold the fidelity of the church on earth?

What has happened to those tremendous claims promulgated at the first Vatican Council to the accompaniment of an electrical storm of such grandeur as to convince the superstitious that they were witnessing a supernatural comment on the event? True the definitions of the first Vatican Council have been balanced by the ordinances of the second, which place the exercise of papal authority in a constitutional framework of councils and synods. And of course the definition of infallibility was prudently qualified in such a way that almost no papal pronouncement past or future can be identified infallibly as infallible. Nevertheless the papal claims are still extant as written in 1870; and however limited in its practical effect, the attribute of infallibility deeply dyes the image of the papacy in the vision of adherent and sceptic alike.

What has happened, too, to the Tudor monarchs' repudiation of papal jurisdiction which for centuries governed the prejudices of Englishmen and shaped the history of the English church and state, free from all exterior jurisdiction until in the hour of our decline we thankfully embraced the legislative and juridical apparatus associated with Brussels?

No echo of these great acts and long habits of history, which still reverberate in living minds, is audible from the texts of the joint theological commission. There the papacy assumes an angelic pallor which those favourably and unfavourably disposed towards it will alike have difficulty in recognizing, and which the comportment of the present Pope belies.

Among Anglicans and other Protestant churchmen the commission's statement may be received as a description of how many of them, and some Roman Catholics, would like the primacy of Rome to function. They will have difficulty in believing that it conveys a reliable portrait of what that primacy has been or what it now is. Roman Catholics may find reflected in the statement a minimalist post-conciliar view of the role of the papacy, one which might have to be accepted for the purpose of repairing earlier schisms, but one which neither Rome nor the generality of its faithful is yet prepared for.

Before the ground uncovered by the joint theological commission becomes ground on which the two churches may corporately stand together one of two things must happen. Either the Roman tiara must undergo a transformation comparable to the process of constitutional abnegation the English crown underwent between the reigns of, say, Henry VII and Queen Victoria — though it might not take quite so long in these accelerated times. Or Romans and Anglicans must embrace one formula for the primacy reserving to themselves alternative and incompatible versions of what it signifies. That would not be conducive to truth.

But if the commission has not, as it hopes, marked out a further stage on the road to corporate reunion, its work beautifully exemplifies and advances that courtesy, charity and respect between Christians of different denominations, which to many minds is the sweetest fruit of the ecumenical movement.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A challenging way with trial juries

From Mr Neil Denison, QC, and others

Sir, We regret that the correspondence on juries, started by his Honour Gilbert Leslie (February 27) and continued by Mr Jonah Walker-Smith (March 1), has not been pursued. There are important matters to be considered about juries, their composition and selection. We wish to make four points:

1. No one has advanced a valid reason for depriving a defendant of his right of peremptory challenge.
2. If counsel, without instructions from their clients, are using the clients' peremptory rights in order to remove the intelligent merely because they are intelligent, that is to be deplored — but it is no reason for depriving the defendants of their rights.
3. If peremptory challenges are abolished, our present rules as to challenges for cause will have to be expanded and we will move inevitably to the American system of jury selection, which is to be avoided.
4. The present rules as to eligibility for and disqualification from jury service are wrong and are not properly monitored or enforced. School leavers, the young, employed or unemployed, of 18 have insufficient experience of life to try those accused of crime, but that is what happens now. Proved criminals who, by their records, are presently disqualified are able to and do serve on juries: some proved criminals are not disqualified and, of course, they also serve. We do not believe that this state of affairs is tolerable.

If there are sensible reforms as to jury eligibility and qualification we believe that many of the present anxieties about juries would disappear.

Yours faithfully,
NEIL DENISON,
RICHARD DU CANN,
MICHAEL HILL,
JOHN MARRIAGE,
3 Temple Gardens, EC4.
March 6.

Entry to Oxford

From Mr R. P. Dore, FBA

Sir, How can Harry Judge (article, February 24) be so unreservedly pleased at the prospect that before long, with the exception of minor royalty and a handful of millionaire children, applicants will have to be bright to get into Oxford? I agree with him, if somewhat sadly, that the final victory of meritocracy is inevitable, and that we need elite universities.

Our tragedy is that, unlike countries which have serious places like the *grandes écoles* or Tokyo University, purpose-built for an intellectual elite, we have to make do with a conversion job. An Oxford which has specialized for so long in maintaining the traditions of aristocratic *homo ludens* and gentrifying the bourgeoisie just cannot stop itself doing the same job on the new *noblesse de cerveau*. Oxford is splendid at producing politicians with leadership and civil servants with judgment, but is damnably bad at producing effective technocrats. Ten years ago its professor of engineering wrote to *The Times* explicitly to disclaim that the study of engineering at Oxford had practical vocational intentions. Its purpose was, he claimed, educational!

De-industrializing, non-competitive Britain can surely at least demand that the teachers of the new elite should think beyond such facile dichotomies as that. A compulsory reading for all Oxford dons of Martin Wiener's illuminating and subtle *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit* might not be a bad start.

It is surprising, too, that the Harry Judge, who has written so eloquently about the way examinationitis ruins secondary school education, should not be aware of a side consequence of the onset of meritocracy. If entry into Oxford becomes a sure badge of brains, Oxford graduates will become even more highly prized in the job market. The cash advantages of being an Oxford graduate will increase. The prizes at stake in that entrance examination will become even more glittering. Preparation for that examination will dominate more sixth forms more comprehensively. The more widespread and intense the coaching for the examination, the more efficient its selective power and the more aware the public at large becomes that those who succeed in it are really the *crème de la crème*. So the job market advantages of graduates become even greater.

In this way the vicious spiral of the diploma disease will proceed. We shall transit from an education which was about preserving social status to an education which is about *getting* jobs without ever developing a tradition of educating people to *do* jobs with zest and efficiency.

Yours, etc
RONALD DORE,
157 Surrenden Road,
Brighton.
February 27.

Case for an expansionary Budget

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, In your leader today (March 6) you say that "the last time we had growth above 4 per cent was in 1973. That led to the inflationary explosion of 1974 from which we have been trying to recover ever since".

This is bad history and bad economics. The price explosion of 1974 had nothing to do with the increase in national output in the previous year. It was due, first, to the fourfold rise in the oil price, following on the Yom-Kippur war, and second, to the unfortunate consequences of "Stage 3" of the Heath Government's statutory incomes policy, which imposd an obligation on all employers to raise wages in line with prices once prices rose by more than 7 per cent above the October, 1973, level.

But for these legally entrenched "threshold agreements", which started to trigger monthly from April onwards, the rise in both wages and prices in the course of 1974 would have been only half as large, which means inflation would have been 10-15 per cent lower. The rest of the price explosion was in line with all other Western industrial countries and was the direct result of the fourfold rise in the oil price.

This had nothing to do with the Heath-Barber programme of expansion; it would have occurred in much the same way even if United Kingdom production in 1973 had been stagnant or falling. Equally, the unrequited gallop of wages and prices resulting from the threshold agreements had at best only a faint connexion with the production performance of the Barber years. On account of the steep rise of world food prices and of raw material prices in the course of 1972 the cost of living would have risen in much the same way irrespective of whether Mr Barber or Sir Geoffrey Howe had drafted the April, 1973, Budget.

At the moment our production is at least 20 per cent below our enlarged productive potential including North Sea oil. This means that at current prices the shortfall in our national income is of the order of £40bn or more. Unless we succeed in increasing the GDP by 5 per cent a year we have no hope of liquidating the present mass unemployment.

In the light of this, Mr Shore's proposals could not by any means be regarded as excessive; they are far smaller proportionately than what we could and would accomplish if it came to a war.

Your worries and hesitations are due to the fear that the increase in spending will not lead to a reactivation of idle resources but will be dissipated in increased wages and prices. If so, the patriotic course is not to retreat into continued decay and stagnation but to couple the advocacy of an ambitious recovery programme with the demand that wages and prices be prevented from rising. The nation has every right to demand both from the trade unions and from the federation of employers to accept legally binding restraints on wages and prices as an essential *quid pro quo* for a new deal which restores the country to full employment prosperity.

The Thatcher alternative of keeping the trade unions at bay by three million unemployed and the threat of many more is politically unviable and morally intolerable.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge.
March 6.

Venture capital

From Mr Martin Hodson

Sir, I wholeheartedly endorse the thoughts of your correspondent, Mr L. Lee (February 25) on the need for bolder moves to accelerate the rate of establishment of new enterprises.

In the United States there is a thriving venture capital market which fuels the entrepreneurs, enabling them to translate imagination and ideas into reality. The capital is contributed by people and organisations who know that they are backing a scheme to achieve a capital gain and that there is a risk of total loss of their investment. Almost invariably the capital injection required is made by way of minority equity stake and not loan, since experience and intelligence tell the investor that a burden of debt considerably lessens the prospects for success of a new venture.

The Government guarantee scheme leaves the critical task of project evaluation in the wrong hands. The major clearing banks have shown themselves time and again to have no expertise in coping with innovative proposals. Their lending decisions are still founded upon trusty old principles of security, "track record" and suspicion of untested ideas.

The City, geared as it is to manipulation of massive funds, is only just learning how to deal with smaller business needs. A few lightly funded venture capital organisations are being established, but they complain that the deals do not come to them. This is because the lines of communication have not been opened.

As the clearers turn in another round of record profits, the prospect of a windfall tax inevitably comes to mind. If the Chancellor does confiscate these unearned gains, the Government should use the proceeds to establish a venture capital fund. The fund should be administered not by traditional list bankers but by a mixture of lively financiers and people with experience of conceiving and establishing their own business.

Yours truly,
MARTIN HODSON,
89 Chiswick High Road, W4.

From Lieutenant-Colonel N.E. Schooling

Sir, Mr Lee's letter today (February 25) about bank finance for small business surely belongs in a wider context. Since 1973 the EEC has provided grants and loans totalling some £5,000 million for a variety of projects in the UK, and the drive to aid small to medium-sized companies and create new jobs in Britain by providing risk capital at low interest rates is gaining momentum. Those who want to know more about this should consult their M.E.P.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NEVIL E. SCHOOLING,
Naval and Military Club,
94 Piccadilly, W1.
February 25.

Compulsory service

From Mr John Lee, MP for Nelson and Colne (Conservative)

Sir, It is a pity that your thought-provoking and impatient leader, "Your country needs you" (February 27), was not published nearer the start of this Government's term of office. One could then, with lower levels of youth unemployment and in a less politically charged atmosphere, look more objectively at the whole question of youth and youth service.

During these last two years a number of my colleagues at Westminster have produced schemes and suggestions in this sphere. In a debate in July, 1980, on young persons I myself advocated a three-year "Young Britons" scheme requiring a national commitment, suggesting that it should be launched under the aegis of someone like HRH the Prince of Wales.

The basis of my scheme, which I emphasize was voluntary, was that the first year should consist of basic military training with limited annual training thereafter on lines operated so successfully by the Swiss. Year two should be one of community involvement with a range of choices, embracing the fire and ambulance services, mental hospitals, old people's homes, and especially a new civil defence body. The third year would cover the primary stages of industrial or craft training.

In broad terms this remains my position today — indeed new areas of possible involvement have manifested themselves like, for example, some form of "junior specials" to work alongside our police force with emphasis on combating the juvenile crime of their own age grouping.

The problem now is that we are dealing with large-scale youth unemployment increasingly drawn into the political arena — witness Mr Benn's activities last week. In my view, while one can argue that a short revival of compulsory youth service, as advocated by you should not be seen as a palliative to youth unemployment it is inevitable that it will be. After 25 years of non-compulsion I believe that it is wholly unrealistic to expect any Government two years away from a crucial general election to involve itself in peacetime conscription.

It would be bitterly opposed by much moderate and broad-left opinion, and also, I feel, by the vast majority of those involved in the professional and voluntary youth world, many of whom I have met in my capacity as chairman of the National Youth Bureau.

In a democracy a government can only be so far ahead of public opinion and has to operate by consent. To my mind the pity is that we are developing piecemeal a range of options for our young people which are increasingly sensible and attractive in themselves like the new training initiative, community enterprise programmes, and now adventure training with the Armed Forces; what is lacking is the combined will and resource to coordinate and promote these into a major national voluntary youth scheme which would, I suggest, be capable of capturing the imagination of our young people themselves, and would also bolster the spirit and character of our nation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LEE,
House of Commons.
February 28.

The Pope and Islam

From Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad

Sir, Your editorial "The Pope and Islam" (March 1) should be well received in the Muslim world. You rightly pointed out that there is no papacy in Islam. No Muslim religious leader, no matter how highly he may be acclaimed by his followers, can have the pretence of infallibility nor can he alter any doctrine of "Sharia" — the Law. Even Prophet Muhammad, on whom be peace, was subject to the dictates of the Holy Quran. Moreover Islam does not impose any intermediary between man and God. However, despite these fundamental differences there is no reason why a meaningful dialogue should not be established between papal authority or Anglican hierarchy and the Muslims. In the Holy Quran the non-Muslims are invited for joint efforts on matters of unanimity; as it is stated:

"O People of the Book! come to a word equal between us and you that we worship none but Allah, and that we associate no partner with Him, and that some of us take not others for Lords beside Allah". 3:65.

Holy Prophet Muhammad, on whom be peace, after his flight from Mecca invited the Jews and Christians of Medina for a pact for the safety of the town. Similarly, the present head of the world-wide Ahmadiyya movement of Islam, on the occasion of a historic conference in London in 1978, called the Christian hierarchy, the Catholic and the Anglican for a serious dialogue and joint efforts to combat the godless forces of materialism and communism.

I can assure you that the doors of our mosque are wide open for the Pope should he decide to visit and speak to the Muslim community on his forthcoming visit to this country

Yours faithfully,
SHAIKH MUBARAK AHMAD,
Imam,
The London Mosque,
16 Gressenhall Road, SW18.
March 2.

Future policy on railway investment

From Mr J. M. Dennes

Sir, The Government has, no doubt for its own good reasons, eschewed involvement to date in the dispute between British Railways and Aslef; but as that dispute follows its predictable course to arbitration before the Railway Staff National Tribunal, is it not high time the Government emerged from its silence and declared in unambiguous terms its future policy on investment in the railway system?

If that policy is for no substantial investment schemes without modernization of working practices (including flexible rostering for train drivers) and for a gradual run-down of the system if those conditions are not fulfilled, it should be made abundantly clear to all concerned — including Lord McCarthy — that this is the background against which the arbitration takes place.

Surely it is a matter of fundamental national importance that the issue which lies at the heart of the dispute should not be fudged the second time round.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. M. DENNES,
Plantation House,
31-35 Fenchurch Street, EC3.
March 5.

Poets' corner

From Mrs K. M. Adams

Sir, Does one have to be an "old reprobate" to command the attention of the media? I was fascinated by the size of the photograph (as well as of the article accompanying it) (March 2) of the unveiling of a memorial stone in Westminster Abbey to Dylan Thomas. Considerable attention had also been given on BBC and ITV television news on the previous evening.

When the George Eliot Fellowship unveiled a stone to George Eliot in Poets' Corner nearly two years ago, we had the greatest difficulty in raising any interest at all in the national dailies, and only one Sunday paper printed a small photograph of our vice-president, Gabriel Woolf, reading at the stone. Neither radio nor television news could be persuaded to give us a mention, let alone the sort of coverage given to Dylan Thomas.

When I read of flashbulbs popping in the Abbey on St David's Day, and of television cameras jockeying for position, I am puzzled by what it takes to be noticed. George Eliot did not exactly lead a life of utter respectability, but how much less respectable would she have had to have been to merit the sort of attention now given to Dylan Thomas?

Yours faithfully,
KATHLEEN ADAMS, Secretary,
The George Eliot Fellowship,
71 Stepping Stones Road,
Coventry.

Enduring Latin

From Mr Victor Watts

Sir, Mr Carswell, in drawing attention in today's letters (February 25) to the appearance of the first two fascicules of the British Academy's magnificent new *Dictionary of Medieval Latin*, alludes to costs of production. Well he might. Fascicule I costs £16.50, Fascicule II £76, an increase of well over 400 per cent (at which rate the last fascicule would cost over £3m!) effectively ruling out subscription by individual scholars. This is a tragic consequence for what promises to be a wonderful research tool and one of the great dictionaries.

Is it quite beyond the Academy to subsidise its publication so effectively as to make it possible for individuals as well as institutions (and a declining number of these, one suspects) to purchase? Latin will no doubt endure and the tools are now to hand with which to anatomise the corpse: the trouble is, one won't be able to afford them.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR WATTS,
Billy Hill House, Crook,
Co. Durham.

Place for pleasure

From Miss Linda James and others

Sir, After a violent attack on the architecture of the Barbican Arts Centre, Roderick Gradidge (March 3) nevertheless writes "it is going to work and work well . . ." adding ". . .which is more than can be said for the National Theatre." This last is nonsense. What chiefly worries Mr Gradidge is that 1960s civic architecture ignores "the simple enjoyment of ordinary people". As ushers at the National Theatre in constant contact with thousands of "ordinary people" each night, we can reassure him that there is enormous "simple enjoyment" both of the building and its product.

Yours etc,
LINDA JAMES, J. PLUMMER,
TIM GOODWIN, M. FRY,
NICHOLAS FLOYD HUGGINS,
DEVA PALMIER, TOBY M. RADFORD,
HARRY PARKINSON, JOHN FRY,
A. O. MARS, PETER CROW,
ROSAMONDE HATTON
The National Theatre,
South Bank, SE1.
March 3

Rhapsodies of the road

From Mr Norman Donaldson

Sir, In his review of the Dornford Yates biography (March 4) Mr Ratcliffe suggests that Mercer "was perhaps the first popular poet of the motor car".

Surely this title belongs irrevocably to Mr Toad, whose chronicles were first published in 1908?

Poop-poop, Sir,
NORMAN DONALDSON,
16 Chichele Road,
Oxted, Surrey.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 8: The Queen this afternoon attended the Commonwealth Day Observance Service in Westminster Abbey and was received upon arrival by the Dean of Westminster and the Chairman, Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council (the Lord Garner).

Her Majesty was later present at a Reception given by the Commonwealth Secretary-General (His Excellency Mr Shridath Ramphal) at Marlborough House.

The Hon Mary Morrison, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Right Hon Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP (Chancellor of the Exchequer) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Princess of Wales this evening attended a special charity performance of *The Little Foxes*, in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund and the Metropolitan Police Benevolent Fund, at the Victoria Palace Theatre, London, SW1.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Mr Oliver Everett were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon visited Maidenhead to attend the 400th Anniversary Celebrations of the Granting of a Royal Charter to Maidenhead.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer) and the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Councillor A. L. Jacob).

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 8: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present this afternoon at a Special Preview of the 1982 *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court, London.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester will attend the 35th Congress for Homeopathic Medicine at Sussex University on April 2.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron, Nuffield Farming Scholarship Trust, will attend a selection committee for United Kingdom scholars at Nuffield College, Regent's Park, London, on April 21.

The Duchess of Gloucester has become Patron of St John's School Leatherhead and The National Association for Gifted Children.

A memorial service for His Honour Gwyn Morris, QC, will be held at the Temple Church at 4.45 today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Harold Horsfall Turner will be held at St Clement Danes, Strand, London, WC2, on Thursday, March 11, 1982, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. Ardizzone and Miss J. A. Clark
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the late Edward Ardizzone, R.A., and Mrs Catherine Ardizzone, and Jane Clark

Mr D. C. Brann and Miss B. K. Crossley
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. H. Brann, of Kemble, Gloucestershire, and Barbara, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. L. Crossley, of Thaxted, Essex.

Mr C. Collins and Miss C. M. Goodson
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs J. Collins, of 38 Kayll Road, Sunderland, and Christian, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Goodson, of Kilham, Mindrum, Northumberland. The marriage will take place in August.

Mr R. J. Glover and Miss J. B. Brown
The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Dr and Mrs J. A. Glover, of Red Hay, Folkestone, Kent, and Janet, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. B. Brown, of Croft House, Staveley-in-Cartmel, Ulverstone, Cumbria.

Dr J. A. Gray and Miss R. S. Alhovuori,
The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mr and Mrs Stephen Gray, of 4 South Bank, Birkenhead, and Ritva, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. K. Alhovuori, of Tampere, Finland.

Mr N. R. Jones and Miss S. Waldman
The engagement is announced between Neil, son of Mr Rodney G. Jones, of London, W1, and Mrs Joan Jones, of London, W4, and Sonia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Leonard Waldman, of London, SW7.

Mr N. R. Laurie and Miss V. N. Ford
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Laurie, of Henley on Thames, and Vivienne, daughter of Commander and Mrs V. N. Ford, of The Orchard, Woodside, Wigmore, Kent.

Mr A. R. Millard and Miss H. D. A. Faulkner
The engagement is announced between Anthony Ross, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. W. Millard, of Hever, Kent, and Helen Denise Amani, only daughter of Mr D. A. Faulkner, of Tokyo, Japan, and Mrs G. L. Werly, of Connecticut, United States.

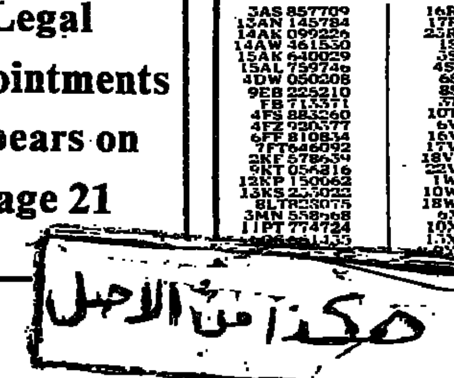
Mr C. D Newson and Miss D. C. Fowle
The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. W. S. Newson, of South Norwood, London, and Diana, only daughter of Dr and Mrs A. S. E. Fowle, of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr S. J. Shone and Miss G. H. Bleikamp
The engagement is announced between Simon John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. J. S. Shone, of Pump Farm, Backford, near Chester, and Gillian Hilary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs L. W. Bleikamp, of Spencer Cottage, Prestbury, Cheshire.

Mr J. A. Taylor and Miss F. E. Clay
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Professor and Mrs Charles Tayler, of Hill Deverill, Warminster, Wiltshire, and Fiona, eldest daughter of Judge and Ms John Clay, of Newtimber Place, Hassocks, Sussex.

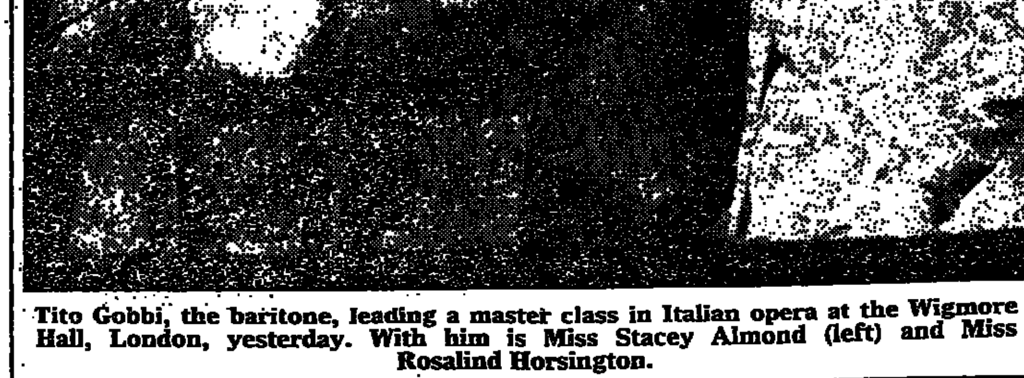
Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Colin Knight was christened Charles Henry by the Rev J. Collins at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Sunday, February 28. The godparents are Mr Richard Sadler and Lady Baker Wilbraham.



Legal Appointments appears on page 21

Suresh Karadia



Tito Gobbi, the baritone, leading a master class in Italian opera at the Wigmore Hall, London, yesterday. With him is Miss Stacey Almond (left) and Miss Rosalind Horsington.

Gulf exposed between countryside lobbies

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The gulf in attitudes between farmers and conservationists was shown to be as wide as ever yesterday at a conference organized in London by the Council for National Parks.

Mr Brian Peart, head of the land division at the Ministry of Agriculture, said: "Anybody coming into this room from Mars might have thought that collaboration and cooperation had gone out of fashion".

He gave a vigorous defence of another senior official of the ministry who was mentioned by Mr Malcolm MacEwen, co-author with his wife, Ann, of the book, *National Parks: Conservation or Cosmetics*. He mentioned, but did not identify a deputy secretary of the ministry who spoke at a seminar about conservation in Whitehall.

He quoted the official as saying that farmers were in business to make money more than to produce food.

"No nonsense here about caring for the countryside," Mr MacEwen said. He added later that one of the main obstacles to combining commercial farming with conservation was "the deeply-entrenched attitude of the Ministry of Agriculture."

Mr Peart said later: "One of my colleagues has been ridiculed here for what he said at a closed seminar". Mr MacEwen retorted: "I am sorry if what I repeated was from a closed seminar. I do not attend closed seminars. That may be the Whitehall way when they discuss *bombs and things*, but it is not the way I operate."

Mr Peart pointed out that it was impossible to separate the life of upland farmers from the commercial contribution they made to Britain's livestock economy. He denied that the ministry was impervious to the demands of conservation.

Receptions

HM Government
The Defence Council last night entertained the Defence and Service Attaches in the United Kingdom and their ladies at a reception given in their honour by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House. The guests were received by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, and Mrs Nott and by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, chief of the Defence Staff, and Lady Lewin.

Middle East Economic Digest
A reception was held last night at Vintners' Hall, London, to mark the founding, 25 years ago, by the late Elizabeth Collard, of the Middle East Economic Digest. Mr Jonathan Wallace received the guests who included British and Arab diplomatic and political figures and representatives of industry and commerce.

To celebrate the anniversary of MEED an award has been established for the best written study of Arab/European relations by an Arab national the age of under 25.

Ministry of Defence
Viscount Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, was host at a dinner given by Her Majesty's Government at Admiralty House yesterday, in honour of Mr Frank Carlucci, Deputy Secretary of Defence of the United States. Others present included:
Mr George Bader, Rear-Admiral John Howe, USN, Mr Richard McCormack, Admiral Sir Raymond Lygo, Sir Frederick Page, Mr T Mayer, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, MP, Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP, Sir Frank Cooper, General Sir Edwin Bramall, Mr J Blyth, Vice-Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, Mr R M Hastie-Smith, Mr K C Macdonald, Air Vice-Marshall D Harcourt Smith and Mr C Balmer.

Chartered Institute of Transport
Mr Alan Kiepper, General Manager of Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority, delivered the overseas lecture to the Chartered Institute of Transport yesterday evening. Afterwards the president, of the institute, Mr J. G. Davis, entertained him to dinner at Kleinwort, Benson Limited. Others guests included:
Lord Shepherd, Sir James Duncan, Sir Peter Masefield, Brigadier D N Locke, Mr M J N Barnett, Mr R F Bennett, Mr D R Cameron, Mr J C F Cameron, Mr A Cotton, Mr I Dalton, Dr L St J Devlin, Mr R H Farmer, Mr D A Graham, Mr D Kennedy, Mr P Lazarus, Mr L Maclain, Dr D Quarmby, Dr T Ridley, and Mr L F Aldridge.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner yesterday evening in Speaker's House in honour of Dr Don Luis Percovich, President of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, and Senora de Percovich. The Charge d'Affaires of Peru and Senora Lecaros, Lord and Lady Home of the Hirsel, Sir Harold Wilson, MP, and Lady Wilson, and Mr James Callaghan, MP, and Mrs Callaghan were present. Other guests were:
Mr Enoch Powell, MP, and Mrs Powell, Mr Donald Stewart, MP, and Mrs Stewart, Mr Bruce George, MP, Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Mr Bryant Godman Irvine, MP, and Mrs Godman Irvine, Mr Richard Luce, MP, and Mrs Luce, Mr John Page, MP, and Mrs Page, Miss Lisa Toelle, Dr and Mrs Geoffrey Walker, Captain Jorge Rosas, Canon and Mrs Trevor Beeson, Mrs Elena Clifford, Mr H L K Jones and Mr and Mrs W A Beaumont.

Society of Conservative Lawyers
The Society of Conservative Lawyers held its annual dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel. Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP, presided and the guest of honour was Mr Cecil Parkinson, MP, Chairman of the Conservative Party. The Solicitor General, Sir Ian Percival, QC, MP, also spoke. Others present included Mr Anthony Buck, QC, MP, Sir Frederick Corfield, QC, Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC, Miss Pamela Thomas, Mr James Lemkin and Mr Ashe Lincoln, QC.

Chatham Dining Club
The Chatham Dining Club met yesterday at St Ermin's Hotel. The principal guest was Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Lawson and Major-General G. H. Mills was in the chair.

Durham School

King's scholarships: O Brown (Bow School) — includes an art exhibition; J S Salway (Red House, Norton & Durham School); B J Gray (New Park, St Andrews).

Exhibitions: M S Elsy (Tonstall School & Durham School); A T Robertson (Ascham House); F J Stephenson (Bow School); C J Wright (Woodleigh School).

Music scholarships: W D K Todd (St Margaret's Durham & Durham Johnston School); J F M Zair (York Minster Song School).

Art awards: Scholarship: O J Combe (Durham School). Exhibition: J L Bumby (Durham Chorister).

Exhibitions at age 11-plus: S N Monk (St Anne's, Bishop Auckland); I S Pillai (East Herrington School, Sunderland).

Royal Mausoleum

The Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore is to be open to the public, without charge, on May 26, from 11am to 4.00pm.

£5,000 Bond winners

The £5,000 Winners in the March Premium Bonds draw are:

3AS 857709	16RB 249023
13AN 145784	17RZ 177065
14AK 099226	25RK 039463
14AW 461550	1SP 681256
15AK 640029	3SK 979811
15AL 759746	4SW 920955
4DW 050208	6ST 053449
9EB 225210	8SL 120614
FB 713371	3TF 040540
4FS 883260	10TB 965194
4FZ 930577	6VF 566729
6FF 810834	16VZ 104401
7FT 646092	17VB 213813
2KF 578659	18VW 140159
9KT 056816	22VP 008001
12KP 150062	1WB 627118
13KS 255022	10WL 354147
8LT 823075	18WP 354626
3MN 558568	6XS 368592
11PT 774724	10XP 868547
[illegible]	13XK 129936
	[illegible] 341328
	[illegible] 158
	[illegible] 310
	[illegible] 266

OPPONENTS PAIR UP FOR VICTORY

By a Bridge Correspondent

Robert Sheehan and Zia Mahoud, recently opposed to each other in the British and Pakistani teams competing for the World Bridge Championship in New York, joined forces to win the Life Masters Pairs organized by the English Bridge Union at Birmingham at the weekend.

Mrs Sally Horton, a member of the victorious British Team in the Women's World Championship, finished third with Tony Forrester, the English international.

Life Masters Pairs: 1, R M Sheehan, Z Mahoud (London), 3,086; 2, A N J Anidjar-Romain (Herts), P J Franklin (Essex) 3,081; 3, A R Forrester (Middlesex), Mrs S J Horton (Notts), 3,062; 4, R J Payne, P D G Law (Kent), 3,051; 5, Mr and Mrs P J Evans (London) 3,026.

National Masters Pairs: 1, M H Clarke (Herts), J Wyndham (North-West) 2,632; 2, D Musson, S Davies (Yorkshire) 2,537; 3 R Amey, D Newstead (Norfolk) 2,515.

WORKSHOP SCHEME FOR BARNS

A new scheme to revitalize the countryside and create jobs by converting redundant barns into workshops, was announced yesterday by the Development Commission.

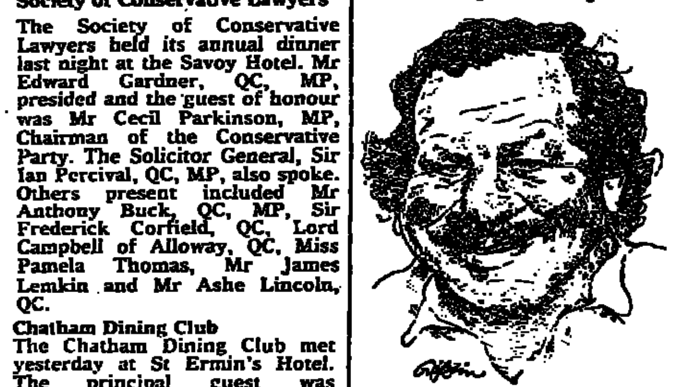
"It is a real step forward in our concern to foster the development of rural areas while preserving the character of the countryside", said Mr Nigel Vinson, the commission chairman.

The scheme will be administered by the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Grants of more than a third of the cost will be available for the conversion of farm buildings for craft and light industrial use.

"The aim is to provide alternative employment opportunities in, and contribute to the economy of, rural areas, while at the same time preserving and maintaining in economic use assets which might otherwise be allowed to decay", he said.

Grants will initially be available for farm buildings in the less favoured areas of Cumbria, Durham, North Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire and Hereford and Worcester.

Birthdays today



Mr Bill Beaumont, the former England rugby captain, who is 30

Dame Isobel Baillie, 87; Mr M. G. Brock, 62; M Andre Courreges, 59; Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, 70; Mr Bobby Fischer, 39; Major-General J. P. Groom, 53; Viscount Hall, 69; Dr T. L. Johnston, 55; General Sir Frank King, 63; Sir Norman Lindop, 61; Sir Ben Lockspeiser, 91; Sir Ronald Melville, 70; Sir Steuart Mitchell, 80; Mr Peter Quennell, 77; Professor K. E. Robinson, 68; Sir Herbert Thompson, 84; Lord Thurlow, 70; Mr Rex Warner, 77.

Big majority in Oxford election

Mr Christopher Wortley, a history scholar at New College, Oxford, and former leading light in the Ampleforth School debating society, has been elected president-elect of the Oxford Union Debating Society.

He defeated Mr Hilali Noordeen, a Sri Lankan student at Balliol, by 418 votes to 269, the largest majority for eight years. Mr Wortley, who is reading PPE, will take over as president in the Michelmas term. Next term's president will be Mr Paul Thompson, of Corpus Christi, the present president-elect.

World atlas fetches £11,000

An atlas of the world by Abraham Ortelius, published in 1595 sold for £11,000 at Sotheby's yesterday to F. Hammond, a Hampshire dealer. *The New French Marine Atlas*, dated 1700, sold for £10,450 to the same buyer.

At Phillips yesterday a pastoral oil painting by George Houston, "Gathering Pussywillow" sold for £7,500 (estimate £3,000-£5,000) to MacConnal-Mason in a sale of modern British pictures.

A nude, "Reverie", in watercolour by Sir William Russell Flint went to Bowyer for £5,500 (estimate £2,500-£3,500).

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Balding, Miss Madeleine Rose, of Bromley, Kent £521,557
Butcher, Mr Geoffrey, of Littleport, Cambridgeshire £353,488
Gedney, Mr Frederick Walter, of Bicker, Lincolnshire £203,464
Hobson, Mr Charles Ivan, of Berkswell, West Midlands £240,547
Huggins, Lady (Molly), of Westminster, former wife of the late Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica 1943-50 .... £40,087
Jenkinson, Lavinia Mary, of Naunton, Gloucestershire £226,146

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Bernard Dobbs to be Ambassador to Lao in succession to Mr J. A. B. Stewart.

Dr D. B. Scott to be a fellow of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

OBITUARY

VISCOUNT BLAKENHAM

Former Conservative minister and party chairman

Viscount Blakenham, PC, OBE, who held several ministerial posts from 1955 to 1963 in Conservative administrations, and later became chairman of the party's organization, died on March 7. He was 71.

His was a steady, if unspectacular, political career. He worked hard and was an assiduous party chairman but he was perhaps a shade unlucky in his time and his loyalty. Simple honest leadership and genuine attempts to reshape the party's organization did not bring him the success he hoped for.

As John Hare, MP for Sudbury and Woodbridge (formerly Woodbridge), Blakenham was successively Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (1955-56), Secretary of State for War (1956-58), Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1958-60) and Minister of Labour (1960-63). After his appointment in October, 1956, as Secretary of State for War, Hare found himself at the very heart of the Suez operation. He later also had much to do with the gradual reduction of the strength of the Army, and with the amalgamation of many noted regiments. At the Ministry of Agriculture, Hare succeeded Mr Derick Heathcoat Amory, who became Chancellor of the Exchequer. As a farmer of nearly 600 acres in Suffolk, Hare brought his own practical insight into the cultivation of land. He also led the United Kingdom delegation to the Second Geneva Conference in March and April, 1960, to defend the status quo of the three-mile territorial sea limit. As Minister of Labour he made many much-needed reforms live issues: better relations between employers and unions were encouraged by their partnership in the National Economic Development Council; minimum standards of employment were set out in the Contracts of Employment Act; and in unemployment areas more industrial training was introduced. Shortly before Britain's formal application for entry into the Common Market in 1961, Hare was one of the senior ministers delegated to sound out the views of Commonwealth members (in his case African) on the issue.

He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and to the chairmanship of the Conservative Party organization in October, 1963 when Mr Iain McLeod refused to serve under the new prime minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Hare had been one of the first Cabinet ministers to support Sir Alec Douglas-Home openly after his selection. After the electoral defeat of 1964, Hare, who had been elevated to the peerage shortly after his appointment in 1963, resigned after some months during which he completed the task of devising a more democratic method of selecting the party leader.

Unlike the efforts of Lord Woolton, "organizer of victory", under whom Blakenham had served as the party's vice-chairman in the fifties, his own brought no victory — but the defeat of the Tory Party after 13 years of office. In 1965 he was succeeded by Mr Edward du Cann.

John Hugh Hare was born on January 22, 1911, the third son of the fourth Earl of Listowel. His elder brother, the fifth Earl, held the same office — Minister of State for Colonial Affairs — as Hare did, but in a Labour administration. Hare was educated at Eton, and became a junior in a Wall Street finance house in his nineteenth year, returning two years later.

He stood in the 1937 LCC elections, but was defeated, but soon afterwards was elected an alderman. He was 26, and three years earlier had married the Hon Beryl Nancy Pearson, daughter of the second Viscount Cowdray, a former Liberal MP for Eye. He became Opposition leader of the Housing Committee and served as chairman of the London Municipal Society from 1947 to 1952, the year he retired as an alderman.

During the Second World War, Hare, who had previously joined the Territorial Army, was embodied in the Suffolk Yeomanry. He was transferred for special duties with the RAF, and served with the First Army in North Africa. Later he took part in the Salerno and Anzio landings, and subsequently with the Eighth Army in North Italy. He was mentioned in dispatches and was made MBE in 1943, the US Legion of Merit in 1944, and advanced to OBE in 1945. He left the Army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He was returned to Parliament in the 1948 general election as a member for Woodbridge, where he had been adopted as a prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate before the war. He increased his majority in subsequent elections in the division, which was newly constituted in 1950 as Sudbury and Woodbridge. Hare kept his seat at County Hall until 1952, and served as vice chairman of the Conservative party organization from 1951 to 1955.

He was on the council of Toynbee Hall from 1966; on the governing body of the Peabody Trust from 1967 and from 1971 treasurer of the Royal Horticultural Society. He was awarded the Victorian Medal of Honour in 1974. In 1968 he was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk.

The heir to the title is his son the Hon Michael John Hare.

RIGHT REV E. M. GRESFORD JONES

The Rt Rev Edward Michael Gresford Jones, KCVO, who died on March 7 at the age of 80, was Bishop of St Albans from 1950 to 1969 and Lord High Almoner from 1953 to 1970. He was a man of great pastoral gifts.

He was born on October 21, 1901. His father was the Reverend H. G. J. Gresford Jones, at that time vicar of St. Michael-in-the-Hamlet, Liverpool, and later to become Bishop of Warrington. The son was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a second in Part II of the History Tripos. Later, in 1950 he received a Lambeth Doctorate in Divinity. He took his theological training at Westcott House, Cambridge, and in 1926 was ordained by the Bishop of Manchester to the title of St. Chrysostom, Victoria Park.

After two years he returned to Trinity College, Cambridge, as Chaplain and for five years exercised a great pastoral influence over the students. Whilst at Cambridge he was appointed by the Bishop of Southwark one of his Examining Chaplains and in 1933 (and again in 1944) he was Select Preacher in the University. In 1933 he became vicar of Holy Trinity, South Shore, Blackpool where he showed the tremendous flair for organization and power of stimulating a corporate spirit which was always to characterise his work.

It was at the beginning of his ministry in Blackpool that he married his cousin Lucy, daughter of R. Carr Bosanquet. She was an enormous help to him throughout his life.

In 1942, after three years at Hunslet, Leeds, he was consecrated Bishop of Willesden. His interest in youth work was well known and he was welcomed in London as a young Bishop, looking even younger than he was, as youthful in fact as some of the young people he was to help so much during his eight years as chairman of the Church of England Youth Council.

In 1950 he was translated to the diocese of St. Albans where his gifts of leadership and inspiration were shown to the full, yet with no diminution of his love and concern for the individuals of his flock.

The one great quality which marked his ministry from beginning to end was this genuine friendliness and unfailing concern which he had for individual people in all their joys and anxieties. He was unfailing in his courtesy and consideration of the feelings of others and numberless stories are told of his acts of kindness, great and small. Springing from this concern was his prodigious memory for the details of the lives and families of people he had met perhaps years before.

When he came to St Albans the Bishop faced a formidable task. Millions of people were streaming into the diocese from London and great developments were taking place at a number of places like Stevenage, Hemel Hempstead and Luton. Many new churches were needed and the clergy to staff them. The Bishop played an all-important part in the task of providing all these new churches and it was work which was very near his heart.

He was never a great scholar and made no claim to be such but those who knew him were impressed by the care and time he managed to find in a busy life to keep in abreast of modern trends in his reading. It was his custom to return to Cambridge for a week each year for this purpose alone. He was in consequence very well read for so busy a man and this was apparent in Convocation and Assembly when his speeches were invariably constructive and to the point.

In 1953 the Queen appointed him Lord High Almoner and in 1957 the Royal Maundy was distributed in the Abbey Church of St Albans. It was the first occasion for two centuries that the ceremony had taken place outside Westminster. He was made an honorary Freeman of St Albans in 1959. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

MR ANATOL GOLDBERG

Mr Anatol Maksimovich Goldberg, MBE, who died on March 5 at the age of 71, was for a whole generation the principal "Voice of Britain" to the Russians. Born in St. Petersburg in 1910, he with his family left Petrograd in 1918. It was in Berlin that he laid the foundations of his cosmopolitan culture, attending a French school, then studying Chinese and Japanese at the Berlin School of Oriental Studies. It was as an architectural student that he was able to make his first visit to Moscow in the early 1930s, acting as interpreter on the construction of the British Embassy there.

With the advent of Hitler he emigrated to Britain. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the BBC Monitoring Service, that great nursery of multi-lingual talent, working in German, Russian, and Spanish. It was when the BBC Russian Language Service was set up in 1946 that he found his vocation in life. From then on for 35 years he interpreted the British and the world scene to Russian listeners in his weekly "Notes of an Observer" and in numerous topical commentaries.

He had attended practically every important international conference since the war and most British party conferences too. Since he was able to cover them with an almost equal fluency in Russian, German, French and English, he was an indispensable man; and he was always willing to give others the benefit of his great experience, elephantine memory and wide international contacts.

Anatoly Maksimich became a household word to millions of Russian listeners because he had the essential characteristics of a great broadcaster, a deep respect for his audience and for his subject-matter. Letters from listeners and the emigrés who made him their first port of call when they came out testify that he was regarded as an old friend. A book published in Moscow in 1979 to warn listeners against the insidious dangers of BBC broadcasts pays particular attention to the Russian section's political observer, Anatol Goldberg, because "one can hear in his commentaries a respectful tone towards his audience, a familiarity with the true facts of real life, the outward appearance of logic in his reasoning. One can hear of his genuine concern over the threat of military conflicts and the atmosphere of violence in the world, of the 'satisfaction' which he feels at the peace initiatives of various states including the USSR. Goldberg's talks are characterised by a soft, conversational tone, skilful use of intonation and emphasis, reasonableness, solidity and even wit".

Indeed, these characteristics surmounted all political barriers. But he was in a controversial field and in the Cold War years of the 1950s he came under attack in Britain for alleged appeasement, and, ten years later after the invasion of Czechoslovakia, under more violent attack from Moscow for alleged subversion and espionage. He did not allow these attacks to disturb the even tenor of his broadcasts. A man of reason, he presented to the Russian listener — and indeed to many others — the civilized and reasonable face of Britain.

He leaves a widow, with whom he had recently celebrated their golden wedding.

Gwendolene Lady Hort, widow of Sir Fenton George Hort, seventh baronet, died on March 2 at the age of 84. She was the fifth daughter of Sir Walter Alcock, MVO, the distinguished cathedral organist, and she was married in 1922. Her husband died in 1960.

A C/M SIR D. HARDMAN

Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Hardman, GBE, KCB, DFC, who died on March 2 while abroad on holiday was Air Member for supply and Organisation, RAF, 1954-57. He was 83. His previous appointment was that of Chief of Staff, Royal Australian Air Force; as Mr R. G. Menzies, then Prime Minister, remarked at the end of Hardman's time in Australia: "He will be remembered for his influence on the development of the Post-war RAAF, particularly for the complete reorganization of the structure of the RAAF itself. . .".

James Donald Innes Hardman, the son of James Hardman, was born on February 21, 1899 and educated at Malvern and Hertford College, Oxford. In the First World War he joined the Artists' Rifles when only 17 but was later commissioned into the RFC. He joined No 19 squadron in France and was decorated with the DFC for gallantry in flying operations in which he had seven enemy aircraft to his credit. He was demobilized in 1919, came back with a short service commission in 1921 and was granted a permanent commission four years later. He went to France in September 1939 on the outbreak of the Second World War serving on the staff. Later in the war he saw service in SE Asia and in 1946-47 was Air Officer i/c Administration, Air Command SE Asia.

From 1947 to 1949 he was Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Operations) and from 1949 to 1951 was Commandant of the RAF Staff College. He was AOC-in-C Home Command from 1951 to 1952 his last appointment before going out to take up the post in Australia already mentioned.

He married in 1930 Dorothy, daughter of William Ashcroft Thompson. They had two sons and a daughter.

BUSINESS NEWS

Retail sales up 2.3 pc

Retail sales jumped by 2.3 per cent in January, the Department of Trade confirmed yesterday, reflecting the growing importance of post-Christmas sales. A similar jump was recorded last year. Over the three months to January, however, sales were down ½ per cent on the previous three months. A drop in business done by food retailers and non-food retailers was partly offset by an increase in sales by mixed retail business.

BA studies crisis report

British Airways, which will lose around £200m this year, starts a series of board meetings today when the main topic will be a 500-page report on the airline by City accountants Price Waterhouse. The meetings are expected to cover a period of at least 48 hours. A BA spokesman said last night it was "entirely reasonable" to assume that "changes, if not resignations" would come.

Tin decision today

Tin producers and consumers will decide today whether to call up more funds with which to support sagging tin prices, sources to the International Tin Council said. Consumer and producer members of the ITC started their two-day meeting in London yesterday. Opposition to export controls voiced by consumers was accepted by the ITC. Producing members may propose that the ITC call upon the United States to stop sales from its tin stockpile.

Poland 'will meet debt deadline'

Bank Handlowy said in Warsaw that Poland would pay outstanding interest on its 1981 debt by the new deadline of March 26. It denied Poland failed to honour and undertaking to meet an earlier deadline.

Mr Jan Woloszyn, first vice-president of the bank, said technical difficulties prevented concluding interest payments by the deadline last month.

Clydebank boost

The National Westminster Bank is building a £1.25m four-storey office block on the site of the defunct Singer sewing machine factory in the Clydebank Business Park, Scotland's only Enterprise Zone. The office block is expected to be ready for business next year.

Belgian austerity

The Belgian government plans to increase taxes and cut spending sharply in an attempt to lop BelFr70,000m (£875m) off this year's budget deficit. Without the austerity measures, the deficit was forecast to reach BelFr322,000m this year, but the target still represents a big increase on the BelFr200,000m shortfall the government had hoped for in 1982.

● The Confederation of British Industry in Wales has called for another bridge to be built over the Severn estuary, to ensure industrial development in Wales.

● Laurence Scott and Electro Motors, the Norwich-based electrical engineering company, saved 130 jobs yesterday by winning Government-backed short-time working aid.

MARKET SUMMARY

Budget hopes lift equities

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 564.1 up 3.4
FT Gilts 68.56 up 0.20
FT All Share 324.95 up 1.92
Bargains 27,069

Equities rose in most sectors yesterday, particularly those likely to benefit most from today's Budget.

Builders were a notable feature, led by Barratt Developments, up 15p to 378p on hopes of cheaper mortgages and a revival in the housing market.

Gilts improved on American money supply figures and hopes that cuts in prime rates would bring reductions here. Long dates closed up 2⅞ with shorts showing gains of £⅜.

Most leading shares rose by 4p to 10p in subdued track, with GEC 10p ahead at 827p. ICI 8p up at 348p and Glaxo 9p better at 504p. But BP shed 6p as the oil sector remained depressed by worries over falling demand and crude prices. Ultramar was another weak spot, falling 11p to 360p.

Midlands shoe manufacturer, David Scott was 4p better at 21p after stockbrokers Hill Osborne picked up 500,000 shares at 21½p for what was believed to be another shoe company.

Building materials groups benefited from Budget expectations and hopes that local council spending on construction may be increasing. Blue Circle rose 2p to 480p, Redland 4p to 175p and Rugby 2p to 95½p.

With the market already having discounted a 2p rise in duty on a pint of beer, breweries were firm with Grand Metropolitan up 5p at 204p but the attention remained on cider maker H. P. Bulmer continuing to break new ground at 348p. Distillers was 5p ahead at 173p but final figures failed to move Invergordon, unchanged at 158p.

In properties Estates & General put on 12p to 70p on news of a takeover bid from Federated Land, up 10p at 140p.

Star performer among companies reporting yesterday was electrical group G. H. Scholes which put on 32p to 300p after more than trebling its first half profits. But after touching 362p on news of its final result, BTR ended 4p off at 350p.

Engineering group Braby Leslie rose 3p to 57p after weekend comment. but CH Securities did not add to its 9.9 per cent stake yesterday.

Braid Group was unchanged at 38p after Mr Denby Bamford, chairman, told shareholders that he expected a loss in the first half despite the company's continued progress.

Nottingham Manufacturers rose 1p to 171p after the chairman's statement in which he reported an increase in orders over last year.

Equity turnover on March 5 was £176.455m (20,302 bargains).

Gareth Davies

CURRENCIES

● The pound closed well down on Continental currencies after sharp falls late Friday in New York, on expectations of lower United Kingdom interest rates.

London Close
Sterling:
$1.8250 down 135 points
Index 90.2 down 0.9
DM 4.2800
Fr.F 10.9400
Yen 427.50
DOLLAR
Index 112.0 down 0.2
DM 2.3400 down 42pts
GOLD
$326.50 down $15.75

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,246.47 up 0.62
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,125.36 down 33.56

COMMODITIES

● Dealers said trading in sugar was dull and featureless with prices continuing recent regular decline in a weakened market. They said afternoon trading saw some speculator liquidation and the outlook was bearish.

There was no fresh outside news with widespread lack of market confidence evident after last week's losses. Dealers said the London market feeling was that the current world sugar surplus shows no sign of declining.

TODAY

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes his fourth spring Budget statement, 3.30 pm. British Constructional Steelwork Association annual dinner, Savoy Hotel, London. Central government transactions, including borrowing requirement (February); provisional estimate of money supply (mid-February); London clearing banks' monthly supply (mid-February); London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-February); provisional figures for vehicle production (February).

Board meetings: Interims: Ayer Hitson, Fletcher Challenge, London and Strathclyde Trust. Finals: Combon Group, De Beers, S W Farmer, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Phillips Lamps, Robinson Bros (Ryders Green), Wereldhave NV, Woodhouse and Rixson

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates continues to ease in expectation of a favourable Budget. In response to a £150m shortage, the Bank bought £26m of bills outright at unchanged rates and £5m of bills for repurchase by the houses on March 31. It also lent £84m for two days at 14 per cent.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 13½
3-month interbank 13¼-13⅛
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 14-14¼
3 month DM 9⅝-9⅞
3 month Fr.F 15⅝-15⅜

Department of Trade orders Euroflame investigation

By Philip Robinson

Euroflame, the log-burning stove group brought to the Unlisted Securities Market by Tring Hall Securities a year ago and whose forecast profits turned out to be substantial losses, is now the subject of a Departmeht of Trade inquiry.

Dealing in the group's shares placed at 30p) and suspended at 8p a month ago is currently the subject of a Stock Exchange investigation. It is understood the Exchange had set today as the deadline by which stockbrokers must declare their Euroflame share dealings.

The Exchange has already completed on inquiry into the group after the substantial deficit which was announced on New Year's Eve. At that time, the company said a detailed accountants report had been ordered into its affairs.

That report has been shown to the Stock Exchange and it is believed to from the basis for the Department of Trade to appoint inspectors under Section 165(b) of the 1948 Companies Act.

That section of the Act empowers Mr John Biffen the Trade Secretary to appoint inspectors if he has information which suggests that the company's shareholders have not been given all the information which they might expect; or if the business is being conducted with intent to defraud creditirs; or if the people concerned with a company's formation or management have been guilty of fraud, "misfeasance or other misconduct" towards the company or its sh areholders.

The Department has appointed Mr Reginald Day and Mr Robert Saunders both members of its internal Companies Investigation Branch, to conduct what will be the first probe into a company floated on the Unlisted Securities Market. Internal appointments of this kind are not unusual on an investigation into a small company and a report is expected within six months.

Mr Denis Poll, chairman of Tring and a non-executive director of Euroflame said yesterday: "I am delighted that there is an inquiry. It was us as a 35 per cent shareholder that insisted on the accountants' report. I accept that some of the blame for Euroflame's position must be ours. We should have asked for information move promptly and questioned more deeply."

Gold collapses as interest rates fall

By Business News Staff

Interest rates continued to move lower in Europe and the United States yesterday and gold collapsed to its lowest price for two and a half years as a wave of selling hit the world's precious metals markets.

Leading United States banks reduced their prime lending rates from 16½ to 16 per cent, while in London hopes rose that the clearing banks will cut their base lending rates by at least 1 percentage point, either late today or tomorrow morning.

The fall in interest rates did nothing to steady the gold. Fresh selling in the United States pushed the price below $325 (£172.80).

The cut in prime rates, led by Chase Manhattan, the third largest United States bank, and quickly followed by Morgan Guaranty Trust and First National Bank of Chicago, is, market analysts say, fuelled by the continuing recession.

But fears remain that unless action is taken to reduce the projected 1983 budget deficit of $92,000m following an expected $99,000 deficit this year, Washington's demand for credit will push interest rates higher again and choke off an economic recovery.

Worries that the economy may be going into a depression pushed Wall Street to a 22 month low last week. An expected technical recovery was underway in early trading yesterday with the Dow Jones industrial share average up five points at 812.98. Many analysts, however, expect the market to remain weak until there is some sign of a positive industrial upturn and that has not happened yet.

Many economists see the United States economy remaining slack at least until late summer. Interest rates could move downwards while the recession continues --and it is believed the prime would be around 13½ per cent at the year end, but the fall would be uneven.

President Reagan has been under consistent international pressure to follow policies that would allow interest rates to fall, but the recession-led decline at the moment gives little encouragement for world economic recovery.

In London financial markets, period rates in the money markets eased further. The three month interbank rate, for instance, came down from 13½ to 13¼ per cent. Gilt edged yields also fell as prices of long dated stocks pushed ahead by a further 75p or more.

☐ In London gold closed at $326.50 an ounce after late trading, a fall of $16.75 during the day, Michael Prest writes. Silver, platinum and some base metals were dragged down in gold's wake.

Harassed dealers said the continued precipitous decline in gold's fortunes was accelerating as speculators became more disillusioned. Two years ago gold touched its record price of $850 an ounce.

Gold started the day in London showing some signs of strength. It rose by $7.25 from Friday's price to $355.50 at the morning fix, in line with prices prevailing overnight in Hongkong. But the market's weakness grew evident, and the price was $5 an ounce lower at the afternoon fix. Gold finished in Zurich at a middle price of $328.50, down $14.



Four-star petrol selling at 139.9p a gallon in Toxteth, Liverpool.

Few buyers rush to beat Budget

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A regular customer yesterday rang a London branch of House of Bewlay, the tobacconists, to make sure an order for 500 cigars — about six months' supply — was cleared before the Chancellor gets a chance to strike today on excise duties.

It was not a typical incident in what passes for a pre-Budget buying rush in the straightened circumstances of today. Most retailers of drinks and tobacco were reporting sales up between a third and a half over the weekend and yesterday. That at best is about the level of last year's pre-Budget buying.

The pundits have been guessing that spirits are likely to go up 55p a bottle, beer by 2p a pint, wine by 10p a bottle and cigarettes by between 4p and 10p a packet of 20. That's based mainly on the assumption that duties will rise in line with inflation over the year. But wine and beer duties could vary to beer's detriment because of EEC pressures on the Chancellor over treating wine more lightly.

The lack of panic buying shows how many have learned the lesson of earlier years. Stocks of goods in the retail pipeline are such that supplies of drink and tobacco could be going at pre-Budget prices for at least a fortnight and probably longer.

But motorists, if the Chancellor puts 9p on a gallon to index for inflation, would be paying out more from midnight tonight.

Creditor's petition rocks De Lorean

From Robert Rodwell in Belfast

Hopes for a successful rescue of the Government-backed De Lorean sports car project plunged in Belfast yesterday after two blows.

It became known that one of De Lorean's many creditors had filed a petition for its compulsory winding up with the Northern Ireland High Court. De Lorean Motor Cars, the Belfast production subsidiary, is operating at a very reduced level under the joint voluntary receivership of Sir Kenneth Cork and Mr Paul Shewell while the American parent, the De Lorean Motor Company, seeks new backers.

At the same time the Northern Ireland Develop nent Agency (NIDA) announced that a receiver has been appointed to C.P. Trim, a joint venture which the agency launched in January, 1980, with De Lorean and the Northampton-based Chamberlain Phipps group to maufacture car seats and other vehicle trim.

C.P. Trim is the first of De Lorean's 158 Ulster creditors to go into receivership.

News of the winding up petition caused gloom among the Ulster creditors.

"We are pleased it is not an Ulster company making the work of the receiver more difficult, for this would be contrary to our avowed aim of keeping De Lorean in operation as the best hope of recovering the debts owed to us," Mr Michael Stevens, spokesman for the local creditors' joint action committee, said.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 49per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and a diversifisd product line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

Factory prices signal single-digit inflation

By Frances Williams

There was more encouraging news for the Government yesterday that inflation may fall to single figures from its present 12 per cent before the end of the year.

Figures for February published by the Department of Industry show a further slow down in the annual rate of price increases for goods leaving Britain's factories and a big fall in the yearly rate at which the cost of industry's fuel and raw materials is rising.

Input prices rose by 0.4 per cent in February, while the 12-monthly increase fell to 12 per cent from 13.8 per cent in January, and a peak of 18.3 per cent last October.

Some analysts were expecting a fall in input prices last month because of lower crude oil prices, but these were offset by a fall in the pound's value against the dollar, the currency in which oil prices are set. Industry officials said the cost of crude oil and its products in sterling terms had remined virtually unchanged from January.

The rise in output prices fell for the second month running from 10.9 per cent in January to 10.6 percent in February. Prices rose by 0.7 per cent in the month, with increases over a wide range of products.

Officials expect a further fall in output price inflation over the next few months, barring Budget upsets.

The indexation of excise duties in line with inflation would not overturn this forecast becouse they were increased in last year's Budget by twice the amount needed to compensate for a 15 per cent rate of inflation.

The $4 a barrel cut in North Sea oil prices announced last week could produce a 2 per cent fall in input costs in March, but some of this is likely to be offset by a further drop in the value of sterling. Nevertheless, officials expect a fall on the annual rate of cost increases because of a big rise in the index in March 1981.

In December the Treasury predicted that inflation would fall to 10 per cent by the end of 1982, but some analysts, noting the favourable trend of input prices and low rises in unit labour costs, are now suggesting that single figure inflation could be reached earlier, perhaps as soon as the spring.

Building still in recession

By Ruper Morris

Britain's building industry, hoping for some substantial government help in today's Budget, had its arguments reinforced yesterday with publication of depressing figures for output during last year.

Output in 1981 was 12 per cent down on the previous year, according to provisional government statistics. And output in the fourth quarter was 4 per cent below the figure for the previous quarter.

Housing showed the most dramatic fall, with new work in the public sector 39 per cent lower in 1981 than in 1980. The fourth quarter was 10 per cent down on the previous quarter.

Employment in the industry in January this year was 11 per cent lower than a year ago, and 4 per cent lower than in October 1981. Official figures, which exclude self-employed workers, show that the industry has lost a quarter of its workforce since 1974.

Two weeks ago, Government ministers were happy with the figures showing an increase in new orders. But yesterday the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors seized on the latest "deplorable" statistics as bearing out their won pessimistic view of the industry's prospects.

The fourth quarter of 1981 showed private industrial building down 2 per cent on the previous quarter and down 18 per cent over the 12 months.

House of Lords test for Lloyd's Bill

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Opponents of the divestment clause in the Lloyd's Bill will be having their say again when the Bill receives its third reading in the House of Commons tonight.

But the next big obstacle for the Bill, designed to update the archaic disciplinary powers and procedures of the London insurance market, is likely to come in its passage through the House of Lords.

Today, Mr Roger Moate, MP, Conservative MP for Faversham and a director of Alexander Howden Insurance Brokers, will speak against divestment.

Alexander Howden has been one of the most visible and vigorous opponents of divestment, which would force Lloyd's brokers to sever their underwriting links.

However, Mr Moate is not expected to mount any serious attempt to block the Bill — he himself says he wants it to go through — and the group of Tory backbenchers who wish to change Clause 14, the immunity clause, are content to let tne third reading pass. Amendments cannot be taken at the third reading anyway.

Opponents can, and doubtless will, petition the Lords for amendments. Those who object to the kind of immunity for a new ruling council being proposed under the Bill to protect it from being sued for damages by members of Lloyd's, hope that changes may be made in the Lords. The divestment issue is also likely to be reopened there.

3,000 walk out over Scots productivity deal

Strike at British Steel plant

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

All steelmaking at the British Steel Corporation's giant works at Ravenscraig in Scotland has been halted by a strike by 3,000 workers.

The men, all members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the industry's largest union, walked out in protest over the introduction of a new pay and productivity deal.

The strike affects not only the Ravenscraig plant near Motherwell but also the Gartcosh works at nearby Coatbridge, and could also involve the corporation's ore terminal at Hunterston on the Ayrshire coast.

The deal, which according to BSC would involve a reduction in the workforce from 5,500 to 5,140, also incorporates greater job flexibility between skilled and unskilled workers and bonus payments tied to agreed performance targets.

The ISTC nationally held out against the introduction of the locally negotiated agreements, but a month ago joined the industry's other unions in agreeing the plan which Mr. Ian MacGregor, the BSC chairman, ad said is vital to achieve the efficiency levels needed and to reduce the scale of losses.

Mr Clive Lewis, an ISTC official, said: "We were hoping that management would see that their course of action was lunatic and draw back from the brink. This confrontation was inevitable."

He said the union had been presented with a 47-page document on the new proposals, and after only two meetings the local management had decided arbitrarily to introduce the scheme.

The management said that the nine other unions on the site had accepted the scheme, and the performance bonus plan — which provided percentage rises in double figures if targets were met — had been under duscussion since last November.

Last night, after shop stewards had met, convenor Mr Tommy Brennan appealed to management to discuss the new working practices plan with them.

Touche zaps up its image . . . sticky patch for Thorn EMI

Big changes in investment trust empire

Market judgment is the only one that will count on the reorganization undertaken by Touche, Remnant on its investment trust empire, Sally White writes. The immediate reaction was a mark-up of a penny or so on the trust against the background of a strong stock market as a whole.

Investment trusts are lagging at a percentage discount to their net assets in the early 20s. What the Touche, Remnant changes have done is to bring them up from a discount last autumn to the market of around 30 to 35 per cent (when investment trusts as a whole were at a discount of about 29 per cent) to a ranking on a par with the sector.

Anxious to satisfy the demands of shareholders they have taken a number of months to show their proposals to the institutions and financial establishment. The cost of all the work in terms of advisers' fees runs into six figures. It has helped to avoid the situation that the Robert Fleming investment trust group encountered, when its shareholders said its changes were not radical enough.

One trust is to be unitized, *Cedar Investment Trust*. Details will be announced later, but City reaction was that they had bowed to the feeling that there were too many trusts at present.

Nine trusts will be turned into specialist trust — the specialty area incorporated in the name. Each trust is prefixed with the initials TR for Touche, Remnant, to further help with identification. Areas are technology, Australia, North America, the UK with yield emphasis, a growth trust with an international spread, natural resources, property and one aimed at small and unlisted companies.

"As you see we could hardly be surprised at what they are doing — the specialist areas are the obvious ones; the ones the public is used to from unit trusts. It's the way the City splits up the world," one analyst said.

Investment trusts have lagged so far behind the market because of their fuddy-duddy image. Touche, Remnant are trying to put a bit of "zap" into theirs by appointing outside directors to join the advisory boards of the trusts. For example, Mr Malcolm Block of M & G Investment management fame is an adviser on the Australian Trust. Mr Ralph Assheton, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc subsidiary RTZ Borax, is on the natural resources trust.

Investment trusts announce their net assets once a month — the Touche, Remnant charges should start to come through in performance in six months or so. If not, then Touche, Remnant will find itself being chased for the wrong reasons. As it is the City feels that the group has made changes others could copy.



Lord Remnant, Touche chairman, detailing changes yesterday

Video rental relief sought from Budget

Sir Richard Cave, chairman for Thorn EMI, will be hoping today's Budget contains some relief on rental allowances on television and video rental.

Thorn, like its competitors, lost the right to 100 per cent capital allowances in 1980 and has been complaining not only about inequitable treatment but the cost of depreciation which rose from £47.3m to £64.3m in the six months to last September.

Thorn already has to write off about half the initial costs on the video soft ware business which the market reckons is going to be the company's boom area in 1983/84. So relief on the rental side is important during the transition period.

The institutions were treated to presentations from Thorn last week and analysts immediately downgraded their forecasts for the year ending March 31. Two months ago, predictions clustered around the £110m level pre-tax against £94.3m previously. Now Keith Sykes at W. Greenwell is forecasting £105m although he finds a rival prediction of a mere £90m difficult to reconcile with his calculations.

Whatever the outcome, it is certain that a combination of the recession's durability and the EMI acquisition means the company is still fighting its way through a sticky patch. The film side could lose up to £10m this year after cinema flops like *Honky Tonk Freeway*.

The lighting division lost £10m last year and only severe pruning accounts for the expected £2m loss in 1981-82. There is speculation that the division, the very base and heart of the group, is up for sale. GEC might be interested but would be unwilling, given its reputation as a bargain-hunter, to pay book value for a lossmaker.

Engineering activities, which also bore rationalization costs last year, could achieve profits of about £19m against £29m and here again parts of the business could be on offer.

Domestic appliances and consumer electronics, particularly the TX range of television receivers, form the cornerstone of Thorn EMI profits. But white goods are suffering from the fall in demand as the recession continues beyond its expected span, while the record market is also dull, although in better shape than in the dark days of 1979.

Basically Thorn's rationale at the time of the EMI acquisition was to move into the high technology field. That process has been slow although the video disc launch is now set for the end of this year.

Awaiting the video boom the company is stuck with older parts of the business like lighting and engineering, and is being hit by lack of demand in consumer products.

Despite last week's 16p decline in the share price to 428p, a prospective p/e of around 15 is still looking to high quality earnings accruing from 1983-84 onwards throughout the decade.

Investment interest in gold coins kept the premium over gold bullion at a good 3 per cent plus again yesterday. London prices closed at around £185¾ on Krugerrands each for a minimum of 10 — that was down £5 from Friday, and down from the 1980 high of £367. New sovereigns were around £44, down from Friday's £46 and the 1980 high of £90. The premium on Krugerrands was just over 3 per cent, and that on new sovereigns was around 4 per cent. At this level reminder is still needed from the authorities that there is no VAT on coins, although there is on bullion, but melting them down is not allowed!



INTERNATIONAL

JAPAN

Toyota has started talks with General Motors on the possibility of jointly producing small cars in the United States. Mr Eiji Toyoda Toyota's president and GM chairman Mr Roger Smith met in New York on March 1, discussed the idea and agreed their companies would make further studies. Last year Toyota failed to reach agreement with Ford on joint production in the United States.

NETHERLANDS

A judge has issued an injunction forbidding a series of strikes by Dutch metal workers in protest against government plans to cut sick pay. He said talks with employers had been broken off too early by the metal workers trade union.

W GERMANY

Herr Hans Matthoefer, West German Finance Minister will probably present a supplementary budget for 1982 of about DM 2,000m (£470m) in April or May.

● Chevron and Texaco's West Germany are considering closing the crude oil refining operations of Caltex Deutschland, the jointly owned company. Texaco said the refinery near Frankfurt was operating at only 42 per cent of its 4.5 million tonnes capacity.

FRANCE

The Bank of France has indicated it intends to keep its money market intervention rate at 14 per cent when it informed operators it will temporarily inject about Fr4,000m (£367m) of liquidity into the market under a 24-hour repurchase agreement at this rate, money market participants said.

FINLAND

Standart-Elektrik Lorenz the West German unit of ITT, has been awarded a contract in Helsinki for telephone switching equipment to be delivered between 1984 and 1990 to modernize telephone service to 20,000 customers in Finland. The value of the contract was not disclosed.

ITALY

FATA, The Turin-based maker of packaging equipment, announced it won a contract worth $30m (£16.5m) from Prommashimport of the Soviet Union to supply equipment to produce printed boxes for two confectionary plants in Kiev and Leningrad.

BTR

Strong performance overseas

A strong overseas performance helped to boost pretax profits at BTR, the engineering and plastics group, by £20m to £90m in the year to December.

This just beat market forecasts which had been in the region of £88m and is the 15th year running that BTR has recorded good profits. Sales in the period rose 25 per cent to £637.5m and net earnings come out at £57.1m against £43m.

Earnings from international operations were behind the growth but disguise a further decline in profitability of the group's United Kingdom activities. BTR estimates that the drop in United Kingdom profits was about £4m after taking out contributions from the Huyck Corporation and Serck, which was bought last year.

Western operations pushed ahead with profits up 82 per cent to £29.5m while profits from the eastern region came out 43 per cent higher at £25.5m. Favourable exchange rate translations amounted to £5m.

During the year, BTR has spent £43m on acquisitions — £25m on Serck. Borrowings at the year's end are 30 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The final dividend has been raised to 6.43p gross.

BRITISH VITA

Profits edge up

Favourable exchange rates contributed to a slight increase in pre tax profits at British Vita, the Manchester-based foams, fibres fabrics and rubber products group, for the year to December.

Sales increased from £88.7m to £91.8m, and pre tax profits rose to £7.9m from £7.1m. At the trading level, profits fell by £140,000, but an increase in profits by associates and a fall in interest charges from £1.9m to £2m caused the pre tax profit increase.

Earnings per share fell from 18.7p to 16.5p, but dividends per share rose to 3.85p gross from 3.7p, giving an increased total payout for the year of 7.71p gross, against 7.42p.

An extra 300,000 shares were issued during the year. The improved performance helped the shares to rise 2p yesterday to close at 153p, giving a gross dividend yield of 4.9 per cent.

Mr Fornley Parker, chairman, said overseas operations had shown a significant increase partly because of favourable exchange rates. The company was still interested in finding new opportunities and openings overseas, particularly in Europe, he said. He blamed the poor performance in the United Kingdom and European operations on the rise in chemical prices and last autumn's increase in interest rates. The last two to three months of the year to December were the worst of the recession so far in the United Kingdom and things have not improved since, he added.

FEDERATED LAND

Surprise bid

Federated Land yesterday launched a surprise £13m agreed bid for another property investor and developer, Estates and General Investments.

The bid, worth around 72p a share, offers Estates' shareholders five shares on Federated for every nine currently held. News of the bid wiped 10p from the price of Federated at 130p while adding 12p to the value of Estates at a new high of 70p.

Prowting Holdings has already pledged its entire holding of 6.5m shares, or 35.8 per cent of the equity, with the remaining board members offering a further 10 per cent of the shares.

Mr Peter Meyer, newly appointed chairman of Federated, said the deal would widen the company's capital base which was needed to attempt the current year's big development programme.

Estates, with borrowings of £10m, is lower geared than Federated which has debts of £14m.

Full year figures for 1981 just published by Federated show a downturn in profits from *£927,000* to *£575,000* with Estates holders entitled to a second interim of 1.64p gross.

Estates is expected to report pretax profits of £900,000 for 1981 with shareholders receiving dividends of 2.5p gross.

The offer document is expected out on Friday.

INVERGORDON

Against the grain

Invergordon Distillers, the suppliers of grain whiskey fillings and blenders, has recorded its first fall in pretax profits for 13 years. The company made £3.81m in 1981 compared with £4.37m in the previous year. But the final dividend had been held at 3.57p gross, making 5.71p for the year.

A cutback in grain whisky fillings for blenders was the main reason for lower profits. In common with other distillers Invergordon has to anticipate demand for whisky four or five years in advance. But so far sales have not fallen by as much as expected.

Turnover declined by £3.8m to £20.8m. An easing of interest charges reduced the previous payments of £1.13m by £90,000, and tax was £63,000 higher at £499,000. As a result earnings per share fell from 20.2p to 16.9p.

Over the last few years Invergordon has diversified into blending as well as distilling, but blending still contributes less than half of profits. The company expects, however, that distilling turnover is unlikely to grow in the current year, while blending's contribution will continue to rise.

PARKER KNOLL

Trend-bucking

Parker Knoll bucked the trend of an otherwise flat furnishings market to push profits up 60 per cent at the trading level in the first half of the year.

But deteriorating losses at ist newly acquired cabinet making company, Nathan, pulled pretax profits down to £1.15m in the six months to January compared with £1.18m last time. Trading profits up at £1.7m against £1m were struck on sales higher by £4m at £17.4m. Some 12 per cent of the improvement came through from divisions excluding Nathan.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the cabinet market, probably the dullest area in the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising new product ranges, aim to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken.

All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially altered by events suc as today's Budget.

The half-time dividend is unchanged at 3.57p and the "A" shares held at 126p.

Martin Jourdan, Parker Knoll chairman

GREENFIELD

Second wind

After seeing losses plunge to £682,000 in the first half Greenfield Leisure, the camping equipment group, staged a rally in the second half.

Although failing to wipe out losses, the final picture shows a deficit of only £1,874 against a profit last time of £14,000. As a result the board have decided to again pay a token dividend of 0.71p gross having passed the interim payment.

Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock.

To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 workforce was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be neccessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

AID

First dividend

Allied International Design, the innovation and market research group which is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market has paid its first dividend of 0.43p after trading profits rose from £90,056 for the 19 months to October 1980 to £191,800 in the year to October 1981.

Pre-tax profits were up from £103,400 to £129,400 and trading profits were up only marginally on the previous year's £189,980. But this includes a write off of £58,000 relating to the Husky portable computer, for which the group has received more than 2,000 inquiries.

The group's only setback has been in Belgium, where difficulties in the steel industry led to the closure of its Belgian division.

Correction

Mr Gerald Leigh, chairman of Standard Securities, is not, as stated in Saturday's *Times*, also a director of Estates and Agency Holdings.

BIDS AND DEALS

Nolton Communications has been sold to Dynatech for £406,000 by the issue of Dynatech common stock. Nolton Communications made a pretax loss of £271,000 in the year to last April. Further costs of £495,000 had to be written off as a reault of closing the radio-telephone division.

Mr Alan J Katz and Mr Michael P Allen, of Arthur Anderson and Co, Manchester, who were appointed joint receivers of Credit Data on behalf of Barclays Bank, have accepted, subject to contract an offer for the credit reference agency business. The intending purchaser is United Association for Protection of Trade which is working with the receivers in continuing the business, pending completion of the legal formalities.

Securicor Group has changed contracts to purchase the Hylands Hotel, Coventry, for a consideration of £875,000 to be satisfied by 429,126 "A" ordinary shares have been placed by Cazenove and Co, mainly with institutional investors.

STATISTICS

WHOLESALE PRICES

Indices (1975=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods, and basic materials and fuels pruchased by manufacturing industry, published by the Department of Industry.

	Output prices (home sales) (1)	Prices of materials and fuels (2)	% change in previous 6 months at annual rate of (1)	(2)
1981				
Feb	211.9	214.0	8.5	12.6
March	215.1	217.8	8.5	16.0
April	218.0	221.3	12.5	20.4
May	219.2	226.1	12.8	23.5
June	221.1	229.9	14.3	24.7
July	222.2	233.0	12.1	23.6
Aug	224.1	236.8	11.7	22.5
Sept	225.9	237.9	9.7	19.3
Oct	227.8	238.2	9.2	15.9
Nov	229.4	236.9	9.5	9.8
Dec	230.4	236.8	8.6	6.1
1982				
Jan	232.7	238.7	9.7	5.0
Feb	234.4(p)	239.6(p)	9.4	

RETAIL SALES

Seasonally adjusted figures for volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales by volume (1975=100)	New credit extended £m	Implied change in debt
1980 1st Qtr	104.7	2,049	538
2nd Qtr	104.1	1,964	270
3rd Qtr	104.3	1,933	222
5th Qtr	104.2	1,793	65
1981 1st Qtr	106.6	1,880	125
2nd Qtr	104.7	1,935	88
3rd Qtr	105.5	2,019	175
4th Qtr	105.4	1,980	223
1981 May	104.1	608	-3
June	105.3	672	65
July	104.7	657	55
Aug	105.7	657	62
Sept	105.9	705	58
Oct	106.2	681	88
Nov	105.8	642	52
Dec	104.6	657	83
1982 Jan	107.0	656	58
1981 Aug-Oct	105.9	2,043	208
1981 Nov-Jan 1982	105.6	1,955	193
Percentage increase in past 3 months	-0.3	-4	

CAPITAL MARKETS

Hyundai Engineering & Construction, the Korean combine, has raised a $70m credit for road-building in Iraq, from a group of international banks lead-managed by Alahli Bank of Kuwait, Kuwait Foreign Trading, National Bank of Kuwait, Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises, European Arab Bank Group, and Kuwait International Investment. The credit consists of a $20m three year loan, and a $50m three year revolving credit line for letters of credit.

The Kingdom of Spain is raising $100m through a five-year Eurobond, its first offering in this market, lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston has announced. The bond carries a 15¼ per cent coupon and open pricing, to be set next Tuesday.

Amax has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to offer $200m of 10 year zero coupon notes and $100m of 10 year conventional notes. The offerings are expected to be made this month through underwriters led by Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb. Proceeds will be used to reduce borrowings.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13½%
Barclays	13½%
BCCI	13½%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13½%
Lloyds Bank	13½%
Midland Bank	13½%
Nat Westminster	13½%
TSB	13½%
Williams & Glyn's	13½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11¼%, £50,000 and over 12¼%.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allied Int. Designers (F)	2.03(0.8a)	0.129(0.1a)	1.09(1.3a)	0.3(—)	26/3	0.3(—)
BTR (F)	637.5(509.8)	90.1(70.3)	23.9(19.7)	4.5(5.7)	21/5	8.75(7.1)
AAH (I)	300(261)	5.5(6.5)	8.3(10.2)	2.1(1.9)	31/3	—(9.4)
British Vita (F)	91.86(88.69)	7.9(7.1)	16.5(18.7)	2.7(2.6)	7/5	5.4(5.2)
Davies & Metcalfe (F)	—(—)	0.89(0.24)	—(—)	1.4(—)	11/5	1.9(1.4)
Galliford (I)	30.4(35.3)	1.39(1.38)	3.28(3.18b)	0.7(0.5b)	1/4	—(2.5b)
Invergordon (F)	20.8(24.6)	3.8(4.4)	16.9(20.2)	2.5(2.5)	2/6	4(4)
I.O.M. Enterprises (F)	0.39(0.379)	0.087(0.11)	6.65(9.69)	4(4)	—	4(4)
Jeavons Eng. (F)	5.61(6.77)	0.63(0.93)	5.4(—)	1.1(—)	21/5	2.25(—)
Murray Glendevon Inv. (I)	—(—)	0.23(0.23)	—(—)	0.9(0.9)	—	—(2.7)
Sheldon Jones (I)	5.69(5.17)	0.29(0.26)	3.3(3.0)	1.25(—)	15/4	—(—)
Parker Knoll (I)	17.36(13.28)	1.15(1.18)	9.5(8.9)	2.5(2.6)	16/4	—(7.6)
G.H.Scholes (I)	8.06(6.72)	1.27(0.39)	17.5(5.0)	6(4)	12/5	—(16.52)
Greenfields Leisure (F)	18.4(18.3)	1.87c(0.0)	14—(—)	0.5(1.3)	—	0.5(2.17)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a For 19 months; b Adjusted for scrip issue; c Loss.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade closed easy.—Afternoon.—Higher grade cash, £821-22.00; three months £849.50-50.00. Sales: 8,600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £819.50-20.50; three months, £847.50-48.50; Sales: 200 tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash, £827-828.00; three months, £856-£856.50. Settlement, £828.00. Sales: 10,600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £823.50-824.00; three months, £851-852. Settlement, £824.00. Sales: 2,900 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin closed steadier yesterday.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7030-40 a tonne: three months £7260-70. Sales, 610 tonnes. High grade, cash £7030-40: three months £7260-70. Sales, nil tonnes. *Morning.—Standard cash £7015-7020:* three months £7225-7230. Settlement, £7020. Sales, 600 tonnes. High grade, cash £7015-7020: three months, £7225-7250. Settlement, £7020. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $30.33 a picul.

Lead was easy. Afternoon. — Cash £329-30.00 per tonne: Three months £339-40.00. Sales, 7,525 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £345-346: three months £355-356.00. Settlement £346.00. Sales 6,800 tonnes.

Zinc was barely steady. Afternoon. — Cash £444-45 per tonne: three months £448-49.00. Sales, wa 8,700 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £449-449.50: three months £452.00-452.50. Settlement. £440.50. Sales, 6,700 tonnes.

Platinum was at £172.80($315.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was weak.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 401.30p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 734.00): three months, 414.25p (759.40c): six months, 426.60p (784.60c): one year, 453.20p (837.70c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 385-86p: three months, 398-98.5p. Sales, 55 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 399.5-400p: three months, 412-412.5p. Settlement, 400.0p. Sales, 91 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. — Afternoon.—Cash, £572-72.50 per tonne: three months, £594-94.50. Sales, 4,400 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £572-573: three months, £595-596.50. Settlement, £573.00. Sales, 4,125 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet. Afternoon. — Cash £3100-05 per tonne: three months, £3110-20. Sales, 54 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £3125-3130: three months, £3135-3140. Settlement, £3130. Sales, 1,224 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo): Apl, 49.00-51.00: May, 50.40-50.80: Apl-Jne, 50.70-50.90: Jly-Sep, 54.50-54.60: Oct-Dec, 57.20-57.30: Jan-Mch, 60.00-60.10: Apl-Jne, 62.70-62.80: Jly-Sep, 65.50-65.70: Oct-Dec, 68.50-68.60. Sales: 676 lots at 15 tonnes each (includes 28 kerbs and one option).

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Mch 1502-1505: May 1353-1354: Jly 1280-1281: Sep 1240-1242: Nov 1227-1235: Jan 1210-1230: Mch 1195-1225. Sales 3.915 lots, including 48 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).— Mch 1195-1196: May 1160-1161: Jly 1178-1180: Sep 1190-1191: Dec 1208-1209: Mch 1229-1230: May 1238-1242. Sales: 1,636 lots. ICCO prices: daily (March 5). 94 22c: indicator price (March 8). 5-day average, 93.00c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR The London daily price of "raws" was £3.00 lower at £152; the "whites" price was £3.50 lower at £164. Futures (£ per tonne): May 156.75-156.95: Aug 159.40-159.50: Oct 163.00-163.10: Jan 163.00-165.00. Mch 169.00-169.50: May 171.50-172.50: Aug 175.00-176.50. Sales: 3.969 lots, ISA prices (March 5): daily, 11.87c: 15-day average, 12.67c.

SOYABEAN MEAL Apl 127.40-127.50: Jne 126.90-127.00: Aug 127.00-127.50: Oct 128.00-128.50: Dec 130.50-131.50: Feb 131.00-134.00: Apl 138.00-136.00. Sales: 38 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—March, 400-411: May, 416-422: Aug, 429-434: Oct, 432-436: Dec, 432-435: Jan, 433-438: March, 422-446: May, 452-455: Aug, 460-464. Sales: 83 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT. —Canadian western red spring, No 1, 13½, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 1, 14 per cent: April, £109.75: May, £109.25 trans-shipment east coast seller. US hard winter 13½ per cent: March, £115.50 trans-shipment east coast quoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob £116.00 east coast seller.

MAIZE.—French: first half March, £131.50 trans-shipment east coast seller. S African white option yellow maize: April-May, £79.00 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: March, £112 east coast seller. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) origin.—

BARLEY: March £107.05: May £110.75, Sept £102.45: Nov £106.30: Jan £110.20. Sales: 76 lots.

WHEAT: March £112.15: May £115.85: July £119.60: Sept £106.75: Nov £110.45: Jan £114.35. Sales: 152 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	112.50	£109.40	£106.70
E. Mids	—	£110.30	£107.10
N. East	—	—	£107.90
Scotland	—	—	—

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 8. GB: Cattle, 102.46p kg lw (+0.02). UK: Sheep, 206.73p per kg est dcw (+1.52). GB: Pigs, 79.25p per kg lw (+0.78).

England and Wales: Cattle nos. up 2.2 per cent, ave. price, 102.35p (−0.22). Sheep nos. down 2.4 per cent, ave. price, 208.88p (+0.84). Pig nos. down 17.4 per cent, ave. price, 79.25p (+0.75).

Scotland: Cattle nos. up up 12.0 per cent, ave. price, 102.91p (+1.07). Sheep nos. up 13.3 per cent, ave. price, 201.55p (+4.27). Pig nos. down 29.2 per cent, ave. price, 79.31p (+3.18).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne). — Mar 247.00-49.00: Apr 235.00-35.25: May 230.00-30.50: Jun 229.00-29.50: Jly 229.75-30.00: Aug 230.50-31.00: Sep 234.00-35.50: Oct 238.00-40.00: Nov 238.00-40.00. Sales: 3,737 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta). April, £148.40: Nov., £67.10: Feb., £77.50. Sales: 659 lots of 40 tonnes each.

LME METAL STOCKS.—Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper rose 3,300 to 128,035: Tin rose 9,135 to 37,175: Lead rose 2,550 to 66,675: Zinc fell 325 to 62,250: Aluminium rose 2,200 to 182,575: Nickel fell 420 to 1,302: Silver fell 520,000 to 31.02m.

WALL STREET

New York, March 8—The Dow Jones industrial average fell through the psychologically important 800 level and the market ended the day at its lowest in 22 months.

The Dow Jones average dropped below 800 about 20 minutes before the market closed and finished off 11.89 points to 795.47, its lowest close since April 23, 1980 when it hit 789.25.

Declines led advances by around 1070 to 480 and volume was almost even at some 68 million shares compared with 67.44 million on Friday.

The market's decline came after an early rally that saw the average gain 9.71 points in the first hour of trading.

	Mar 8	Mar 5
Allied Chem	33¾	34¼
Allied Stores	27½	29
Allis Chalmers	12⅝	12¾
Alcoa	23¾	24
Amax Inc	25¼	25¾
Amerada Hess	18⅞	18½
Am Airlines	12⅞	13⅛
Am Brands	40	40½
Am Broadcast	27½	27¾
Am Can	28⅜	28¾
Am Cyanamid	25½	25⅞
Am Elec Power	17⅞	17¾
Am Home	34¾	34⅝
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞
Am Nat Res	34⅞	34⅝
Am Standard	25⅛	25⅞
Am Telephone	58⅛	55¾
AMF Inc	16⅞	17⅞
Armco Steel	21	22½
Asarco	18	18¾
Ashland Oil	23¼	23⅞
Atlantic Richfield	33⅞	33¾
Avco	14¼	15
Avon Products	25⅜	24⅞
Bankers Tst NY	32¾	34⅝
Bank of America	19⅝	19¾
Bank of NY	42	43⅝
Beatrice Foods	18¼	18⅞
Bendix	51½	52⅝
Bethlehem Steel	19⅞	20
Boeing	18⅛	18½
Boise Cascade	27⅞	27¾
Borden	30⅝	31¼
Borg Warner	23	24
Bristol Myers	52¼	54
BP	19⅛	20½
Burlington Ind	18⅞	19⅛
Burlington Nthn	42⅝	43⅜
Burroughs	34	33⅜
Campbell Soup	32⅞	33⅞
Canadian Pacific	25⅞	27
Caterpillar	45⅜	46⅜
Celanese	52⅞	53⅝
Central Soya	10⅞	10⅝
Chase Manhat	55⅛	57½
Chem Bank NY	55⅛	54¼
Chrysler	4½	4⅝
Citicorp	26⅞	27¼
Cities Service	24⅝	26
Clark Equip	24½	25
Coca Cola	31⅝	31⅝
Colgate	17⅞	18⅛
CBS	37½	39⅛
Columbia Gas	29⅞	30⅜
Combustion Eng	24¾	26
Comwlth Edison	21⅞	21½
Cons Edison	35	35
Cons Foods	31¼	32⅛
Cons Power	18⅛	17⅞
Continental Grp	29⅝	28⅞
Control Data	31⅛	31⅝
Corning Glass	42⅝	42⅝
CPC Intnl	37⅝	37¼
Crane	25⅞	26⅛
Crocker Int	29	29⅞
Crown Zeller	23½	24⅛
Dart & Kraft	48⅝	49⅜
Deere	31⅝	31⅞
Delta Air	28⅞	30½
Detroit Edison	12⅝	12⅞
Disney	48⅛	51⅝
Dow Chemical	20⅛	20⅞
Dresser Ind	20⅞	22⅝
Duke Power	23⅝	23
Du Pont	31½	32⅛
Eastern Air	5⅞	6
Eastman Kodak	67⅝	69
Eaton Corp	27⅝	28⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	22⅛	21⅞
Equitable Life	9⅝	9½
Esmark	48⅞	49⅝
Evans P. D.	13⅞	13⅞
Exxon Corp	27⅞	27⅝
Fed Dept Stores	40½	40⅝
Firestone	10½	10⅛
Fst Chicago	19	19⅛
Fst Intrst Bncp	30	31

	Mar 8	Mar 5
Fst Nat Boston	40⅞	41⅛
Fst Penn Corp	2⅞	2⅞
Ford	20½	20¾
GAF Corp	9	9¼
Gen Dynamics	19	21½
Gen Electric	60¼	60¼
Gen Foods	32	32⅞
Gen Mills	36⅞	36⅞
Gen Motors	38⅝	39¼
Gen Pub Util NY	5	5
Gen Tel Elec	29½	29⅛
Gen Tire	19	19⅛
Genesco	4½	4⅞
Georgia Pacific	16⅞	16⅞
Getty Oil	41⅞	42½
Gillette	33¾	34
Goodrich	19½	19⅝
Goodyear	20½	21½
Gould Inc	20	20⅞
Grace	35⅞	35⅞
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	4⅞	5
Greyhound	14⅞	14⅞
Grumman Corp	22⅞	23⅛
Gulf Oil	27⅞	28⅛
Gulf & West	14⅛	15⅛
Heinz H. J.	29⅞	28⅛
Hercules	19⅞	19⅝
Honeywell	70⅞	73⅝
IC Inds	31⅝	32½
Ingersoll	46	48
Inland Steel	21¼	21
IBM	57½	58⅝
Int Harvester	5⅝	5⅞
INCO	12½	13
Int Paper	34¼	34⅞
Int Tel Tel	26⅞	26⅞
Irving Bank	44⅞	44⅞
Jewel Co	30⅞	30⅞
Jim Walter	18	17⅞
Johnson & Johns	31⅛	33⅛
Kaiser Alumin	14⅛	14⅞
Kerr McGee	29⅛	29⅞
Kimberly Clark	59⅞	60⅞
K Mart	18⅛	18½
Kroger	28	28
L.T.V. Corp	13⅛	13½
Litton	46¼	48⅞
Lockheed	43⅞	43⅞
Lucky Stores	12⅞	13⅛
Manuf Hanover	32½	32⅞
Manville Cp	13⅞	13⅞
Mapco	28⅞	28⅞
Marathon Oil	75	75
Marine Midland	24⅞	24⅞
Martin Marietta	27⅛	28⅞
McDonnell	30½	31
Mead	20⅞	20⅛
Merck	71½	72
Minnesota Mng	52⅞	54
Mobil Oil	21	21
Monsanto	60⅞	62
Morgan J. P.	55	55⅞
Motorola	50	53⅞
NCR Corp	40⅞	41⅞
NL Industries	21⅞	22⅞
Nabisco	32⅞	32½
Nat Distillers	21⅞	22
Nat Med Ent	13⅞	13⅞
Nat Steel	20⅞	20⅞
Norfolk West	44⅞	44⅞
NW Bancorp	21⅞	21
Norton Simon	20⅞	20⅞
Occidental Pet	18⅞	19⅞
Ogden	24⅞	24½
Olin Corp	19	19⅞
Owens-Illinois	24½	24¾
Pacific Gas Elec	22⅞	22
Pan Am	3	3
Penney J. C.	31⅛	32
Pennzoil	39½	40
Pepsico	32	32
Pfizer	50⅞	51⅞
Phelps Dodge	23⅞	24⅞
Philip Morris	45⅞	46⅞
Phillips Petrol	27⅞	29⅞
Polaroid	18⅞	18
PPG Ind	29½	30

	Mar 8	Mar 5
Proctor Gamble	82	82⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅛	19⅛
Raytheon	30⅞	30⅞
RCA Corp	19⅞	19⅞
Republic Steel	21⅞	21⅞
Reynolds Ind	48⅞	48⅞
Reynolds Metal	19⅛	19⅞
Rockwell Int	25½	27⅞
Royal Dutch	28⅞	29
Safeways	29½	29⅞
St Regis Paper	25⅞	26⅞
Santa Fe Ind	13	14⅞
SCM	21⅛	21⅞
Schlumberger	40⅛	42⅞
Scott Paper	16	16⅞
Seagram	50½	51½
Sears Roebuck	18	18⅞
Shell Oil	27¼	28⅞
Shell Trans	24⅞	24⅞
Signal Co	30	32⅞
Singer	13½	13⅞
Sony	12⅞	12⅞
Sth Cal Edison	31⅞	31
Southern Pacific	31⅛	32
Southern Rly	84⅞	84⅞
Sperry Corp	27⅞	28⅞
Std Oil Califnia	29⅞	29⅞
Std Oil Indiana	34⅞	35⅞
Std Oil Ohio	30⅞	31⅞
Sterling Drug	23⅞	23½
Stevens J. P.	13⅞	13
Sun Comp	28⅞	29⅞
Teledyne	117	120¼
Tenneco	29⅞	28½
Texaco	29⅞	29⅞
Texas East Corp	38⅞	38⅞
Texas Inst	76½	80
Texas Utilities	21⅛	20⅞
Textron	21⅞	21⅛
TWA	15⅞	20
Travelers Corp	48½	48⅞
TRW Inc	46⅞	46½
UAL Inc	17⅛	19
Union Carbide	42⅞	43⅞
Union Oil Calif	27⅞	28½
Un Pacific Corp	31⅞	35⅞
Uniroyal	7	7⅞
United Brands	9⅛	9⅞
US Industries	8½	8⅞
US Steel	23½	25⅞
Utd Technol	32⅞	33⅞
Wachovia	22⅞	22⅞
Warner Lambert	22⅞	22⅞
Wells Fargo	23	23
Westnghse Elec	21⅛	22⅞
Weyerhauser	25	28½
Whirlpool	25⅛	26⅞
Woolworth	17	17
Xerox Corp	34½	35½
Zenith	12¼	12⅞

Canadian Prices

	Mar 8	Mar 5
Abitibi	20¼	20
Alcan Alumin	23⅛	23½
Algoma Steel	33½	34⅞
Bell Telephone	18½	18
Cominco	47⅞	47⅞
Cons Bathurst	15	15
Gulf Oil	11⅛	11⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	12½	12⅞
Hudson Bay Mn	19⅞	20
Hudson Bay Oil	40⅞	40⅞
Imasco	41	41
Imperial Oil	20⅞	21⅞
Int Pipe	15	14⅞
Mass-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	13½	13½
Seagram	61⅞	62⅞
Steel Co	26⅞	26⅞
Thomson N 'A'	24⅞	24⅞
Walker Hiram	14½	14½
WCT	13⅛	13⅞

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Sir Charles bangs his steel drum

Off the industrial stage since the steel strike, former British Steel chairman Sir Charles Villiers has been stomping the country trying to find new jobs for steelworkers casualties of his own plant closure programme.

BSC (Industry) provides advice and financial grease to induce new business into steel closure zones.

Says Villiers: "We support everything short of a sex shop." When he is not banging the drum for jobs, Villiers gets up early to bang the typewriter — the fruits of his labour are likely to be in a publishers' hands by the end of the year.

Zeng Shenyang is not just a Chow Mein and Sour Pork restaurant manager. He tells sick people what to eat. In his Tongrentang restaurant in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, all 100 dishes cure something or other. Pheasant dumpling soup is good for diabetes, and ginseng soup for neurasthenia, cardiac debility and gastric trouble. Sliced pork with chrysanthemums helps keep one cool, and carp with red beans is good for dropsy. However there is no cure for hangovers or other common Western ailments.

Mrs Thatcher's slant of hand



Jenny Halfon

'Mrs Thatcher will win the next election — if her handwriting is any guide." One should never under-estimate somebody who writes as she does," Jenny Halfon, a London handwriting expert in her mid-thirties tells me. For a living, she helps companies choose recruits. The prime minister's (right) slant shows someone very ambitious who likes and gets her own way," she says.

It is good to know that Jenny's conclusions about Mrs T are those reached by the rest of us, and clearly it is a surprise that the Premier is so unlike other women in getting their own way. Jenny reports that she once advised a client to reject someone who later absconded to South America with another company's takings. I wish her success in her quest for other fraudsmen . To find one only looks like luck.

Marco Brown, Jamaica's Minister of State for Tourism, is in London this week. He tells me that his country's Chancellor has found a novel way of contributing to the exchequer — lifting the gold off a sunken wreck. Jamaica's Minister of Finance also happens to be the Prime Minister, Edward Seaga. So where and what is this wreck? "I don't know. He won't tell me, it's so secret," says Dr Brown.



Dr Marco Brown

Still too many

The boom in Whitehall economists is over. Since 1978, the number of *economistst* on the payroll of central government has fallen by 7 per cent (seasonally adjusted) to 379½. "Halves" refer not to midget economists but to part-timers. Their number, however, is still 1700 per cent greater than in the early 1960s.

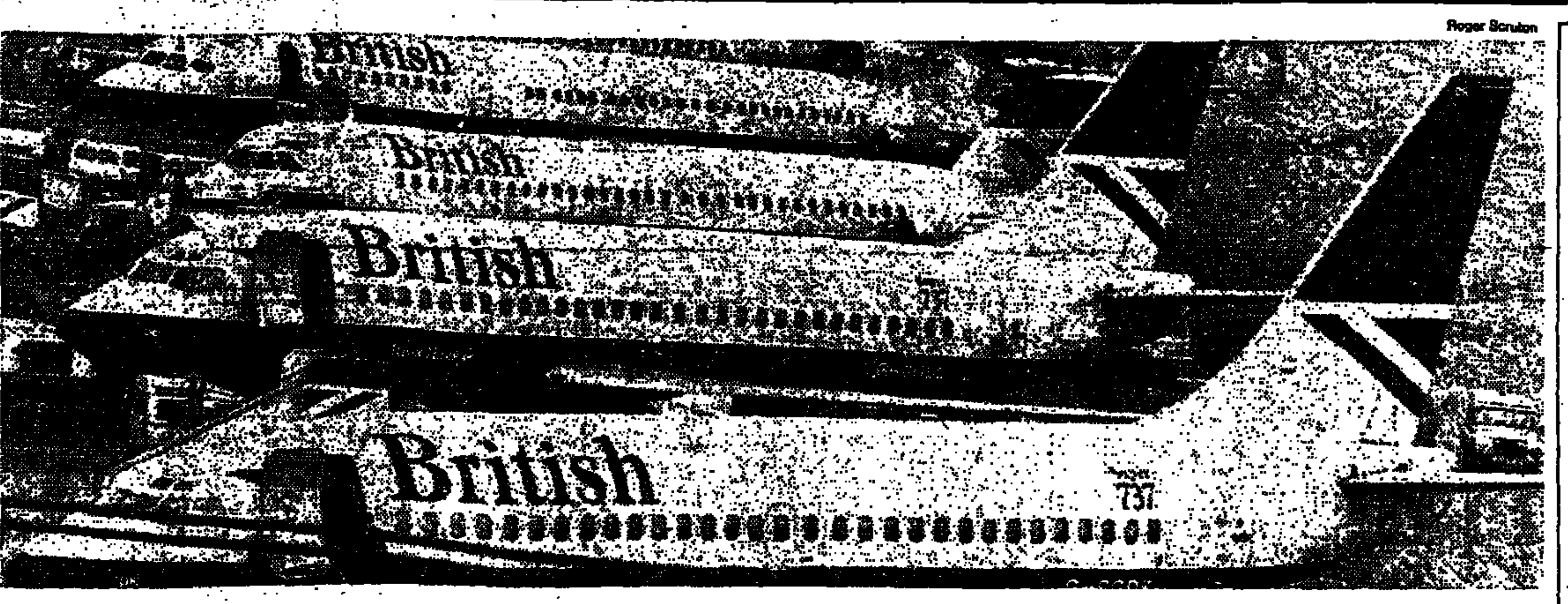
Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Dr Christopher R. Burns has been appointed managing director of the Glacier Metal Company from April 1, 1982. He succeeds Mr G. Walsh, who has been appointed *divisional managing director* of AE's Bearings Division, of which Glacier Metal is a part.

Mr G. W. Bryan Jennings, financial director of the Electrical Contractors' Association has been appointed to the board of Montagu Boston Investment Trust.

Roger Scruton



Edward Townsend assesses the State Airline's chances of survival

British Airways: can Sir John keep the flag flying?

Sir John King, chairman of troubled British Airways has a passionate private involvement in the attempts being made to raise the *Mary Rose*, King Henry VIII's flagship, from the Solent seabed.

To draw comparisons between Sir John's two major interests is irresistible: as divers begin their delicate task of rescuing the best bits of the sunken, warship Sir John is trying to perform a similar feat in the BA boardroom.

There is, however, one major difference. While Henry cut his losses and left his ship at the bottom of the sea, successive governments have pumped growing amounts of taxpayers' money in an attempt to keep the 20th century national flag carrier airborne.

Sir John, appointed to BA by the Government 13 months ago to prepare the way for privatisation, has been presiding over the airline's survival plan and its hoped-for return to profitability which in the last few days has resulted in another *boardroom shake-up*.

First to go is Mr Roger Moss, finance director for the last eight years, and Sir John has hinted that there may be one or two more senior departures.

The latest bloodletting has coincided with the completion of a 500-page study on the affairs of the ailing airline by the City accountants, Price Waterhouse, whom Sir John commissioned last autumn. A few top secret copies of the report have been distributed and will be discussed at a regular meeting of the BA executive board today.

But whatever the recommendations of the accountants, it has become clear in recent months that BA has been *close to* bankruptcy. Without the security net of being nationalized, it is likely that the airline would have crashed long before the same fate befell Sir Freddie Laker.

The stark facts are that BA is heading for a £200m loss in the current year and its debts are almost £1,000m. These are the figures that Sir John and his directors must turn round if the Government's hopes of a sale to the public are ever to be realized.

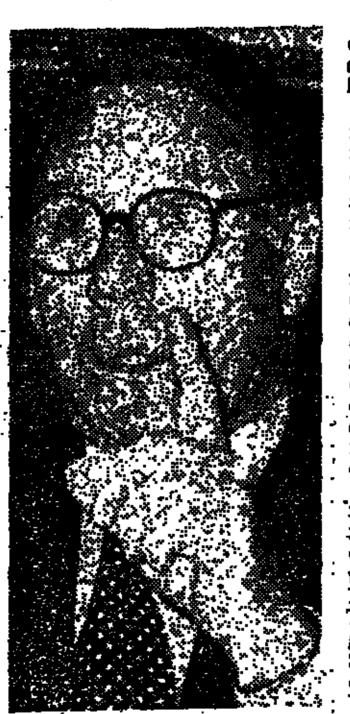
Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, told MPs a week ago that BA had received state support by at least 10 separate means. These included preferential interest rates from the National Loan Fund, private sector debts guaranteed by the Treasury, benefits from the exchange cover scheme, and subsidies to Concorde which had been backed by the taxpayer to the tune of £10m every year.

Considerable uncertainty now surrounds BA's expectation of breaking even in 1982-83. Apart from its huge interest payments, and the £150m cost of the current redundancy programme, BA continues to be hit by the world airline recession and is certain to face pressure as a result of the Price Waterhouse report to trim further its unprofitable domestic services.

Mr Roy Watts, BA's chief executive who, because of his experience, is likely to survive the present purge, has now put up for sale a *significant proportion of the* company's aircraft fleet. In the past few weeks, he sold a nearly new Boeing Jumbo freighter for £25m to Cathay Pacific, bringing the total raised from aircraft disposals in recent months to £130m.

The cuts in capacity and routes still leave BA with three passenger Jumbos, three 707s, two Tristars, one VC10 and seven Viscounts to sell—the total expected to raise up to £100m.

Much of the need for this cutback can be blamed on the *unprecedented and prolonged* recession which has left far too many seats in the world airline fleet chasing too few passengers. *In 1978*, BA was blithely talking about doubling in size within eight years, a compound growth of



Sir John King: appointed to prepare the way for privatisation.

nine per cent a year, but is now much more cautious.

Mr Watts said recently: "We didn't imagine a situation where the world air transport market was actually going to decline for two or three years in a row, in the face of the worst recession for half a century.

"Moreover, our best estimate now is that our own traffic will not grow at much over four per cent a year for most of the 1980s. So that doubling of size has been pushed back somewhere into the 1990s."

The 1978 forecast was that BA would be carrying 30m passengers a year and employ 55,000 staff. Now, the survival plan is to cut the workforce to below 43,000 by June this year and eventually to under 40,000.

BA is assuming there will be no overall growth in traffic this year and that while there may be a modest rise in fares, this will not offset inflation and the company's real income will fall.

According to Mr Watts, improvement to BA's performance can only be achieved by reducing costs, *raising efficiency*, controlling capacity and winning business from competitors.

"We are determined to make British Airways a low-cost operator because it is quite clear to us that in a *competitive environment*, the airline that can control its costs without lowering its quality, will rule the commercial battlefield. In the last resort it is the low-cost operator who will survive."

Already, BA has *withdrawn* from uneconomic passenger routes to a number of destinations. By the end of this month there will be no BA flights from Heathrow to Luxembourg, Zagreb, Belgrade, Sofia, *Bucharest* and Salonica. Others to go include Manchester to New York; Prestwick to New York and Toronto; Gatwick to Valencia; Birmingham to Brussels, Zurich and Milan; and *Glasgow to Copenhagen*.

The Price Waterhouse report is certain to have recommended pulling out of all uncommercial routes including, possibly, the scheduled, but not charter, services to *Spain and Portugal*.

These measures alone, however, will not be sufficient to attract private finance into BA and the Government will want a more wideranging streamlining of the organisation.

Against its better judgement, BA may be forced to sell its valued and valuable fringe activities such as helicopter services, holiday tours and hotels which could *raise £150m, before* the Government would consider any additional major assistance towards a capital restructuring which would be necessary before a public flotation.

A *tightening* of the purse strings was evident when asked for an extra £53m of borrowings to help finance the redundancy programme. The airline will be paying commercial rates of interest and must pay back the loans *within* a year, one important factor that could prevent breakeven being achieved in 1982-83.

Borrowings, which cost BA £120m a year in interest must be reduced, to ensure success.

Meanwhile, BA is planning to invest massive sums in new aircraft that it hopes will be more cost effective. The most recent, and on BA's *own admission "controversial"*, order was for 19 of the new Boeing 757 short-medium haul airliners at a cost of £40m.

Mr Watts describes it as "our largest single investment in the future of British Airways" and the most important single purchase decision taken by any British airline.

Initially, the 757s will be used on a mixture of domestic Shuttle services and normal European scheduled services and replace the aging Trident 3.

With 220 seats against the Trident's 146, the 757 should *help BA to make big cost* saingsjon the Shuttle. The airline calculates that if the 757 eliminates the need for only one back-up flight a day, savings could add up to £1m a year.

Mr Watts confidently predicts that the 757 will provide a reduction in seat-mile costs of more than 15 per cent compared with the Trident 3, even allowing for deprecia tion and interest charges on loans.

In the short term, however, it is the *speed* with which the present recovery plan can be implemented that will decide whether BA has a future. Sir John and Mr Watts are calling for a slimming down and restructuring that possibly could have been achieved years ago but never was undertaken by successive managements.

Using fear to sell the message

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: SHOCK TACTICS

By Torin Douglas

How would you like your face smashed in?

Clunk-Click

The marketing text-books almost certainly offer the budding salesman a more promising opening line than *the almost gratuitously* offensive "How would you like your face smashed in?"

Yet that is the wording of an advertising poster that is presently to be seen in many parts of the country. Others in the *series*, designed to encourage people to wear seat belts, say: "If you're not careful, you could get stitched up", and "Don't lose your head in an emergency".

They are all Government-*sponsored* advertisements and they are intended to shock or frighten motorists into doing what they are told.

The television commercial accompanying the posters is, if anything, more shocking. Instead of *printing tough* statements it reconstructs the "unforgettable journey" *of* a driver going through his windscreen, and subsequently into hospital, *from the victim's point of view*.

Yet despite its offensive nature, the campaign has produced comparatively few complaints. The mother of a four-year-old girl wrote to the London Standard questioning whether the commercial should have been shown during television programmes *for the* under-fives.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), *which* vets all television commercials, has had one or two complaints and the Advertising Standard Authority (ASA) is considering a single complaint about one of the posters.

Are fear and *shock* legitimate weapons for advertisers? Should advertisements *set out* to offend people? And, perhaps more to the point, do such advertisements work?

Mr Ken Dampier, who wrote the material for the seat belts campaign, believes the answer to both questions is yes. An associate creative director at the advertising agency Wasey Campbell Ewald, he has been working on *the seat belts campaign* for only two years, but he points to the original Jimmy Savile "Clunk Click" campaign as proof that shock and fear can work.

"I saw that campaign, showing people who had been through a windscreen, before I was old enough to drive, and it had such *an effect that* I've always worn a seatbelt since," he says.

"*Many* other people did the same and there was a substantial increase in wearing *seat* belts.

"Now, however, people are forgetting just what clunk click means. Our research shows that most people want to wear seat belts, but they often forget or can't be bothered. A *lot* of *people* think it won't happen to them.

"*Our job is* to remind people forcefully, and we decided that fear was the most potent way of doing this."

Dampier believes fear is a justifiable weapon in this case — "the product we're selling is life itself" — but that it would not be acceptable for a *commercial* product.

This is also the view of the two *control bodies*, the IBA and ASA, which both have clauses in their codes of practices stating that "advertisements must not without justifiable reason play on fear".

"If the cause is just, we will permit it," says Mr Harry Theobalds, head of advertising control at the IBA. "In matters of health and safety, such as wearing seatbelts or preventing people drinking and driving, *fear is sometimes justified*, even though the commercials will upset some viewers.

"Whether it is acceptable for a commercial service, such as insurance, is far less clear cut and we would demand more restraint in those cases."

Some people argue that an excessive use of fear can be counter productive, either because the public gets *immune to such appeals* or because it shuts its eyes, or its mind, to them.

"I personally find it hard to look at commercials where a child runs out into the *road, and I used* to recoil from the one where the hammer used to smash the peach", says Mr Freddie Lawrence, head of advertising at the Health Education Council, which also uses fear in its advertising. "You could say that in those cases the technique worked, but I do believe that *too much* fear can be counter productive."

Mr Lawrence was responsible for the television commercial warning people not to overeat, in which a man stuffed himself with food from the cradle virtually to the grave.

He was shown having a heart attack, ending up in hospital, where, in the payoff line, his wife asked him whether he was 'getting enough to eat.

"*It was once* fashionable to use naked fear in health and public service advertising", says Lawrence. "We used to say things like 'Give up smoking or you will get cancer' and 'Give up smoking or your unborn baby will die'.

"Then it began to fall out of favour, but *my* feeling is we are moving back to the use of fear, in a much more sophisticated form. We are using it to stir people out of complacency, but we now end the ads on a positive note.

"We still say that smoking can kill you but I hope we leave people with the feeling that if they stop they will have a better life. We use *fear at the* beginning, but soften the message at the end."

According to Mr Theobalds, the IBA had no problem in approving the heart attack commercial because it was done with a light touch and so was not offensive. However, such an approach *would not* be acceptable for say, a margarine that claimed to be better for you because it was high in polyunsaturated fats.

The ASA's code has a special clause dealing with health claims and fear: "No *advertisement* should cause those who see it unwarranted anxiety lest they are suffering from any disease or condition of ill health; or suggest that any product is necessary for the maintenance of health . . ."

This is one reason why Lintas, the advertising agency *that* handles Flora margarine, does not try to frighten people in its campaign. "But even if we were allowed to, we wouldn't use fear in "the advertising," says Mr Maurice Drake, the agency's executive *creative director*. "We're deliberately using Terry Wogan in our campaign because we want it to be not a health freak's brand but a family margarine.

"Doom laden advertising doesn't get you very far. Nobody welcomes the messenger who brings bad news."

Drake maintains that the most effective anti-smoking advertising was not that which went on about cancer but another "offensive" campaign that played on the social stigma of smoking — "Your breath smells like an old ashtray."

Playing on social fears, he believes, can be far more *effective* than physical ones. "The fear of offending your own peer group is very strong."

Mr. *Lawrence* is unhappy about such subtle uses of fear. "The drink and tobacco manufacturers are very *sophisticated* in their campaigns, making people feel afraid of being left behind in the status game," he says.

The ASA has recently upheld two complaints about advertisements for nuclear fall-out shelters on the grounds that they played on the public's fear of a nuclear holocaust.

None of these compares, however, with the straightforward attempt to frighten people into wearing seat belts. "We deliberately tried to create a nightmare," says Dampier. "We're saying this isn't happening to somebody else, it's happening to you."

Business Editor

The CSI comes under pressure

The Council for the Securities Industry is facing its toughest battle for survival since it began life four *years ago. Set up in 1978 in* response to the prevailing feeling that any further statutory regulation of the securities markets could only be to the detriment of the City's well-established informal approach, the *idea* behind the CSI was to make the existing self-regulatory mechanisms more effective. It was going to do this by improving the representation of sectional City interests in an umbrella organization.

Thinly-veiled criticism of the CSI has broken out into open warfare and if one group is orchestrating the campaign it appears to be the merchant banks who were particularly dissatisfied with last year's draft code on investment management.

Earlier this year Professor Gower put some flesh on these *criticisms in* his review of investor protection when he cast doubt on whether the CSI would have a role to play. The most he could see was to turn the CSI into a *supervising body for the* other self-regulatory bodies he proposed. The CSI appears to be so worried about its future that it is already drawing up its defences.

There have been two kinds of complaint about the CSI. One is that its public profile — and particularly that of its chairman Mr Patrick Neill — has been so low as to be invisible. Moral suasion, which is after all the CSI's main weapon, rarely works in such a vacuum.

The other criticism is that whenever the CSI opens its mouth it puts its foot in it. It never recovered from the brouhaha over its code of conduct for the issuing

Mr Patrick Neill—low profile

houses, and its lame reaction to the Norton Warburg-type disasters was to issue a *code of conduct for fund* managers which was dismissed as being out of touch.

Indeed the whole approach of the CSI appears to have been to act first and *think later — in marked* contrast to the Takeover Panel which in the past has been accused of moving too slowly. Admittedly, it took the CSI an unconscionable time to tackle the thorny *subject of dawn raids. But* even then it had to change the rules a couple of times

More recently its rules on share purchases during a takeover have been attacked as unduly fettering the hunter without *succeeding* in curbing trigger-happy fund managers. Some areas where it promised action, such as non-voting shares, the CSI has come up with a peculiarly establishment solution.

Plainly, with individual City *markets* having their own responsibility for self-regulation, the CSI has found difficulty in isolating its area of responsibility. This has not been helped by the fact that its members come from vested City interests.

The CSI has been deliberating *for a year* on increasing its lay membership; this should be done without delay. The CSI also needs to improve its depth of expertise in City affairs.

Base rates
How big a cut?

The only question in the City yesterday was by just how much the banks would cut their base rates once the Chancellor has done his stuff this afternoon. Established practice under the post-MLR regime has been for base rates to come down in half point steps. *But this* time it seems certain that we are in for rather more than that.

With the yield on three-month eligible bills down to just more than 12½ per cent, *there is a yawning gap* between the cost of this type of finance and the 14½ per cent payable on blue chip overdrafts.

However the super-optimists looking for a 1½ point *cut in base rates, to produce* a tidy 12 per cent, may be getting rather ahead of the game. Certainly, it would be surprising were the authorities keen to see such a large step downward with a *new funding year just* about to start. True, there was a 2-point cut in MLR at last year's Budget. But how long did the euphoria last?

Yesterday's further easing in dollar interest rates after *another better-than-expected* set of weekly American money supply figures is, of course, a helpful factor. But London markets are hardly likely to be getting a fall in the British money supply figures for February when the preliminary estimate comes out an hour before Sir Geoffrey gets to his feet this afternoon.

Most estimates centre on a sterling M3 rise of ¼ to 1 per cent — and anything higher would not be good news given the high level of back tax payments reported in the first half of the period.

ACC
Slugging it out

Out of the law courts, the Associated Communications Corporation saga has now *turned into a slugging* match rather than the kind of drama to grace the Barbican. Who will win? That remains to be seen, but Mr Holmes a' Court's earlier buying of ACC *shares at perhaps half the* present price, obviously gives him a considerable advantage in terms of financial reach. While a win at present prices (assuming no outstanding minorities *remain) would cost* Mr Ronson just under £50m, the equivalent cost to Mr Holmes a' Court would be little more than £40m.

Meanwhile, the board of control, apparently dallying *in adjudicating over* Mr Holmes a' Court's alleged "low punch" last week, must issue some form of official warning. *Mitigating* circumstaces there may have been, but rules are rules.

Stock Exchange Prices

Cautious advances

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 1. Dealings End, March 12. § Contango Day, March 15. Settlement Day, March 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
217	97	Man Agcy Music	104	..	12.5	12.0	8.9
203	98	Man Ship Canal	98	..	..	..	..
35	21	Mang Bronze	27	..	3.1	11.5	..
154	72	Marchwiel	130	• +2	9.4	7.3	7.8
145	106	Marks & Spencer	143	+2	5.8	4.0	19.5
51	33½	Marley Ltd	46	+1	3.2	7.0	12.8
37	14½	Marling Ind	33	..	1.4	4.3	23.1
50	22	Marshall T Lox	47	..	4.0	8.4	4.2
48	21	Do A	44	..	4.0	9.0	3.9
330	178	Martin News	330	+5	13.9	4.2	7.1
270	209	Martonair	221	..	10.9	4.9	12.9
74	48	Medminster	65	+3	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	240	..	5.8	2.4	12.0
224	128	Metal Box	182	+2	16.5	9.1	16.0
125	100	Metal Bulletin	120	..	7.1	6.0	14.4
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	45	..	3.1	6.9	7.3

O — S

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
114	79	Sunlight Serv	114	+1	3.6	3.2	9.3
52	37	Sutcliffe S'man	38	..	..e	..	..
188	85½	Swire Pacific 'A'	85½				
195	140	Syltone	193		12.9	6.7	21.4

T — Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	16	-2	..	..	..
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	100	..	10.0b	10.0	12.4
25¾	10¹¹⁄₁₆	Takeda BDR	£21⅞	+¼	17.6	0.8	23.6
6½	3½	Talbex Grp	4⅛	..	..	..	..
456	316	Tarmac Ltd	456	+6	23.3	5.1	7.8
220	126	Tate & Lyle	202	..	16.4	8.1	5.0
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	555	+15	19.0	3.4	9.9
400	250	Telephone Rent	326	..	14.6	4.5	16.2
71	48½	Tesco	58½	+1½	3.8	6.5	6.3

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
213	178	Assam Frontier	205		14.3	7.0	
465	415	Camellia Inv	465	+2	7.1	1.5	
380	330	McLeod Russel	368	..	11.8	3.2	
153	132	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	136	..	12.0	8.8	
295	255	Moran	292	+4	7.1t	2.4	
128	93	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	27½	Calcutta Elec	41		8.8	21.4	
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32½		500	15.4	
34	30	Gt Nthn Tele	£34		150	4.4	12.8
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	173	-5	11.9	6.9	11.0
158	93	Milford Docks	142	..	0.7	0.5	
193	122	Nesco Inv	133		10.0	7.5	
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31¼	• ..	500	16.0	

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	79
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	192+1
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	73
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	30
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	240+2
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	85
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	87
Exchequer 13¾% 'A' 1987 (j)	£58¾+½
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	73
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	105
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	160
Moray Firth Exp	85
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	258
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	228
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	25¼+¼
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	18½
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	43
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	157+2
Television South West 5p Ord	15
Treasury 3% 1987	£67+½
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (†‡)	£36¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
Lovell Y. J. (220‡)	Mar 26	270f+4
Smith St. Aubyn (25‡)	Mar 19	42f+3

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £20 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 8	Market rates (close) March 8	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8225-1.8375	$1.8245-1.8265	0.07-0.17c disc	0.45-0.55c disc
Montreal	$2.2060-2.2250	$2.2130-2.2140	0.35-0.45c disc	1.30-1.45c disc
Amsterdam	4.67-4.71fl	4.67½-4.68½fl	2¼-1¼p prem	4⅝-4⅛
Brussels	78.75-79.25f	78.85-78.95f	5c prem-5c disc	5-15c disc
Copenhagen	14.34-14.41k	14.35½-14.36½k	200-270ore disc	695-845ore disc
Dublin	1.2090-1.2170p	1.2100-1.2110p	60-75p disc	170-190p disc
Frankfurt	4.26-4.30m	4.27-4.28m	1⅜-1¼pf prem	4⅛-3⅞pf prem
Lisbon	125.75-126.75e	125.90-126.20e	50-185c disc	130-375c disc
Madrid	187.00-188.10p	187.50-187.70p	25-50c disc	95-135c disc
Milan	2302-2314lr	2303-2305lr	10-13lr disc	36½-38½lr disc
Oslo	10.82-10.90k	10.83-10.84k	10-95ore disc	345-350ore disc
Paris	10.92-10.95f	10.93-10.95f	½-1½c disc	5½-6½c disc
Stockholm	10.47-10.52k	10.48-10.49k	95-25ore prem	165-85ore prem
Tokyo	425-430y	427-428y	2.85-2.50y prem	7.05-6.70y prem
Vienna	29.90-30.10sch	29.93-29.98sch	17-14gro prem	35-28gro prem
Zurich	3.35-3.39f	3.35½-3.36½f	2⅝-2¼c prem	5⅞-5⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 90.2 down 0.5.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13½ Low 13½

Week Fixed: 13½-13¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅞	2 months	12¾
3 months	12¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13⁵⁄₁₆-13³⁄₁₆	1 month	13⅞
2 months	12²⁹⁄₃₂-12²⁵⁄₃₂	2 months	13½
3 months	12²⁵⁄₃₂-12⅝	3 months	13⁵⁄₁₆
6 months	12⅜-12¼	6 months	12⅞

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14-13⅞	7 months	13⅛-13
2 months	14-13⅞	8 months	13⅛-13
3 months	13⅞-13½	9 months	13½-13¼
4 months	13⅝-13⅜	10 months	13½-13¼
5 months	13½-13¼	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	13¼-13	12 months	13⅜-13⅛

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13⅝-13½	6 months	13¹⁄₁₆-12¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	13⅛-13	12 months	13¹⁄₁₆-12¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14	3 months	13⅛
7 days	13⅞	6 months	13⅛
1 month	13¾	1 year	13⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14½-14¼ Close 15

1 week	14⅛-14⅛	6 months	13⅛-13⅛
1 month	13⅝-13½	9 months	13⅛-13⅛
3 months	13⅛-13⅝	12 months	13⅛-13⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 13⅝ 6 months 13⅝

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6975-1.7126
Bahrein	0.6845-0.6875
Finland	8.1895-8.2295
Greece	109.35-111.35
Hongkong	10.6375-10.6675
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5145-0.5175
Malaysia	4.1715-4.2015
Mexico	81.00-84.00
New Zealand	2.3090-2.3280
Saudi Arabia	6.2110-6.2410
Singapore	3.8065-3.8360
South Africa	1.7940-1.8090

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5070-1.5090
† Canada	1.2130-1.2132
Netherlands	2.5630-2.5680
Belgium	43.24-43.27
Denmark	7.8550-7.8650
West Germany	2.3395-2.3405
Portugal	69.95-70.15
Spain	102.75-102.85
Italy	1262.75-1263.50
Norway	5.9350-5.9400
France	5.9900-6.0030
Sweden	5.7400-5.7450
Japan	234.00-234.10
Austria	16.40-16.42
Switzerland	1.8385-1.8395

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 US $0.8243-0.8245

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12⅝-13⅛; seven days, 13⅞-14⅛; one month, 13¹⁵⁄₁₆-14¹⁄₁₆; three months, 14-14⅛; six months, 14-14⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $335.50 (an ounce); pm, $330.50 close, $326.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $336-338 (£184-185).
Sovereigns (new): $80.5-81.5 (£44.10-44.60).

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SPORT

FOOTBALL

Spurs have cup history and form on their side

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The FA Cup final at Wembley on May 22 could be between two first division sides, two London clubs or two from the Midlands. Those are four possibilities thrown up by yesterday's semi-final draw; but the probability is that the afternoon of every player's dream will belong to the two most successful knockout specialists this season, Tottenham Hotspur and West Bromwich Albion.

Spurs, the holders and currently the outstanding team in the country, face Leicester City with only history, as well as the likes of Hoddle, Crooks and Archibald (if not Ardiles), on their side. Names such as Blanchflower, Mackay, Smith and White were as prominent 21 years ago when Spurs beat Leicester 2—0 in the final to complete "the double".

They won the cup again the following season, 1962, and remain the last club to have retained the trophy. Yet ten times since the last war, one of the finalists has returned the following year and, even more remarkably, that has occurred on five occasions in the last decade.

By the time the two meet at Villa Park on April 3, Spurs will have appeared in one Wembley final, the League Cup on Saturday, and are likely to be preparing for another semi-final, the European Cup Winners' Cup, four days later. It is such ceaseless pressure that may yet cause the downfall of Spurs, who could play another 26 games in the next three months.

Leicester themselves, six games and 11 points behind Blackburn Rovers in fourth place, have a similar pile of outstanding second division fixtures. One of them takes place tonight against Chelsea, Tottenham's victims on Saturday, and Jock Wallace, Leicester's manager, will be eager to listen to the views of his opposite number, John Neal. Chelsea, after all, did score the only two goals that Spurs have conceded in ten domestic cup ties this season.

Leicester, conquerors of Southampton in the third round, also have an historical statistic to comfort them. They beat Spurs twice in the league last season, but were relegated. Presumably they will avoid employing three goalkeepers, as they were forced to do against Shrewsbury Town on Saturday, but there may be moments when they wish that they had all of them there together.

West Bromwich were knocked out in the semi-final of the League Cup by Spurs but their manager, Ronnie Allen, has insisted that the name of his side is *already* engraved on this trophy. An historical sequence is also in their favour and their time may have come around again, 14 years after winning it in 1968 and in 1954.

The superstitious might point out that their tie against Queen's Park Rangers at Highbury will be their 13th in the two cup competitions this season, and that when the pair met in the first League Cup final to be held at Wembley in 1967, Rangers, then in the third division won 3—2.

Now in the second division, Rangers stand on the doorstep of an FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Semi-final round draw

Tottenham Hotspur v Leicester City (at Villa Park)
Queen's Park Rangers v West Bromwich Albion (at Highbury)
Ties to be played on April 3

Scots pitch camp 50 miles from a rip-off

Scotland yesterday moved their World Cup base 50 miles to escape from what they called a Spanish rip-off. The Scottish FA have "terminated negotiations" with their original hotel, the Parador del Golf in Malaga, and booked their entire party into the huge Sotogrande complex on the Costa del Sol, 15 minutes' drive from Gibraltar.

The SFA secretary, Ernie Walker, said the Parador had failed to lower the prices he had already described as a rip-off. Sotogrande had come up with acceptable financial terms. "Jock Stein and I have seen Sotogrande, which is a private complex and has tremendous facilities."

The Malaga hotel had apparently increased their daily rates from around £18 to £80, though Mr Walker said he was not prepared to discuss the figures publicly. "We are talking in terms of vast sums of money regarding the differential between the two resorts."

Forfar Athletic, the first team from the second division in 27 years to reach the semi-final round of the Scottish Cup, find their path to the final blocked by the Cup holders, Rangers. The little club from the bottom grade will meet Rangers at Hampden Park on April 3 while Aberdeen and St Mirren clash at Muirton Park, Perth.

Rangers must have a great chance of reaching their seventh successive Scottish Cup Final. The luck of the draw has followed the holders, who lifted the trophy by beating Dundee United in a replay last year. They could line up in another final in May, having faced only one club from the premier division.

The Rangers *midfield* player Gregor Stevens has been suspended until August 31 by the Scottish FA Referee Committee, meeting in Glasgow yesterday. He was sent off six weeks ago during a friendly match at Rugby Park after Albert Morrison of Kilmarnock had been carried off with a broken leg in two places following a tackle by Stevens.

Stevens has been sent off five times in the past three years and has received 19 bookings.

● England are to play Atletico Bilbao on March 23 in the San Mames Stadium, where they face three World Cup first round games in June. The fixture fills a gap in their preparations which has existed since the World Cup draw when England and France were placed in the same group, causing the cancellation of a friendly between them in Paris on March 24.

● The FA secretary Ted Croker warned again yesterday that tampering with the rules would not necessarily make football better to watch. He was speaking after a meeting of the FA Council in London, which discussed the Football League's decision to ask Jimmy Hill and Sir Matt Busby to look into the laws to see if they could make the game more attractive.

"American football is a case in point," Mr Croker said. "They have altered several rules over there but look what has happened —football there is falling apart at the seams. I suggest that rule changes could be one of the reasons."

● Chesterfield have decided against signing Bart Farley, aged 23, Chicago goalkeeper. He has been training with the third division club for three months. "He looks promising but was not better than the two keepers I already have, John Turner and Paul Gregory," the Chesterfield manager said.

Ardiles can play in semi-final

Buenos Aires, March 8. — The Argentine midfield player, Osvaldo Ardiles, will postpone his *World Cup preparations to play* for Tottenham, the holders, in the semi-final of the FA Cup on April 3. Ardiles had been due to join the rest of the Argentine squad on April 1, but the manager, Cesar Luis Menotti, said *last night that he had given the* player permission to remain in England for a few extra days.

Mike Bamber, the Brighton chairman, yesterday called for increased support after the win at Anfield which gives the club a real hope of European competition for the first time. "I expect at least 25,000 for tomorrow's match against the great Spurs team", he said Mr Bamber emphasized that an average of at least 20,000 was needed for the club to break even. The last two home attendances have been 14,553 and 12,857.

Wimbledon still have half their playing staff suffering with influenza and their third division game at Plymouth tonight has been postponed by the Football League.

Their League game against Chester on Saturday was also called off.

Southampton's England under-21 internatoinal striker, Steve Moran, will not play again this season. Moran, injured in a friendly, has been told to rest after an operation to fuse some vertebrae in his back.

The Aston Villa striker, Peter Withe, looks set to collect his second suspension of the season this week. The England international, banned for three games earlier this season, has now earned 30 disciplinary points, and will be dealt with by an F.A. commission in Sheffield on Thursday.

CRICKET



Taking a dive : Alan Knott lunges to dismiss Kirsten, the Western Province captain.

Woolmer teams up with rebels

By Our Sports Staff

Bob Woolmer, the Kent batsman who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa. He signed a contract yesterday morning—and immediately fielded in the three-day match against Western Province. He replaced Derek Underwood to become the 14th member of the tour party.

"From a moral point of view I would have played from the start if they had asked me," Woolmer, who has been six times in South Africa, said. "Cricket has done enough here to warrant full international status again. I am absolutely adamant about that.

"I have seen changes in cricket every time I have been here since 1970. The coloured guys I have spoken to are all behind the tour and they have said they want to see all the other countries—Pakistan, India, Australia and the West Indies—play here."

Woolmer is the second late replacement, signing three days *after Geoff* Humpage joined Geoff Boycott and company. It is the second time that Woolmer has defied the establishment: with his club colleagues, Underwood and Alan Knott, both of whom are in South Africa, he joined *Kerry Packer's* World Series Cricket in 1977.

John Lever, one of the rebels in South Africa, learnt yesterday he had been bowling with a serious back injury for the past decade. The 33-year-old Essex player broke down after bowling tow balls at the start of yesterday's match against Western Province in Cape Town.

X-ray plates revealed that he had a curvature in his spine that could have given him problems at any time. Lever was chosen ahead of his fellow rebels, Chris Old and Mike Hendrick, for the official England winter tour to India and Sri Lanka because of *his remarkable fitness record.*

Specialists in Cape Town said exercises would help Lever overcome the problem. He may be fit for the first unofficial Test match against South Africa starting in Johannesburg on Friday.

Lever was shocked. "I have sometimes had backache but thought that was just a part of bowling. I have never broken down in a game like this before, although I would admit that there has been a certain amount of luck about that."

The loss of Lever in the second over of the day hardly seemed to affect the English side as the off-spinner John Emburey opened with a sensational three wickets in nine balls for only two runs, that had Western Province struggling before lunch at 25 for four.

The initial impetus was lost as Adrian Kuiper, a 22-year-old Springbok Test prospect, hammered the English bowlers to all parts of the ground in scoring a fine 90. With Steve Bruce (42) and Tim Clarke (41) sharing stands of 75 and 95 with Kuiper, Western Province revealed a depth of batting which underlined their status as the top state in South Africa.

In 50 minutes' batting before the close Boycott and Wayne Larkins took the English rebels to 39 without loss.

WESTERN PROVINCE: First innings

L Seef, c Knott, b Emburey	12
R F Pienaar, run out	0
P N Kirsten, c Knott, b Emburey	10
K S McEwan, b Emburey	0
A P Kuiper, b Gooch	90
S D Bruce, c Boycott b Gooch	42
T A Clark, c Knott, b Old	41
O Henry, not out	33
S Jeffries, b Emburey	17
J During, not out	10
Extras (lb 8)	8
Total (8 wkts dec)	263

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—22, 3—22, 4—25, 5—100, 6—195, 7—203, 8—242.

D L Hobson did not bat.

BOWLING: Old, 18—7—61—1; Lever, 0.2—0—0—0; Hendrick, 16.4—3—52—0; Gooch, 17—1—52—2; Emburey, 26—7—88—4.

ENGLISH XI: First innings

G Boycott, not out	15
W Larkins, not out	22
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (0 wkt)	39

BOWLING: Jeffries, 6—0—15—0; Kuiper, 3—0—15—0; Pienaar, 3—2—4—0; During, 2—1—2—0; Hobson, 1—0—1—0.

Umpires: D Schoof and A Maasch.

● Anti-apartheid leaders yesterday got little joy out of a meeting at the Foreign Office on the English tour of South Africa. They were pressing for the scrapping of the "no visa" agreement between South Africa and Britain and calling on the Government to support the United Nations' International Year of Mobilization for sanctions against South Africa.

● Northamptonshire's emergency resolution demanding that the English rebels should have their registrations withdrawn will be *discussed* by the Test and County Cricket. Board today. There is little chance of its being accepted.

Counties recognize that they will be on sticky ground from a legal point of view if they try to deprive *players* of their main source of livelihood.

● None of the English cricketers now in South Africa will be allowed to play in Antigua and Barbuda, a government statement in St John's said yesterday. *This followed an announcement* by Barbados and Jamaica that they had banned the players.



Woolmer : the happy rebel.

Stephenson resigns

Paul Stephenson, the only black member of the Sports Council, resigned yesterday in protest over the failure of the Prime Minister to condemn the English cricketers' tour of South Africa in the same strong terms in which she tried to persuade atheletes not to go to the Olympic games in Moscow, Norman Fox writes.

Mr **Stephenson, who was last year refused entry to South Africa, said he felt "betrayed" by Mrs Thatcher. He also accused the sports council of failing to give unequivocal support to the Gleneagles agreement and of not making their feelings better known on the subject of the cricketers.**

He said: "The sports council should have an independent view". He has had several disagreements with the council.

ICE HOCKEY

Vikings on the rampage

By Robert Pryce

On a weekend that did not promise momentous action, passions were sufficiently inflamed for fighting to break out in at least four games.

The two games of consequence failed to rouse the participants to fury. Glasgow Dynamos went down 7—2 to Dundee Rockets to lose their chance of a place in the Northern League's Spring Cup play-off. Oxford University won the Varsity match.

Gary Lawrence, an Ontarian who has captained Yale University, scored three goals for Oxford and Pekka Hakkarainen, a Finn, replied with two for Cambridge. The Dark Blues won 7—5 in front of 1,600 spectators at Streatham to take a 42—19 lead in the 97-year-old series.

It was also a good weekend for Southampton Vikings, who recorded their first Ben Truman Cup points of the season. On Saturday they drew at Richmond and on Sunday three goals from Steve Parrish helped them to a 9—4 win over Solihull Barons. Solihull, disappointing during the game, were disgraced afterwards when Richard Barnes, of Southampton, had his nose broken by a punch.

At Nottingham and Ayr the referees were kept busy. Murrayfield Racers completed their Scottish League programme with a *big* win at Ayr, where Jock Hay (4) and Derek Reilly (3) did most of the damage. The game was *settled by the time fighting broke* out in the penalty box.

But the fight of the week involved two of the biggest defencemen in the country, Willard Brown (Whitley) and Kenny Horne (Fife). That ended their involvement in the game, won 5—4 by Fife.

VOLLEYBALL

Champions' fortunes vary

By Paul Harrison

The reigning champions in England and Scotland had contrasting fortunes at the weekend. Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, became the champions south of the border for the third time running when they beat Kelly Girl Internationals 3—2 (15—11, 10—15, 7—15, 15—8, 15—7) in London on Sunday. They have gone more than 50 matches without defeat in the English league.

In Scotland, however, MIM, the league leaders, suffered an unexpected defeat in the Royal Bank national league, going down 3—2 to Dundee Kirkton (15—12, 15—9, 15—17, 6—15, 6—15). It was an uncharacteristic performance by the champions, who had match points in the third set before losing their grip.

With two games to play, however, they are still likely to emerge as champions, and on Saturday visit Coatbridge, who are out of form at present. On *Saturday they lost 3—2* to relegation strugglers Bellshill Cardinals, while Paisley beat DV '81 3—1.

In the women's section, Telford beat Larbert HSFP 3—0, the game being over inside an hour. If Telford, the holders, beat Dunfermline College tomorrow, then the title is theirs again.

SNOOKER

Davis ready for Dublin

By Sydney Friskin

After retaining the title in the International snooker tournament, sponsored by Yamaha Organs, at the Assembly Rooms, Derby, on Sunday night, Steve Davis looks forward to playing in the Irish Benson and Hedges masters tournament, due to start near Dublin on March 23.

There is every chance, from the look of the entry, of Davis meeting Terry Griffiths again in the final, having beaten him 9—7 in the Derby final. In the past three months they have met four times and Griffiths has been shortening a gap which looked as wide as the Grand Canyon when Davis beat him 16—3 in the United Kingdom final at Preston last December.

FINAL: S Davis (England) beat T Griffiths (Wales) 9—7 (Davis first): 120—0; 50—78; 11—91; 39—76; 83—37; 74—9; 64—55; 42—66; 71—42; 82—22; 72—51; 25—85; 95—26; 82—50; 66—77; 135—0.

RUGBY LEAGUE

League rule on penalty issue

By Keith Macklin

The unusual incident in which a referee awarded a penalty because of abuse from a touchline manager-coach, yesterday elicited a ruling from the League's international *committee*. In the Bradford Northern v Leigh first division game, Ronnie Campbell awarded a penalty to Bradford after going to the touchline to rebuke the Leigh manager, Alex Murphy.

The International Committee yesterday ruled that there should be no reprimand for Mr Campbell, but that in future the referee should suspend play at a convenient point, issue his rebuke and then restart play.

Another ticklish situation was resolved by the committee. Next season, the closing date for Cup signings will be before the preliminary round.

ICE SKATING : IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF FORD AND TOWLER

Torvill and Dean extolled by old British hero

From John Hennessy, Copenhagen, Mar 8

The world ice skating championships, which begin here tomorrow with a pairs event devoid of British interest, offer three absorbingly open competitions and one that is so preordained that "there ought to be a separate event for the British couple".

That British couple are Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the holders of the world ice dance title. The speaker was Bernard Ford, one half of Britain's last holders of that distinction at the end of the 1960s.

Ford, now living in Canada, is here as trainer of the champions of that country, but he willingly took time off to sing the praises of his younger compatriots. "In a word they're just brilliant," he said, having seen them for the first time live in practice. "It's only a question who will be second and third here."

In a voice that betrayed some of his Birmingham origins and none of his transatlantic translation, he explained how "it has been a privilege to see them at last in person". He had watched them in television, but that was only half the story. It was something like watching motor racing or downhill skiing.

"A camera at the side destroys the pattern, one at the end removes the speed and sense of depth," he said. "Altogether you do not see the whole picture and get a true feel of what is *happening*." *Now* he has seen their free dance and "can't wait to see them skate in front of a full house. That's when you get the full emotional impact, the goose pimples and the electricity."

What for him was a highlight? There were none. They went from one thing to another with never one or the other standing back. You saw a variety of mirror images, when both *skaters* were *performing* the same exercise, and then "reversed musical phrases", when they changed roles as a musical passages was repeated. "Echo-skating" is his astute description.

He dwells on the *technicalities* of the sequence where Miss Torvill clasps her hands behind not only her back but also that of her partner. "It's very difficult. They're rotating across the axis line with the legs working in two different directions." Then there is a touch of shoft shoe. "It looks easy, but what they're doing is static dancing in motion."

They have so much depth of talent that he wonders how far they can go. Certainly they could not have burned themselves out in two years. "I wonder what the hell there is left," he added. It was great to think that, unless anything unforseen happens, there must be another Olympic gold for Britain in two years time.

It was a naughty, possibly disruptive, question, but it had to be asked. Was either of the British skaters stronger than the other? For him the revelation has been Dean, simply because for too long world championships had been won by outstanding women skaters with admiring partners.

"Chris is not there just to make up the number, so they have a relationship on the ice like nothing we've ever seen. They *complement* each other beautifully. Everything seems so right. They're not just telling a story, they are the story."

Ford could not offer any comparison with his golden days at the side of his Streatham partner, *Diane Towler, because*, "I never saw us skate, did I? I think I only ever saw one film of one of our performances."

He would like to be thought of as a skater who danced. Now Torvill and Dean had brought skating back into dancing, not the other way round. "They must be the best ever," he generously maintained.

He did not share some observers' doubts about the array of *sixes (the maximum mark)* bestowed on Torvill and Dean in the European championships at Lyons recently. "A six is a state of mind," he said, "rather than a precise assessment." It was a judge's relief from the excitement of the moment. But it piles on the pressure.

When you went on, knowing that your nearest rivals had scored 5.9, there was little margin for error. Not that he saw any *possibility of that with his* personable young successors. "They are so sure-footed that they give a feeling of confidence that you don't get from anyone else, confidence and command. They're fabulous."



Champions all: Diana Towler and Bernard Ford (above), the precursors of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean





ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Hartford Whalers 7, Los Angeles Kings 6; Winnipeg Jets 5, Vancouver Canucks 2; Chicago Black Hawks 5, Boston Bruins 1; Montreal Canadiens 5, Buffalo Sabres 3; Philadelphia Flyers 7, Washington Capitals 1; Pittsburgh Penguins 4, Calgary Flames 4.

BRITISH RESULTS: Scottish League: Ayr 3, Murrayfield 11. Northern League: Dundee 7, Glasgow 2. English League North: Grimsby 5, Crowtree 7; Liverpool 2, Blackpool 5; Sheffield 7, Bradford 5; Stretham Bruins 3, Deeside 4. English League South: Nottingham 4, Altrincham 3; Avon 2, Streatham 9; Oxford University 7, Cambridge University 5. Ben Truman Cup: Richmond 5, Southampton 5; Southampton 9, Solihull 4. Tour matches: Richmond 8, Neuchatel (Switzerland) 4; Billingham 2, Don Mills Comets 11; Durham 3, Don Mills Comets 10. Other games: Fife 8 Ayr 5; Whitley 4, Fife 5.

TODAY'S FIXTURE: Tour match: Nottingham Panthers v Don Mills Comets (7pm).

ROUND-UP

GOLF

Faldo furious as his plans go agley

From John Ballantine, Orlando, Mar 8

Robert Burns's admonition that "The best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley" has never applied more aptly to any tournament than to Arnold Palmer's Bay Hill Classic here in the usually eternally sunny world of central Florida.

Two years ago, Dave Eichelberger won in temperatures so cold that Gary Player, never one to exaggerate much, said his feet had never been so frozen.

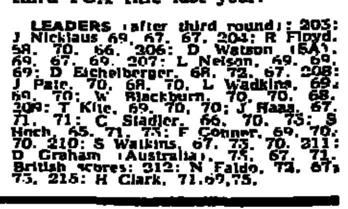
This year, we have gone through an extreme range of weather from the 85 degrees of sweltering humidity last Wednesday and Thursday to the sudden lightening and the thunderstorm that wrecked Friday's second round, and the 45-degree chill that met players completing the event today.

Things were due to warm up considerably, however, both in the conditions and in the play as Jack Nicklaus and Raymond Floyd were expected to battle it out, with South African's Denis Watson, and Larry Nelson and Eichelberger waiting to step in *should the giants falter.*

Nicklaus frightens many players and to be a member of the last trio is a stern test for Watson, aged 26, who said: "Back in South Africa we used to joke about playing with Jack in a final round and here I am doing it!"

Nick Faldo, with an eagle at the 511-yard 10th (where he nearly holed a 191-yard seven-iron shot) and two late birdies, stood on the tee on his 467-yard last hole needing four for 70 and a challenging total of four under par. Again, Burns's pessimistic aphorism comes to mind.

A hooked drive into trees; an attempted recovery which hit a branch and rebounded 20 yards; a third into a bunker just right of the green; a "thinned" sand iron over the green into clinging grass; a chip 12 foot past and a missed putt added up to a round of 73. Faldo, humiliated and frustrated, has never been so angry since he was accused of "slow play" after winning his third PGA title last year.



LEADERS (after third round): 203: J Nicklaus 69, 67, 67. 204: R Floyd, 68, 70, 66. 206: D Watson (SA), 69, 67, 69. 207: L Nelson, 69, 69, 69; D Eichelberger, 68, 72, 67. 208: J Pate, 70, 68, 70; L Wadkins, 69, 69, 70; W Blackburn, 70, 70, 68. 209: T Kite, 69, 70, 70; J Haas, 67, 71, 71; C Stadler, 66, 70, 73; S Hoch, 65, 71, 73; F Conner, 69, 70, 70. 210: S Watkins, 67, 73, 70. 211: D Graham (Australia), 73, 67, 71. British scores: 212: N Faldo, 72, 67, 73. 215: H Clark, 71, 69, 75.

SQUASH RACKETS

A personality released

Gawain Briars, deposed as *England's No 1* by Phil Kenyon, suggested again last night that he is nevertheless England's leading player (Richard Eaton writes).

He took the semi-final place in the JSPA championship (*sponsored by Thorntons*) at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, that the great Geoff Hunt had expected to fill.

Hunt, the holder and British Open champion, had been beaten in two hours on Sunday by Lars Kvant, the Swede who is world *No 14. Briars* demolished Kvant 9—4, 9—5, 9—1 in only 36 minutes. That impressive performance means Briars has a chance of reaching a final for the second tournament in a row.

He beat Kenyon and Maqsood *Ahmed, the world No 4*, to reach the Lookers Masters final and today takes on Maqsood again. Whether he succeeds again or not he has probably already earned enough computer points to become the only England man in the top 10.

Briars believes he is playing better because he is now allowing his squash to release his personality. He projected a steady stream of *nicks* and Kvant, the former Malmo footballer whose athletic prowess had been well suited to coping with Hunt's methodical style, found himself cut to ribbons.

Kvant, professed himself recovered physically but depleted mentally after his great triumph and desperately needed to win the second game to maintain his psychological buoyancy. He gave his full load to doing so and that provided Briars with his only crisis.

It resolved itself when Kvant broke a string in his racket at 5—6 and left the court. "I was annoyed at the time because I though he was resting but I think it benefited me", Briars said.

It certainly did. Kvant's rhythm deserted him. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.

The other semi-final is between Jahangir Khan and Gamal Awad, and that should provide the match of the tournament.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: M Ahmed (Pakistan) beat R Norman (NZ) 9—3, 9—2, 9—6; G Briars beat L Kvant (Sweden) 9—4, 9—5, 9—1.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

Third division

Southend (1) 1		Brentford (1) 1	
Phillips		Kemp	
3,765			

Fourth division

Mansfield (1) 1		Sheffield U (0) 1	
Wood		*Kenworthy*	
8,751			

SCHOOLS MATCH: Gibbs Cup: Langley GS 2, Slough GS 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Enderby 3, Nuneaton 3; Kidderminster 3, Stourbridge 2. Southern: Dunstable 3, Waterlooville 1; Salisbury 2, Thanet 0.

TESTIMONIAL MATCH (for John Richards): Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, Moscow Dynamo 4.

RUGBY UNION: Maesteg 20, Glamorgan Wanderers 12; Neath 0, Pontypool 9.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 119, Los Angeles Lakers 115; Boston Celtics 107, New York Knicks 106; Indiana Pacers 108, Dallas Mavericks 106; Kansas City Kings 124, Chicago Bulls 122; Houston Rockets 94, Phoenix Suns 92; Denver Nuggets 147, Cleveland Cavaliers 137; Portland Trailblazers 106, Golden State *Warriors 102; Seattle Supersonics 134,* San Diego Clippers 106.

CRICKET

ROSEAU (Dominica): Shell Shield: Leeward Islands, 384 and 115; Windward Islands, 302 and 140. Leeward Islands won by 57 runs.
KINGSTON: Shell Shield: Jamaica, 211 and 435 for 6 dec; Guyana, 285 and 309. Jamaica won by 52 runs.
CHRISTCHURCH: NZ President's XI 250 and 358 for 8 (V Brown 121 not out; B Yardley 3 for 120); Australians, 357. Match drawn.
BRIDGETOWN: Shell Shield: Trinidad and Tobago, 193 and 329; Barbados, 326 and 197 for 5. Barbados won by won by 5 wickets.

HANDBALL

DORTMUND: World championship final: Soviet Union 30, Yugoslavia 27 (aet).

GOLF

SUN CITY (Arizona): Women's tournament: 278: B Daniel, 70, 67, 71, 70; C Callison, 68, 71, 70, 69 (Daniel won sudden-death play-off); 279: D Dalley, 70, 70, 70, 69; 281: M Van Hoose, 69, 71, 72, 69; P Bradley, 69, 71, 72 69.

RACKETS

QUEEN'S CLUB: University match, first day): Oxford lead Cambridge 1—0. R Ellis (Haileybury and St Edmund Hall) and J Mallinson (Wells and University) beat S Bourge (Clifton and Robinson) and N Pendrigh (Charterhouse and Magdalene) 15—8, 15—4, 15—6, 15—7.

SQUASH RACKETS

TORONTO: Women's tournament final: B Diggens (GB) beat J Maycock (Canada) 9—2, 9—5, 9—5.

TENNIS

LOS ANGELES: Women's tournament finals: M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat S Hanika (WG) 6—2, 7—6. K Jordan and A Smith beat S Walsh and B Potter 6—3, 7—5.
MUNICH: T Waltke (US) beat W Scanlon (US) 6—3, 6—1; T Gullikson (US) beat S Denton (US) 7—5, 6—3; P Rennert (US) beat R van T'Hof (US) 7—5, 6—1; W Fibak (Poland) beat J-L Damiani (Uruguay) 6—2, 6—4.
SALISBURY (Maryland): Over-35 tournament finals: M Riessen beat R Laver (Australia) 6—3, 6—4. Riessen and T Okker (Netherlands) beat R Emerson and F Stolle (Australia) 7—5, 7—6.

WEIGHTLIFTING

FRUNZE (Soviet Union): super-heavyweight lift: A Pisarenko, 445kg (world record). *Super-heavyweight jerk:* Pisarenko, 258kg (world record).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

FIRST DIVISION: Brighton v Tottenham (7.45); *Coventry* v Nottingham Forest; Middlesbrough v West Bromwich Albion.

SECOND DIVISION: Chelsea v Leicester (7.45); Crystal Palace v Cardiff; Watford v Queen's Park Rangers (7.45); Wrexham v Bolton.

THIRD DIVISION: Bristol Rovers v Oxford; Burnley v Preston; Carlisle v Huddersfield; Chesterfield v Chester; Millwall v *Newport*; Portsmouth v Gillingham; Swindon v Walsall.

FOURTH DIVISION: Bournemouth v Aldershot; Halifax v Darlington; Hull v Scunthorpe; Northampton v Torquay; Rochdale v Crewe; Wigan v Bury.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Stenhousemuir v Cowdenbeath.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: Semi-final, first leg: Runcorn v Enfield.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington v Stafford Rangers; Gravesend v Dagenham.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Banbury v Corby; Redditch v Cambridge.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern Division. Addlestone & Weybridge v Andover; Aylesbury v Hounslow; Basingstoke v Ashford; Dorchester v Hastings; Hillingdon v Tonbridge.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham Res v Swindon Res.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: CUP: Semi-final, first leg: Goole v Burton Albion; Marine v Buxton.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE Macclesfield v South Liverpool.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Sheffield Utd Reserves v Manchester City Reserves.

BERGER ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking v Carshalton Athletic; Bishop's Stortford v Harrow Borough; Hayes v Hitchin Town; Hendon v Wycombe Wanderers; Leatherhead v Woking; Leytonstone v Harlow Town.

Division I: Bognor Regis Town v Lewes (at Waterlooville FC); Epsom & Ewell v Hampton; Kingstonian v Feltham; St Albans City v Aveley.

Division II: Epping Town v Barton Rovers; Finchley v Cheshunt; Windsor & Eton v Southall; Worthing v Rainham Town.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chalfont St Peter v Uxbridge; Harefield v Whyteleafe; Hoddesdon v Edgware; Leyton Wingate v Ruislip Manor; Redhill v Horley.

League Cup Second Round: Wimledon v Brentford.

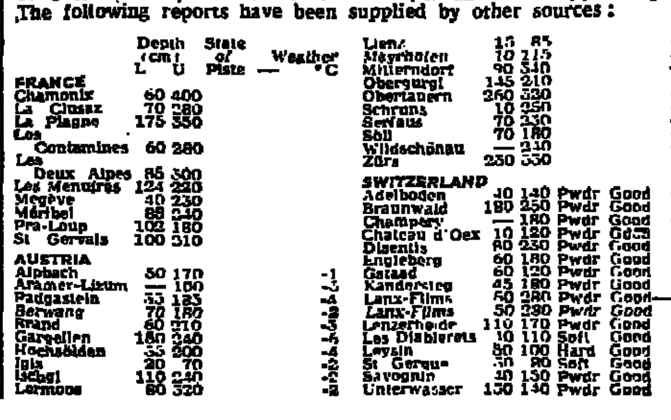
RUGBY UNION: Newbridge v Penarth (7.00); Otley v Headingley (7.00).

HOCKEY: Tournament: Inter-Services Championships (at United Services Ground, Portsmouth); Women's Representative Match: Civil Service v WRAF (at Chiswick).

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans-Montana	120	150	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	2
New snow on good base							
Flaine	155	420	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	0
Excellent skiing							
Isola 2000	160	200	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-2
Excellent skiing on poste							
Kitzbühel	95	195	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	0
Powder snow on hard base							
Les Arcs	140	240	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-2
Excellent snow in all areas							
Niederau	90	240	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	5
Good skiing on top runs							
Sauze d'Oulx	15	65	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	1
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Val d'Isere	140	265	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Good skiing everywhere							
Verbier	80	260	Good	Good	Good	Fine	5
Fabulous skiing everywhere							
Wengen	35	150	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
New snow on hard base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been supplied by other sources:



	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
FRANCE					
Chamonix	60	400			
La Clusaz	70	280			
La Plagne	175	350			
Les Contamines	60	280			
Les Deux Alpes	85	300			
Les Menuires	124	220			
Megève	40	230			
Méribel	88	240			
Pra-Loup	102	180			
St Gervais	100	310			
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	50	170			-1
Axamer-Lizum	—	100			-3
Badgastein	55	125			-4
Berwang	*70*	*180*			-2
Brand	60	210			-3
Gargellen	180	240			-6
Hochsölden	55	200			-4
Igls	20	70			-2
Ischgl	110	240			-2
Lermoos	80	320			-2
Lienz	15	85			-6
Mayrhofen	10	215			-2
Mittersdorf	90	340			-2
Obergurgl	145	210			-6
Obertauern	260	330			-7
Schruns	10	250			-6
Serfaus	70	230			-4
Söll	70	180			-1
Wildschönau	—	210			-5
Zürs	250	350			-4
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	40	140	Pwdr	Good	-4
Braunwald	180	250	Pwdr	Good	-4
Champery	—	180	Pwdr	Good	-1
Chateau d'Oex	10	120	Pwdr	Good	-1
Disentis	80	230	Pwdr	Good	3
Engleberg	60	180	Pwdr	Good	-4
Gstaad	60	120	Pwdr	Good	-5
Kandersteg	45	180	Pwdr	Good	-1
Lanx-Flims	50	280	Pwdr	Good	-2
Lanx-Flims	*50*	*290*	*Pwdr*	*Good*	-2
Lenzerheide	110	170	Pwdr	Good	-3
Les Diablerets	10	110	Soft	Good	-2
Leysin	80	100	Hard	Good	-3
St Cergue	50	80	Soft	Good	-5
Savognin	40	150	Pwdr	Good	-3
Unterwasser	130	140	Pwdr	Good	-3

BOXING

Pipped by orange laced with poison

Seoul, March 8.—South Korea will formally protest over a Japanese poisoning scandal when an executive committee meeting of the World Boxing Association (WBA) is held in the Netherlands on March 27, the Korean boxing commissioner, Yang Jung Kyu, announced here today.

He said that he had asked the Japan Boxing Commission to inquire into the matter since a former world title holder, Kim Hwan-Jin, of South Korea, may have been a victim of the alleged poisoning.

The South Korean press expressed suspicion after a Japanese weekly magazine alleged that oranges laced with poison had been given to some Korean boxers before their contests.

The WBA Junior flyweight champion, Kim Hwan-Jin lost his title to Katsuo Tokashiki, of Japan. The match was arranged in the Japanese city of Sendai last December.

Recalling the bout, Kim told newsmen here: "At that time when I climbed into the ring I was in tip-top shape; but somehow from the second round on power petered out of me and I felt numb. I had a hard time trying to hold myself up for 15 rounds against Tokashiki."

South Korean boxing circles demanded that the poisoning scandal should be cleared up and that Kim should have a rematch with Tokashiki soon. - Agence France Presse.

Arturo Frias will defend his World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title against another American Ray Mancini on May 8 at the Aladdin Hotel, Las Vegas. It will be his second defence



The Caveman returns to his cave. The world of William Lee, a Philadelphian with a Stone Age sobriquet, is plunged into darkness by the lightning fists of Marvin Hagler as the known meets the little known in Atlantic City. Lee's argument with the world middleweight champion lasted 65 seconds. The Caveman briefly lived up to his name, charging out like a sabre-toothed tiger and clawing wildly. The hairless bear from Boston countered with a left hook to the Caveman's chin, chasing it up with a right to his face, whereupon the challenger crumbled. Staggering to his feet at eight, he ran the gauntlet of lefts and rights and that was it. For the wild man it was Philadelphia, here I come, a little tamer than when I left.

TENNIS

Sweden in need of Borg's experience

Bjorn Borg is in dispute with the international tennis authorities over the number of tournaments he should play in this year, but Sweden must hope he will help them when they meet the United Stated in the Davis Cup quarter-finals in July.

Sweden's young side of Mats Wilander and Anders Jarryd gained a 4-1 win over the Soviet Union in the first round of the 1982 competition in Stockholm this weekend, while the United States, the holders, beat India 4-1 in California.

Borg plays for his country only occasionally nowadays, but John McEnroe always defends his country's colours so Sweden will be anxious to welcome back their five-time Wimbledon champion for this confrontation.

There were two minor surprises as the top 16 countries went into action. Argentina, beaten by the United States in last year's final and seeded to play them in this year's final, were beaten in Buenos Aires by France, while Australia recovered to beat Mexico in Mexico City.

Adriano Panatta pleased his faithful army of Italian fans when he defeated Richard Lewis in straight sets in the decisive rubber to give Italy a hard-fought 3-2 victory over Britain.

British number one, Christopher Mottram, who beat Panatta in the first rubber had levelled the match at 2-2 by scoring a comfortable straight sets win over Corrado Barazzutti.

New Zealand clinched their first-round tie against Spain in Christchurch when Russell Simpson came back from being two sets down in the fifth singles to beat Angel Gimenez.

QUARTER-FINAL PAIRINGS: To be played July 9-11: United States v Sweden, Australia v Chile, Italy v New Zealand, France v Czechoslovakia

Play-offs to decide which countries stay in the top-flight competition: India v Soviet Union; Mexico v Romania, Spain v Britain, W Germany v Argentina — Agence France Presse

RACING

Jacko encourages Nicholson camp

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

David Nicholson has yet to train a winner at the National Hunt Festival at Cheltenham, but as the great meeting approaches there must be a good chance that he will open his score there this year. Nicholson said yesterday that he expects to field about a dozen runners there next week, probably four each day. That is a good-sized team with which to go to war, but more important his stable continues to ride on a crest.

Nicholson said that Broadsword, his Champion Hurdle hope, *is in the pink*. "Two hundred per cent — the best we've ever had him," was his encouraging bulletin.

Jacko, his winner of the March Handicap Steeplechase at Windsor yesterday, is a notorious hard ride but just the type to bring the best out of Peter Scudamore. And this he certainly did. Jacko will now be trained for the Scottish Grand National.

Jacko enabled Scudamore to close the gap between him and John Francome at the top of the jockeys' table to only one. But later in the afternoon Francome resumed riding, after that heavy fall at Newbury last Friday, and won the second division of the Thames Novices Hurdle on Keswick, who was his 89th winner of the season.

Keswick is trained at Newmarket by Neville Callaghan, who confirmed that Francome will definitely be on *Royal Vulcan in* the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham. Callaghan reported that Royal Vulcan had had a good blow after his last race at Kempton and that he has never been better.

Rough and Tumble, who has been placed twice in the Grand National and has been entered for it again this year, had his first race of the season in the Henlys Land-Rover Hunter Chase. He finished fifth and afterwards his trainer, Fred Winter said he would need another race before any decision is reached about going to Liverpool again.

In fact, Rough and Tumble did well to finish at all yesterday because the mistake he made five fences from home would have floored most. However, he displayed the cat-like agility that has *helped him to negotiate* Aintree twice, found an extra leg and somehow stayed on his feet.

After winning the first division of the Thames Hurdle by 20 lengths, on Mayfield Boy, Robert Hughes failed to weigh in and after the horse's disqualification, incurred a £250 fine from the stewards.

Today's meeting at Warwick was cancelled yesterday so that leaves Folkestone dominating the stage. Although the fences there bear no resemblance to those that he will encounter at Aintree next month, the Gay Record Challenge Trophy still forms an important part of Tragus's preparation for this year's National.

Tragus will enter the fray this afternoon fit and well, his confidence boosted no end by that easy victory at Fakenham last month. David Morley aims to keep him that way before Liverpool by setting his sights low. When he is in form Tragus is a hard horse to beat, a point he underlined last season with a sequence of successes which included the Great Yorkshire Steeplechase at Doncaster and the Freshfields Holidays Steeplechase at Sandown. That explains why he has his full share of weight now. However, by winning with 12st 7lb on his back at Fakenham Tragus proved that he is equal to this sort of task.

Left Bank (4.15) and Noon Gun (4.45) are two other fancied runners Scudamore will ride for Morley today.

Midnight Song heading Righteous Fury at the last on his way to a three-length victory

Sea Pigeon 'pest free'

There is still no definite news about dual champion hurdler Sea Pigeon. His trainer, Peter Easterby said at Sedgefield yesterday "All I can say is that he hasn't got fowl pest. Seriously, I'll know more about Cheltenham in a couple of days. I am still hopeful — If you lose hope at this game you wouldn't keep going."

David Goulding, was in good form, riding a double for Roger Fisher on Carl's Wager, the most valuable race, the Newcastle Bitter Durham National Handicap Chase and Mr Moonshine. This followed Goulding's Victor Ludorum hurdle triumph for the same stable at Haydock on Saturday.

□ Thursday's race meeting at Stratford-on-Avon is doubtful because parts of the course are flooded.

STATE OF GOING (official): Folkestone Hurdle, good to soft; chase good. Tomorrow Catterick Bridge Good. Bangor-o-Dee Soft (heavy patches beyond paddock). No inspection unless further rain

Folkestone

1.45 DEAL HURDLE (Div I: novices: £682: 2m 110yd) (10 runners)

2	0	COVENANT (D Cavendish-Pell) J Gilbert 5-11-3	G Holmes
4	040300	JOJA ROLY (Mrs B Wilson) P Mitchell 5-11-3	R G Hughes
5	20d	MOTIVATE (Miss P Schooling) G Kindersley 5-11-3	B BcGarngle 7
6	00p-000	PRIME CAPTIVE (K Higson) A Moore 5-11-3	G Moore
7	0024/00	QUAKER LAD (Mrs J Walter) B Wise 6-11-3	R Rowell
8	000313	SIR GIVENCHY (Mrs J Dunlop) W Musson 4-10-11	P Scudamore
9	0042	FABULOUS DUNCE (Outlook Metal Supplies) A Pitt 4-10-4	R Berry 4
11	0003	LOW TIDE (C Gillingham) Mrs D Oughton 4-10-4	R Rowe
12	p000	UNDISMAYED (C Cousins) A Madwar 4-10-4	G McCourt
13	002	ZIPARIB (P Keane) N Lee-Judson 4-10-4	J Hughes 4

9-4 Motivate, 3 Sir Givenchy, 4 Fabulous Dunce, 6 Low Tide, 8 Joja Roly, 10 Ziparib, 14 others.

2.15 WINCHELSEA CHASE (Novices: selling: £642: 2½m) (11)

1	0pu	STUDLAND (R Callow) R Hodges 9-11-9	Mr R Callow
2	u-p0p	BARROW FOX (G Hackling) G Hackling 7-11-2	Mr N Babbage 4
4	00f030/	CHAVEY DOWN (P Wright) N Lee-Judson 10-11-2	M Charles 4
7	0300p0	HALLEY ROAD (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 10-11-2	J Akehurst 7
8	p0/f0-00	HATCHMORE (M Madgwick) M Madgwick 7-11-2	A Madgwick 7
11	0/24-0pf	POLLY MAJOR (A Ashford) M Bolton 6-11-2	B de Haan
12	0-00p20	POOR SON (A Ainslie) R Voorspuy 8-11-2	J Lovejoy 7
13	f0-0000	RED CLIP (J Gilbert) J Gilbert 8-11-2	G Holmes
14	0-0000f	SHERGOLD (R Howe) R Howe 6-11-2	A Taylor 7
15	02220f	SPRINGFIELDCRACKER (J Gainsford) J Jenkins 8-11-2	R Goldstein
16	pf0000	BARREL OF BEER (N Lenygon) R Thompson 5-10-4	M Nuttall 7

5-4 Springfieldcracker, 2 Studland, 7 Poor Son, 8 Shergold, 10 Polly Major, 12 Hally Road, 14 others

2.45 GAY RECORD CHASE (handicap: £2,687: 3¼m) (12)

1	3-p0031	TRAGUS (D) (Lord Hartington) D Morley 10-12-7	P Scudamore
3	24u10p	JIMMY MIFF (D) (B Dawes) I Wardle 10-11-1	M Williams
4	2-12112	SEED PEARL (C,D) (Mrs F Tyrwhitt-Drake) J Gifford 9-10-11	R Rowe
5	0f4p00	PONGEE BOY (D) (P Waring) R Perkins 9-10-9	C Grant
7	312p11	ABO (D) (K Higson) A Moore 10-10-8 (8 ex)	G Moore
9	pf0ff0	KAS (G Dawes) H O Neill 10-10-5	G Gracey
11	11/pff0	INTER STATE (J Robinson) A Davison 9-10-1	C Kinane
17	41022p-	LANDING PARTY (R Ledger) R Ledger 10-10-0	Mrs N Ledger
19	3u4ff0	CAIRN ROYAL (Mrs J French) Mrs J French 9-10-0	Mrs S French
20	010f03	ASK ME NICELY (B) (M Julian) G Ripley 8-10-0	R Goldstein
21	0p4000	DOWNPAYMENT (Mrs S Crowe) M Bolton 8-10-0	B de Haan
22	bp-0040	DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy 8-10-0	R Rowell

2 Tragus, 9-4 Seed Pearl, 4 Abo, 8 Jimmy Miff, 10 Pongee Boy, 16 Ask Me Nicely, 20 others.

3.15 ERIDGE HURDKE (Handicap: £1,906: 2m 5f) (16)

1	204320	FRANCISCUS (J Marshall) A Jarvis 5-11-11	T Heeney 7
2	0f3302	CHEKA (P Mellon) I Balding 6-11-0	B Reilly
3	040000	COLD JUSTICE (Miss M Robbins) C Bonstead 9-10-8	R Atkins
5	/03f0-p	RIBELLARO (B) (Mrs L Ripley) G Ripley 10-10-7	P Upson
7	030200	REVOLVER (J Woodman) S Woodman 5-10-7	W Smith
9	0-40002	GENOVESE (C) (Mrs D Grissell) D Grissell 10-10-7	Mrs D Grissell
11	0/03200	BRIGHTON MARINA (C) (J Bath) B Wise 6-10-7	R Rowell
12	2004f4	DOONALLY (Mrs B Wilson) P Mitchell 6-10-7	R G Hughes
17	p00000	PARNHAM PRINCE (Mrs A Beeson) E Beeson 8-10-7	J Akehurst 7
18	000000	ASHLEIGH BOY (G Martin) R Hoad 5-10-7	R Goldstein
19	000-004	ORANGE TOWN MAN (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 6-10-8	A Madgwick 7
21	33f034-	PELLON (Mrs J Hoad) R Hoad 7-10-7	P Nicholls 7
22	02-00up	EVA ANNE (G Carlotti) G Ripley 8-10-7	D Hyde 7
23	00-pp0p	PROMALTA (G Harper) A Moore 8-10-7	G Moore
24	00000-0	ON WE GO (K Sinclair) H Beasley 5-10-7	G Gracey
25	000000	SPANISH WAR (S Holden) R Voorspuy 6-10-7	J Lovejoy 7

3 Franciscus, 4 Cheka, Brighton Marina, 6 Revolver, 8 Genovese, Doonally, 10 Cold Justice, 14 others

3.45 TENTERDEN HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £871: 2½m) (12)

2	1211-32	MR MELLORS (D) (Mrs A Villar) Mrs A Villar 9-12-4	Mrs L Gibbon
3	r240-01	RAMBLIX (D) (P Ledger) P Ledger 10-12-2	T Head 7
4	123-21u	ROADHEAD (CD) (J M Wilson) J Gifford 9-12-4	Miss M Wilson 7
6	100foo-	PERSPEX GLORY (J M Turner) J M Turner 8-12-0	D Turner
8	31/0p30-	BACHELOR'S HALL (D) (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 12-11-9	A Fowler
9	0	BRIDGE MILLS (R Clifton-Brown) R Clifton-Brown 6-11-9	Mrs D Grissell
11	103013/	COLWAY BOY (T Edwards) T Edwards 8-11-9	A Dearprise 7
13	0/	DOUBLE INN (R Maylam) T Maylam 9-11-9	R Maylam 7
14	00f404	FAST WORKER (Mrs A Grantham) M Madgwick 9-11-9	L Foggarty 7
16		HAVE A LOOK (G Wragg) G Wragg 11-11-9	G Wragg 7
17	00000p-	TREE WARBLER (D Nash) D Nash 8-11-9	D Nash 7
19		WINDERGO (T Hills) R Hills 7-11-9	T Hills 7

6-4 Bachelor's Hall, 7-4 Roadhead, 9-2 Mr Mellors, 8 Perspex Glory, 12 others.

4.15 DEAL HURDLE (Div II: novices: £715: 2m 100yd) (17)

1	241404	HAVERHILL LAD (Mrs B Tanner) G Blum 6-12-3	S Smith Eccles
2	14303	MON'S BEAU (M Vine) D Grissell 7-11-10	M Perrett 7
3	00	APIXY APAXY (Mrs R Murdoch) Mrs R Murdoch 6-11-3	R Goldstein
4	p0p420	BROGUE (K Higson) A Moore 6-11-3	G Moore
5	p-0	COOL GIN (A Taylor) A Taylor 6-11-3	Mr A J Taylor
6	0	HANDSOME NOON (A Neaves) A Neaves 5-11-3	C Mann 7
7	0000-02	HELXIAN (S Crowe) A Ingham 5-11-3	Steve Knight
8	0	HIVE (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 5-11-3	P Wright 7
10	0	KANSU (A Chagla) M Ryan 7-11-3	G McCourt
13	00-0000	MY BOY BOY (Miss J Kennedy) H O'Neill 5-11-3	G Gracey
14	04-0000	SILENT ECHO (A Blackmore) A Blackmore 7-11-3	R Strong 7
15	0	TAROOGAN BOY (Mrs S Dye) S Woodman 7-11-3	W Smith
17	004	TOWER WIN (D Turner) C Benstead 5-11-3	M Coyle 4
18	0012	HATTAN (G Yarrow) P Mitchell 4-10-11	R Hughes
19	303	LEFT BANK (G Beccle) D Morley 4-10-4	P Scudamore
20	0400	LEVOTESSE (J Payne) J Jenkins 4-10-4	M Harrington 4
21		SILVER TARQUIN (R Ellis) A Pitt 4-10-4	R Berry 4

3 Hattan, 7-2 Left Bank, 9-2 Helexian, 5 Haverhill Lad, 7 Mon's Beau, Brogue, 10 Tower Win, 14 others.

4.45 DEAL HURDLE (division III; novices £701: 2m 100yd) (14)

1	031300	QUILLERY (B Hager) N Gaselee 6-11-10	M Floyd
3	00/0000	BREATHING EXERCISE (Exors late D Lennon) J O Donoghue 9-11-3	A Curran 4
4	00000	BUSTABY (D Mills) D Mills 6-11-3	R Goldstein
5	000	HENRY FORD (Mrs J Ford) J Jenkins 6-11-3	M Harrington 4
6		JENNY'S SECRET (J Foulds) A Madwar 6-11-3	S McNeill
7	0	LAUSO'S BEST (T Dyer) D Grissell 5-11-3	J Akehurst
8	00pf/	NORTHWOLD LAD (Mrs G Drury) Mrs G Drury 9-11-3	—
10	00-0000	RENDEZVOUS (N Upson) J Long 6-11-3	P Upson
11	002040	ROCKBARTON (M Jones) A Moore 7-11-3	G Moore
12	401	SPANISH BAY (F Hill) M Masson 4-10-11	A Turnell
14	0000	BOTTLED BOY (J Joesch) R Voorspuy 4-10-4	R Rowell
16	pf00	GAY MINSTREL (Sherpa Industries) A Ingham 4-10-4	Steve Knight
17	24	NOON GUN (Lord Hartington) D Morley 4-10-4	P Scudamore
18	002000	SWEETHILL (G Carlotti) G Ripley 4-10-4	B Reilly

Evens Noon Gun, 2 Spanish Bay, 5-2 Quillery, 12 others

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.45 Motivate. 2.15 Springfieldcracker. 2.45 Tragus. 3.15 Franciscus. 3.45 Bachelor's Hall. 4.15 Helexian. 4.45 Noon Gun.

Windsor results

30 (1.31) THAMES HURDLE (DIV I: Novices) £690: 2m 30yds.

MILLFIELD ROYAL b m Royalty-Most Precious (J Urch) 5 10 10 R Dennis (11-4 jt fav) 1.
Pooley Bridge ..... R Linley (16-1) 2.
Mint Streak ..... S May (12-1) 3.

TOTE Win 47p Places 15p 31p 35p Dual Forecast: £16.79 CSF £4.86 M Pipe at Wellington. 20l 2l Mayfield Boy 11-4 jt fav Nr Allyry & General Breytax. Mayfield Boy finished 1st but was disq after rider failed to weigh in.

2 0 (2 11) COLLEGE CHASE (Novices Handicap £1,072 2m 40yd)

MIDNIGHT SONG b g by Deadly Nightshade — Duetta (Mrs D Price) 7-11-10 H Davies (6-4 fav) 1
Righteous Fury ..... R Rowell (7-2) 2
Ten Bears ..... A Madgwick (6-1) 3

TOTE WIN 22p, places 16p, 16p, 10p Dual F 40p CSF 72p T Forster at Wantage 3l, 12l Captain Shadow (13-2) 4th 8 ran

2 30 (2 33) MARCH CHASE (Handicap. £1,472 3½m)

JACKO, b g. by Master Buck-Lady Jill (R. R. Alden & Son Ltd). 10-11-7 P Scudamore (100-30 fav) 1
Mr Darkie ..... A. Webber (25-1) 2
Nampara ..... R Linley (6-1) 3

TOTE. Win, 39p; places, 19p, 84p, 15p Dual forecast £13.94 CSF £7.34 Tricast £33.24 D Nicholson, at Stow-on-the-Wold 3l, 7l.m Drumwynk (20-1) 4th 12 ran Swallow Prince (6-1) withdrawn not under orders. Rule four applies Deduction 10p in pound.

3.0 (3.2) HENLYS LAND ROVER HUNTER CHASE (£899 3m)

PLAYFIELDS b g by Northfields (USA)-Windo (A Baird) 8-11-0 Miss S Pilkington (14-1) 1.
Gay Tab ..... Mr C Brooks (9-2) 2.
Loyal Partner ..... Mr T Clay (3 1) 3.

TOTE WIN: £2 11 Places 55p, 12p, 18p. Dual Forecast £9.08 C S F £7 81, A Baird at Farringdon. 6l, dd-ht. Rough and Tumble 9-4 fav. Fada (50-1) 4th. 11 ran

Loyal Partner dead heated with Gay Tab for second place. Following a stewards inquiry Loyal Partner was placed third

3 30 (3 33) SPRING HURDLE (Handicap. £1,409 2¾m)

IGLOO FIRE ch g by Firestreak — Igloo Maid (C Harden) 9-11-3 Mr R Treloggen (15-2) 1
Carronade ..... H Davies (12-1) 2
Marcus Agrippa ..... S Johnson (4-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win £1 49 Places 26p, 39p, 12p, 34p Dual 1 £20 93 CSF £10.88. Tricast: £39.90. Mrs E Harden at Axbridge 4l, 1½l Vagabond Victor (9-1) 4th 21 ran

NR. Tracys Special, Skyline Drive Strathclyde

4 0 (4 4) THAMES HURDLE (DIV II) Novices. £690: 2m 30yds.

KESWICK b g by Crooner-Law Suit (G Clarke) 5 11 10 J Francome (3-1 jt fav) 1.
Broad Principle ..... H J Davies (3-1 jt fav) 2
Chryseor ..... J Suthern (9-1) 3.

TOTE Win: 50p, Places 21p 19p 19p. Dual Forecast 68p. CSF £1.33. N Callaghan at Newmarket. 3l 2l. Yellow Jersey (7-2) 4th 17 ran.

4 30 (4.33) THAMES HURDLE (DIV III) Novices. £690 2m 30yds

AVONDALE PRINCESS b f by The Brianstan-Roseanna (Mrs B Taylor) 4 10 7 ..... G McCourt (33-1) 1.
Sommelier ..... A Webber (33-1) 2.
Morning Line ..... S Knightley (5-2) 3.

TOTE Win £3 01 Places 63p 81p 16p Dual Forecast £24 58 CSF £64 41 M McCourt at Wantage 1½l 3l Ovington Court 9-4 fav Going Strait (5-1) 4th, 14 ran

JACKPOT not won, PLACEPOT £120 15.

Sedgefield results

1 45 (1 46) GROVE HURDLE Div I (Novices £345: 2½m)

DON'T WAIT, br g by Royal Highway — Fragrant (W A Stephenson) 6-10-8 Mr E McIntyre (10-1) 1
Cape Farewell ..... M Pepper (5-1) 2
Newstead ..... C Pimlott (8-1) 3

TOTE win 66p; places 25p, 17p, 29p Dual F £3.12 CSF £6 48. W A Stephenson at Bishop Auckland. 1l, 10l. Headmere (7-4 fav). PoHET (9-2) 4th 14 ran.

2 15 (2 18) CROOK HURDLE (Selling handicap: £458: 2m)

Peddy-One-Row b g, by St Paddy — Hills (W Lonsdale) 7-11-7 D Dutton (3-1 fav) 1
Marhill Bell ..... P A Charlton (7-1) 2
Ladies Man ..... Diane Clay (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.02; places, 27p, 25p, £1 38, 42p. Dual F £9.27 CSF, £2.83 Tricast £36 57 J Vickers at Sedberga. 4l, 5l. Golden End (12-1) 4th 21 ran

2 45 (2 47) INGHAM HURDLE (Handicap £1,182 09 2½m)

TOM NOEL b h Tom Rolfe — Christmas Belle (C Pinkham) 7-11-7 D Lancaster (5-1) 1
Torreon ..... Mr T Easterby (7-2 Fav) 2
Sonlit River ..... P A Charlton (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win 79p, places 19p, 19p, 19p, 14p Dual F £1.30 CSF £2.38. Tricast £10 21 C Pinkham, Richmond. Neck, 12l. Bean Bingy (12-1) 4th 16 ran

3.15 (3.16) NEWCASTLE BITTER DURHAM NATIONAL CHASE (Handicap £2,082: 3½m)

CARL'S WAGER, ch g. by Carlburg — Queen's Wager (Leisure Racing Ltd) 7 10 7 ..... D Goulding (8-1) 1
Another Captain ..... G Bradley (10-1) 2
Cashes ..... D Dutton (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.57: places 14p, 23p, 26p. Dual forecast £2.51 CSF £8.72. R Fisher at Ulverston, ¾l, 4l, Larry Bell 6-4 fav. Clever General (7-1) 4th 9 ran. NR: Three of Diamonds.

3.45 (3.46) ROBERT SIMPSON CHASE (Handicap: £1,022 2m)

EVEN MELODY br g. by Even Money — Scotch Tune (S. Green) 13 11 9 C Hawkins (4-1) 1
Sea Merchant 5 11 1 ..... R Lamb (5-6 fav) 2
Treamie ..... M Barnes (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 26p, 10p. Dual forecast 28p CSF 76p. N Crump at Middleham. ¾l, 6l Miss Wood (5-1) 4th. 6 ran

4 15 (4.15) CASTLE EDEN CHASE (Div I: novices: 3m 600yd)

DARTH VADER b g. by Brave Invader — Meteoress 'Duchess of Abercorn' 6-11-1 T G Dun (10-1) 1
Barton Cross ..... J McCaughlin (10-1) 2
Prince Token ..... Mr H J Gill (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win 60p; places 19p, 51p, 10p. Dual F £1 50 CSF £10.34. K. Oliver at Hawick. ¾l, 7l Twilight 3-1 fav, Chebbie (11-2) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Matey.

4 45 CASTLE EDEN CHASE (div II: novices £799 3m 600yd)

MISTER MOONSHINE b g. by Ebornezer — Miss Rainbow (R Blackhouse) 8-11-1 D Goulding (7-2) 1
Young Sagert ..... S Adamson (11-2) 2
The Minder ..... D Wilkinson (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 46p, places 17p, 19p, 32p dual forecast £3.35. CSF: £2.34 R. Fisher at Ulverston 8l, 10l. Ballygore 4-6 fav. Robs's Folly (25-1) 4th 12 ran

5.15 (5.16) GROVE HURDLE (Div II: Novices. £345: 2½m)

CARPENTERS SILK, b g by Targogan — Buckster (Carpenters Paints Ltd) 6-10-12 C Grant (6-4 fav) 1
White House Lad ..... P A Charlton (20-1) 2
Sacred Hill ..... Mr A Fowler (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win 28p, places 16p, £1.92, 48p. Dual forecast £3 78 CSF £4 04 Denys Smith at Bishop Auckland. 3l, 4l. 18 ran.

ROWING

Oxford face seating problems

By Jim Railton

Oxford have less than three weeks to the Boat Race (March 27) and appear to have arrived at a crossroads, not knowing which direction to take. Although they won last Saturday's Reading head of the river race by 19 seconds (over six lengths) nothing less could be expected as their main opponents, Leander, have been out only twice in an eight.

Oxford are rowing an alternative eight on an eccentric rig, stroked on bow side by Robert Clay. The question is whether they are in their best possible order

A boat stroked on bow-side never seems to look right, but this is a personal prejudice. Boat Race eights have been stroked bow side only three times out of the 127 races so far and have produced a winner each time (Oxford in 1857 and 1009; Cambridge in 1908). Oxford's present incumbent, Robert Clay could help to convince me on this point if he would but once complete a stroke.

Unless this is improved, the chances are that coxswain, Susan Brown, will dissolve before Boat Race day because she is splashed with so much water from Clay's blade. Watching training last week it was also apparent that there was no timing on the Oxford bow-side.

At Reading last Saturday, Clay clearly gave rhythm and the Oxford crew went very well. The question remains whether it was fast enough.

Cambridge are happy with their order this year and with training times achieved. On Saturday they start in second place in the Kingston head of the river race over four miles.

OXFORD: *N A Conington (Hampton and Oriel), bow. G R N Holland (Bradley and Oriel): H Clay (Eton and Magdalen); *R P Young (Kings, Canterbury, and New College). *R B Rankov (Bradford and St Hugh's), S L J Foster (Brentwood and Pembroke), A K Kirkpatrick (Durham University and Oriel); R C Clay (Eton and New College), stroke. *S Brown (Taunton and Wadham), cox

CAMBRIDGE: p St J Brine (St Edward's, Oxford, and LMBC), bow. A R Knight (Hampton and Clare). *R J Bliss (Barnard Castle and Corpus Christi). B C Philp (Bryanston and Downing). C P Heard (Shrewsbury and LMBC) A G M Pearson (King's, (Canterbury and Jesus). S A Harris (Desborough School and Queens), stroke, I P Bernstein (City of London and Emmanuel), cox

*A Blue

SPORTS COUNCIL

New ceiling for projects requiring aid

By Iain Mackenzie

The Scottish Sports Council are to change their scheme of grants and loans to clubs. At present a club with a capital project, such as a new pitch or improved changing-rooms, can apply for aid if the cost will exceed £250. From April 1 the cost will have to be £2,000 or more before the council will consider helping.

They have also decided that the clubs must provide the first £1,000, or at least be able to, before asking for assistance, although the money need not necessarily be raised by the sports organizations themselves.

HOCKEY

Army hold off a Navy onslaught

By Sydney Friskin

Army 2
Royal Navy 1

If the Army do not win the Services hockey championship, which began at Portsmouth yesterday, they will at least have the satisfaction of having retained the Wilkinson Sword, the symbol of hockey supremacy between these two sides. Last year the Army won 1-0.

The Army had to fight hard for victory yesterday. They were a goal down in 22 minutes and although they crossed over with a 2-1 lead, they had to hold off a Navy onslaught in the last 10 minutes. The Navy earned 11 short corners, six in the first half. The Army had only five in the match.

Excessive stick tackling by the Army's defence nearly proved their undoing. It accounted for the Navy earning four short corners in the first eight minutes. They were successful at the fifth attempt when Martin, receiving from May, drove a hard shot from the top of the circle past the unsighted Army goalkeeper.

The Army forwards took a long time to settle and it was only when Scopes and Chetwood began to combine on the left that any impression was made on the Navy defence, in which Thistlethwaite at sweeper was outstanding. The Army equalized from a penalty stroke converted by Rogers. Three minutes later the Army went ahead through *another penalty stroke, and once* again Rogers made no mistake, to take them into an interval lead which they just deserved.

For the first 10 minutes of the second half the Army were still more dominant, but soon released their hold on the match and nearly lost their lead, Eves having the misfortune to hit a post from a pass on the right by May. The Navy continued to attack strongly until the end without further reward. They will meet the RAF, the current champions, today.

ROYAL NAVY: Lt A Lages; Sub-Lt M Thistlethwaite, Sgt J Kelleher, CPO D Smith, Lt I Tibbitt, Lt R Martin (Royal Marines, captain), LCA N Eves, L/SEA L Hammond, LWEM (O) T Spinks, MEA/APP G Mather, CPO J May

ARMY: S/Sgt D Tolhurst (RAPC), WOII D Rutherford (RAPC), Lt Col M W Stott (RE) (captain), 2/Lt P Leighton (1 Green Howards), Capt G B Grossmith (RE) (sub 2/Lt S J N Dewing (RMA)), Sgt F D Rogers (RAPC), Lt M Banham (RA), Lt C Wood (RE), SPR J D Cox (RE), 2/Lt Scopes (RE), Capt S Chetwood (RE)

Umpires: F/Sgt F I Hubber and Sgt J Patel (Combined Services)

Cheshire's aim

Cheshire will be trying to prevent the third successive all-south final of the county hockey championship when the semi-final round and final are held at Cranes Sports Club, Ipswich, on Saturday and Sunday. Cheshire play Buckinghamshire and Suffolk meet Surrey.

MOTOR RACING

FISA sanctions dismal, Pironi says

Paris, March 8.—Didier Pironi, of France, president of the Professional Racing Drivers' Association (PRDA), said that the sport's governing body had failed in its attempt to discipline 29 drivers who staged a strike before the South African Grand Prix.

The 29 Formula One drivers were fined up to £5,320 by the international motor sport federation (FISA) for their strike before the Kyalami Grand Prix in January.

The International Automobile Federation (FIA) Court of Appeal ruled at the weekend that the fines should be set at £2,660 and a conditional suspension from a grand prix event over the next six months should be imposed on the drivers.

Pironi said: "It is heartening to see that the attempt of FISA to take sanctions itself has dismally failed."—Reuter

ATHLETICS

Season will soon be seamless

From Michael Coleman
Milan, March 8

Before long the world athletics season is going to be seamless, as it has been for decades across the Atlantic. To help to remove Europe's reluctance, 30 top men from the United States flew here yesterday to take on the best athletes that the Old World can muster tomorrow night.

That is the closest you can get to an indoor world championships and the first step towards building a full indoor season based on regular meetings at enormous indoor arenas like the Palazzo dello Sport in Milan.

Judged by last weekend's European indoor championships here the meetings should have no difficulty creating an audience. Every event riveted the attention.

The three women left in the high jump, Ulrike Meyfarth, Andrea Bienas and Katalin Sterk, could have gone on attempting 2.1m (6ft 7in) all night. They looked better than anything at the Folies Bergeres. Diana Elliott was "only" fifth but the well-informed crowd knew that her 1.94 was way above her previous best and they lifted her.

It was the same too with the two-metre tall men, Dietmar Moegenburg, eventually over at 2.34, Janusz Trzepizur and Roland Dalhauser. Giant men, as lithe as cats, beginning their run from one side of the arena and ending it at the other.

● Primo Nebiolo, dynamic head of the Internationl Amateur Athletics Federation, is determined to add a world indoor championship to the sport's list of major events.

● San Diego, March 8. — Evelyn Ashford, the last year's world number one woman athlete, showed early season form with a 10.97sec win over 100 metres here. She was seven hundredths of a second off the altitude-aided American record of 10.9sec. — Agence France-Presse.

Americans fail to attract

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

Amateur Athletic Association officials who believed they had achieved a notable success in attracting the United States to an indoor match against England at Cosford on Saturday are now concerned that their expensive plan may prove a white elephant. So far only 1,000 tickets have been sold.

Despite the comparative isolation of RAF Cosford, near Wolverhampton, the organizers felt there would be no difficulty in filling the 3,000 seats. Andy Norman, the AAA's official mainly responsible for arranging this attractive match, said yesterday it was extraordinary that so few people had shown an interest. However, he was hopeful that the strength of the Americans would have a rousing effect.

Mr Norman said the American team, who travel to Britain after the invitation meeting in Milan tomorrow, was the most powerful ever sent to a European indoor match. Among the athletes will be Tom Byers, who over 1,500 metres last June in Oslo caused one of the season's surprises by beating Steve Ovett.

Byers runs in what should be a four minute mile.

England: 60m H King (Bracknell), S Clarke (Herne Hill), 60 m hurdles M Holton (Wolverhampton), W Greaves (Haringey), 600 m G Cook (Wolverhampton), S Scutt (Wolverhampton); 1000 m S Caldwell (Bolton), C Mcgeorge (Cockermouth), Mile A Salter (Birchfield), M Downes (Cannock); 3000 m K Newton (Sheffield), C Reitz (Essex); 4 x 400 m relay M Fowell (Newcastle), D Jenkins (Gateshead), E Hartley (Liverpool), T Bennett (Southampton); High jump A Kruger (Liverpool Pembroke), D Watson (Tipton) Long jump R Mitchell (Enfield), T Henry (Shaftesbury) Pole vault J Gutteridge (Windsor), B Davey (Surrey); Shot M Winch (Blackheath), S Rodhouse (Southampton)

United States: 60 m M Lattany J Phillips 60 m hurdles: D Laylit, G Moore, 600 m F Sowerby, A Blair, 1000 m P Kane, J Mays, Mile T Byers, F Assumma, 3000 m P Cummings, B Bickford; 4 x 400 m relay Soweby, Blair, R Nichols, M Mccoy, A Tuffaniello, High jump J Barrineau, M Goode Long jump S Whitley, G Artis, Triple jump R Cannon, P Jordan, Pole vault E Langford, L Jessee; Shot J Braun, J Zeleznak

Rugby union: A game on the blind side of gobbledegook

Laws that were made for rewriting

The controversy about the laws this season — particularly arising from the new tackle law and the frequency of penalties — could have been avoided. The International Board (IB) should have implemented last year the recommendations of the subcommittee who have been studying a rewrite of the laws. This might also have helped change the negative attitude of the players.

As chairman of the subcommittee for the past six years, Hermas Evans, who has been on the board for 14 years, submitted a fifth draft of the recommendations to the IB meeting in Paris in 1981. He was dismayed that no action was taken then and that 12 months went by before they were considered again.

In accordance with the IB's constitution, which states that a member union must bring forward new proposals, Mr Evans, one of two Welsh representatives, will table 80 pages of the subcommittee's recommendations at a meeting tomorrow. These are not meant to revolutionize the game. But the report recommends some alterations in the laws and generally tidies up their presentation.

Because laws have been added, withdrawn or modified over the *years in piecemeal fashion they* lack clarity and consistency; they frequently need supplementary notes. It is no wonder that most players never read them and rely on a teacher or coach to interpret them on their behalf.

With rugby making inroads into the sporting life of countries in all corners of the globe it is more important than ever that the laws should be clearly defined and clearly expressed. In some cases it takes time to unravel the obscurities of the text.

Law 14(3) reads: "Except where the ball is thrown forward or a try or a goal is scored, if an attacking player kicks, carries or passes the ball and it travels into *his opponents'* in-goal either directly or after having touched a defender who does not wilfully *attempt to stop, catch or kick it*, and it is there grounded by a player of either team, or goes into touch in goal or over the deadball line, a dropout shall be awarded."

Ignorance of the law is no defence, I admit, but the laws must be understood for the player to observe them. That section remains gobbledegook to me.

Tidying up the laws should improve the format and include a list of definitions. For example, the word scrummage appears long before the law governing this set-piece occurs. Yet nowhere is there a proper definition or a diagram for the proper stance for a scrum.

The law states only that it should contain a minimum of three players. To have a proper concept of the scrum you must see it in practice. This will not do for countries whose sporting traditions are different to ours.

There are also too many options. For instance, from a kick-off which goes directly into touch there are three options available to the non-offending team. We may be familiar with two of them: they can opt for the kick to be retaken or, as is commonly accepted because of the clear advantage, they can take a scrummage in the middle of the field.

The third option, which is never taken and should be *removed, is that the non-offend*ing team can decide to take a lineout on the halfway line or *wherever the ball goes into touch* if that place is nearer the kicker's goalline. This option, though not mentioned in the laws, is in the additional notes at the end.

Furthermore, it is inconsistent for in-goal infringements to differ from those in the field of play. A player wilfully throwing the ball into touch in the field of play is punishable but not if he is in the in-goal area. Again, on reading Law 14, which governs the in-goal area, you are led to understand that a penalty for foul play can be given only in the event of the ball being out of play. For further reference to foul play you have to read Law 26.

The intention of the rewrite *subcommittee was to clarify* and codify all this. One of the most important *recommendations* last year was that an investigation was to be undertaken with a view to awarding free kicks and not penalty kicks. The fact that the international matches this season have been decided largely by penalty goals has highlighted the problem more than ever.

The reduction in the value of the penalty in itself does not provide the sole answer. This would have altered the final score at Lansdowne Road and Parc des Princes a fortnight ago but the result would have remained the same. It is the sources *from which these penal*ties arise that are the vital *factors*. There is a gross imbalance that a penalty can be awarded for minor as well as major offences. *It is inequitable* that a deliberate knock-on, which is not obvious, and dirty play, which is, should be treated the same; and that a player taking a positive action to keep the movement flowing by passing the ball off one knee after a tackle is considered as punishable as a player who commits a violent act.

A penalty kick should be reserved for acts of dirty play mentioned in Law 26, specially the deliberate collapsing of the scrum. The rewrite subcommittee recommend that if an offence deserves a caution or sending-off the penalty should be taken on the 22-metre line and in front of the posts.

These matters should concen*trate the minds* of the Board tomorrow and the board should ensure as a matter of urgency that there is not another year's delay.

Gerald Davies

£3m stand now going up

By Iain Mackenzie

Work began yesterday on the East stand at Scottish rugby headquarters at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, despite the fact that the Scottish Rugby Union is still only about halfway towards its target of just over £3m to pay for it.

The SRU is still appealing to corporate bodies, rugby clubs and individuals, for interest-free loans in exchange for guaranteed seats.

The new stand will accommodate 10,700 spectators. Ground capacity will be more than 50,000.

The builders believe they can complete the work by early December. The official opening is planned for January 15, when Scotland will meet Ireland.

Approach by S Africa

By a Staff Reporter

Paul Dodge and Clive Woodward, the Leicester and England centres, have been approached to play in a match against a transvaal side in July.

Dodge said yesterday: "I have said I would make myself available, but of course I *would* apply for permission from the RFU before going."

The match has been arranged to commemorate the opening of the Jan Ellis Stadium in Johannesburg. Woodward said he would not go without the RFU's permission.

Leicester will wear a different *strip in their John Player* Cup match against Gosforth at Welford Road on Saturday.

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Thursday 11th March at 10.30 am
FINE JEWELS *Cat. (26 illus.) £3.50*

Thursday 11th March at 10.30 am
PRINTED BOOKS *Cat. 50p*

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Sotheby's Chester Tel: (0244) 315531

Wednesday 17th March at 11.30 am
EUROPEAN CERAMICS, GLASS AND WORKS OF ART AND VERTU *Illus. Cat. £1.50*

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Tuesday 16th March at 10.30 am
FURNITURE AND HORSEBRASSES

Wednesday 17th March at 10.30 am and 2 pm
PAINTINGS, TOYS AND DOLLS

Thursday 18th March at 10.30 am and 2 pm
SILVER AND JEWELLERY

Friday 19th March at 10.30 am
COINS, STAMPS AND CIGARETTE CARDS *Illus. Cat. £2*

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., BTB Mailing Services Limited, Unit 15, The Manton Centre, Manton Lane, Bedford. Tel: Bedford 47814.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. CHANCERY DIVISION. COMPANIES COURT. In the matter of RICHARD TIANO Limited and in the matter of the *Companies Act, 1948.*

The Official Receiver having reported to the Court the results of the meetings of CREDITORS and CONTRIBUTORIES herein as regards the nomination of a liquidator without a Committee of Inspection.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT has fixed Friday 19 March 1982 at 2.00 pm in the afternoon before the REEGISTRAR, Room 301 Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2 for the consideration of such reports and for the hearing of the difference in the results of the meetings of creditors and contributories.

THE COURT WILL THEN AND THERE make such ORDER as shall appear necessary and advisable.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1982.

G. CLARK
Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator

NOTE: All CREDITORS and CONTRIBUTORIES who intend to attend or be represented at the hearing should notify the *Official Receiver* to that effect and any creditor or contributory who is a *limited company* or corporation must be represented by a solicitor or Counsel.

Your attention is drawn to Rule 157(3) of the Companies (Winding-up) *Rules, 1949. If you wish* to attend before the Registrar you must enter your name in the Appearance Book which is kept in Room 312, Thomas More Building, *Royal Courts of Justice.*

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Phillips

Tuesday, 9 March, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 9 March, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY

Wednesday, 10 March, 11 a.m.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART

Wednesday, 10 March, 12 noon
POSTCARDS AND CIGARETTE CARDS
Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and morning of sale until 11 a.m.
Illustrated catalogue £1 by post

Wednesday, 10 March, 11 a.m. & 2 p.m.
ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARIA, INCLUDING A LARGE COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH HEADDRESS BADGES
Illustrated catalogue £2 by post

Thursday, 11 March, 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: GREAT BRITAIN
Illustrated catalogue £1 by post

Thursday, 11 March, 1.30 p.m.
PRINTED BOOKS, ATLASES AND MAPS
Illustrated catalogue £1.30 by post

Friday, 12 March, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated catalogue £1.30 by post

Monday, 15 March, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday 15 March, 2 p.m.
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS
Illustrated catalogue £4.50 by post

Tuesday, 16 March, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

This year Phillips are the hosts to the Fan Circle International for their Annual General Meeting on 25th May. To coincide with this event, we have arranged to hold a Special Sale of Fans on Wednesday, 26th May at 2 p.m. Entries will be accepted until *1st April. For further* information please contact Anne-Marie Benson, 01-629 6602, Ext 230.

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PRINTED BOOKS. Catalogue £1.80.

Thursday, 11 March at 11 a.m.
CLARET AND WHITE BORDEAUX. Catalogue 65p.

Thursday, 11 March at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH FURNITURE, EASTERN RUGS AND CARPETS. Catalogue £1.80.

Friday, 12 March at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
MODERN BRITISH AND IRISH PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £6.

Monday, 15 March at 11 a.m.
CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £1.25.

Tuesday, 16 March at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS. Catalogue £5.50.

Tuesday, 16 March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT ART NOUVEAU, ART DECO AND STUDIO CERAMICS. Catalogue £6.75.

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Overseas Sales

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IN ROME
At Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti, Piazza Navona 114.
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Tuesday, 16 March at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

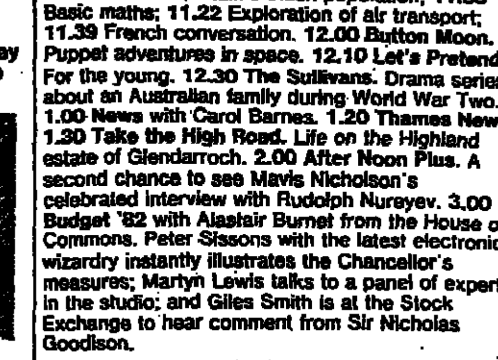
6.40 Open University: 'Proud ambitious heaps' 7.30 Roots of Equations 7.55 Closedown 9.35 For Schools, Colleges: Germany 9.53 German conversation 10.10 Look and Read 10.35 Religious and Moral Education 11.00 Watch: Dinosaurs 11.17 Television Club 11.38 Shakespeare in Perpective: Hamlet 12.05 Inside Local Government 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stewart 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: financial report and news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Planning for the year 2000 1.45 Bod and the Cake (r) 2.00 You and Me. For the under fours (r) 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music and Dance 2.40 Comedy writing 3.00 Nationwide Budget Special. David Dimbleby together with a panel of experts comments on the Chancellor's Budget measures; from Westminster Robin Day hears Parliamentarians assessment; Nicholas Woolley has the unemployed's point of view; and Bill Kerr Elliott talks to the drinkers, smokers and drivers.

4.00 **Nationwide Budget Special** continued.
5.40 **News** with Richard Baker.
6.00 **South East at Six.**
6.25 **Nationwide** presented by David Dimbley and Frank Bough.
6.55 **Cartoon: My Favourite Duck.**
7.05 **Doctor Who.** Peter Davison stars in part two of Earthshock.
7.30 **A Question of Sport.** Willie Carson and Bill Beaumont captain two teams of celebrities in a test of sporting knowledge. Willie's team consists of Rugby League star Des Drummond and Scotland football international Kenny Dalglish. In Bill Beaumont's side are world snooker champion Steve Davis and the Oxford University cox Sue Brown. David Coleman is the question master.
8.00 **Legacy of Murder** starring Dick Emery. *Bernie Weinstock, a private detective* retained to find six people, reaches the Carribbean where he is the victim of a voodoo ceremony.
8.35 **Taxi.** American comedy series about the drivers and passengers of New York's Sunshine Cab Company. Starring Judd Hirsch.

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.
9.25 **The Budget.** Sir Geoffrey Howe explains the reasons behind the measures he announced today.
9.35 **Play for Today: Tishoo,** by Brian Thompson. It is the mid-1980s and the economic climate is no different from that of today. Professor Merrick is working on a cure for the common cold and has almost succeeded in his research. But will Government cut-backs mean that his *endeavours will be stopped short before he* finally makes the breakthrough? Starring Paul Daneman and Anne Stallybrass.
11.00 **Everyman: Kathy Leaves Home.** The story *of Kathy Chalcraft, a 17-year old mongol* and her parents' struggle to bring her up within the family.
11.50 **News and weather.**

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Instrumentation: Strain Gauging; 7.05 Into the Earth; 7.30 Calling the Tune; 7.55 Closedown; 11.00 Play School presented by Carol Leader and Iain Lauchlan; 11.25 Closedown. 3.55 Play School. Shown earlier at 11.00. 4.20 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie



Barbara Cartland: BBC 2, 8.30 pm

4.25 **Jackanory.** Ann Morrish reads part two of The Multiplying Glass.
4.40 **Animal Magic.** Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins go to Lloyd's of London to insure Gemini, the Californian sea-lion.
5.05 **John Craven's Newsround.**
5.10 **Break in the Sun.** The first of a six part story about a girl with an unhappy home life.
5.40 **Laurel and Hardy** in Oliver the Eighth*.
6.05 **The Waltons.** Miss Mamie faces a difficult choice.
6.55 **Film: Across the Pacific*** (1942) starring Humphrey Bogart. He plays an Army *officer who is given a fake dishonourable discharge in* order to track down an enemy agent.
8.30 **Russell Harty.** His guests are *Bob Geldof and the Boomtown* Rats, Jean Rook and Barbara Cartland.

9.00 **Pot Black 82.** Six times world champion Ray Reardon plays Irish champion Dennis Taylor.
9.25 **One Man and his Dog.** The second semi-final sees Arthur Mawhinney of Ireland with his dog, Cindy against Scotsman *Stuart Davidson and his dog* Ben.
10.05 **Arena** introduced by Gavin Millar. Tonight there is a *chance to see two classic short* films. Listen to Britain made in 1941, and Housing Problems made six years earlier.
10.45 *The Budget. The Chancellor* explains his measures.
10.55 **Newsnight** assess the Budget announced today. 11.40 *Interval.*
11.45 **Open University:** Circular 5/77. Closedown at 12.10.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: The recycling of waste; 9.53 Ideas in Poetry; 10.18 Theatre of Puppets; 10.33 The media and Britain's black population; 11.03 Basic maths; 11.22 Exploration of air transport; 11.39 French conversation. 12.00 Button Moon. Puppet adventures in space. 12.10 Let's Pretend. For the young. 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News with Carol Barnes. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Take the High Road. Life on the Highland estate of Glendarroch. 2.00 After Noon Plus. A second chance to see Mavis Nicholson's celebrated interview with Rudolph Nureyev. 3.00 Budget '82 with Alastair Burnet *from the House of* Commons. Peter Sissons with the latest electronic wizardry instantly illustrates the Chancellor's measures; Martyn Lewis talks to a panel of experts in the studio; and Giles Smith is at the Stock Exchange to hear comment from Sir Nicholas Goodison.

4.00 **Budget '82** continued.
5.45 **News. 6.00 Thames news** with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.20 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Hyperactive Children's Support Group and the work of American allergy specialist Dr Ben Feingold who has discovered that some *food colourings and additives* can make a child hyperactive.
6.30 **Crossroads.** Sharon Metcalfe confesses to Ashley Lamont.
6.55 **Reporting London** introduced by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 **Max Bygraves — Side by Side with — Karen Kay.** The attractive impressionist *joins Max in a tuneful duet.*
8.00 **The Glamour Girls.** A comedy series set in a sales promotion agency. Veronica at last agrees to visit a night club with Mr Meredith *but not if it means them being alone* together.
8.30 **Top of the World.** Eamonn Andrews with another round in the intercontinental quiz. *Three contestants from London, Miami and* Sydney compete for the prize of a vintage Rolls-Royce.

9.00 **Disappearing World: Witchcraft Among the Azande.** The first of a three-programme series about African tribes. The Azande of *central Africa live their life ruled by* witchcraft even though a lot of them have become nominally Christian. Andre Singer's film illustrates some of the decisions that *are made with the aid of witchcraft.*
10.00 **News.**
10.30 **Budget '82.** Sir Geoffrey Howe explains the measures he announced this afternoon.
10.40 **Just Desserts.** Part one of a three-part *serial featuring the reluctant ministry* investigator, Bognor. His tast for good food leads his chief to assign him to investigate *the tourist potential of some London* restaurants — with disastrous results.
11.40 **Superstar Profile.** Catherine Laporte Coolen talks to Donald Sutherland.
12.10 *Close with Ann Todd talking about love, courage and beauty.*

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 *Today.*
6.45 Prayer for the Day.
7.00 Today's News.
7.30 News Headlines.
7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.00 Today's News.
8.30 News Headlines.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Spring Cleaning.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 *Daily Service.*
10.45 Morning Story: "Peg" by Nesta Tuomey.
11.00 News and Travel.
11.05 Play: "A Nice Day Out" by Anne Westbrooke.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote . . . Unquote.
12.55 Weather and Travel.
1.00 The World at One:.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 *Woman's Hour.*
3.00 News and Travel.
3.02 Ebdon's England. John Ebdon reflects on his fellow countrymen.
3.17 *PM Budget Special.*
5.55 Weather:
6.00 News: PM Budget Special.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. The health of medical care.
7.50 Animal Language (6) Bird Calls and Songs.
8.20 High Mountains and Cold Seas. A portrait of H. W. Tilman.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight the Budget.
10.30 Semi-circles with Paula Wilcox and David Wood.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "A *Confederacy of Dunces*" by John Kennedy Toole. (12).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF with II except as follows: 6.25-6.30am Weather and Travel. 10.00 For Schools: 10.00 Third World Enterprise. 10.15 Playtime. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Let's Move. 11.20 Music Project. 11.40 Introducing Science. *1.55pm Programme News.* 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History Not So Long Ago 2.20 By The People, For The People. 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. *5.50-5.55 PM (continued).* 11.00 Study on 4: For Librarians (Last of four programmes). 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Music Inletude. 11.50 Genetic Disease in Man.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Bach, Telemann, Krommer; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Franck, Gordon Jacob, Haydn; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Shostakovich; records.†
10.00 Sacred Garden of Delights: Sacred music recital Monteverdi, *Grandi, Cavalli, Rigatti,* Merula.†
10.55 Malcolm Binns Piano recital: Frederick Lydiate, Beethoven.†
11.35 Bach Violin Sonatas Recital.†
12.05 *BBC Welsh Symphony* Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Grace Williams, Mozart.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra Part 2: Mendelssohn.†
2.05 John Sheppard Recital of choral music †
2.50 The Mendelssohn and Brahms String Quintets Recital.†
3.55 Trio Cannello Oboes and cor anglais recital: Boismortier, Alan Richardson, Beethoven.†
4.25 Jazz Today: Charles Fox with records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 The *Double Man*: An Impression of W. H. Auden, by Ed Thomason †
8.00 Music of Eight Decades Concert. Part 1: Messiaen.†
8.25 So My Particular Friend: Fourth of five programmes reflecting the friendship of Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn, drawn from their letters.†
8.45 Concert Part 2: Stockhausen.†
10.10 Dinu Lipatti plays Chopin; records.†
10.30 Jazz in Britain featuring Johnny Dyani, *Witchdoctor's Son.*†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Historic Sibelius on record

VHF ONLY — *5.55-6.55 am* and 11.20 pm-12.20 am Open University. 5.55 am Aural Training (1) 6.15 Dr Benjamin Spock 6.35-6.55 Locke, Hume and Necessity 11.20 pm Pollution Control 11.40 Kizaemon Oido Teabowl 12.0-12.20 am Hector Guimard.



W. H. Auden: the subject of the programme The Double Man (Radio 3, 7.00 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Colin Berry.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 3.00 Budget Special.† *6.30 Steve Jones.† 8.00 The Golden* Age of Hollywood. A History of the American movie: 1939.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist *Entertains.*† 10.00 One Woman's Variety. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight.† 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Steve Wright. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Midnight Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 The Withered Arm. *7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World* News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 The Reith Lecturer. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look *Ahead 9.45 Discovery 10.15 The End of the Affair* 10.30 Musician At Large. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland this Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Musical Memories. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Network UK 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News *4.09 Commentary 4.15 Sarah and Company* 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Budget Report 5.15 Meridian 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary 9.15 A *Word in Edgeways* 9.45 Short Story 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland this Week 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Backtracking 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 *News about Britain* 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook: News Summary 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 The King of Instruments 2.30 The Reith Lectures 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today.

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REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

Cymru/Wales 9.10am-9.35 I ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. 12.57pm-1.00 News of *Wales. 6.00-6.25 Wales today.* 7.05-7.30 Heddiw. 11.50 News and weather; Scotland 11.17am-11.38 For schools: Lets see. 12.55am-1.00 The Scottish news. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.00-11.50 Omnibus. 11.50 News and weather; Northern Ireland 10.35am-11.00 For schools: Green peas and barley o. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene around six. 11.50 News and weather; England 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.55 Close.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Election '82: Guernsey Election for Deputies. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 10.28 *News. 10.32 Chance to meet . . .* Sandy Gall. 10.44 Just Desserts. 11.40 Danger UXB. 12.40am Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Bygones. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Today South West. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 10.32 News. 10.34 Budget '82. 10.44 Bognor, Just Desserts. 11.40 Danger UXB. 12.40 am Postcript. 12.46 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 *Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30* Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 News. 11.45 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championship Final. 12.15 am Jazz and Blues: Dizzy Gillespie. 12.45 Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Real World: Tobacco and alchohol and our health. *11.40 Entertainers: Shakin" Stevens.* 12.20am Company closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Electric Theatre Show: Peter O'Toole. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.40 Late Call. 11.45 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championships. 12.15 *Closedown.*

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Does the Team Think? 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Barney Miller. 12.10 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.30-*3.00 Take the High Road. 5.00 This is* Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Late Night From Two, with Shelley Rohde, Bob Greaves and Susan Brookes. 12.30 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30-9.30 First Thing 12.30-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Two of Us. 11.40 Superstar Profile: James Caan. 12.10 News. 12.15 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 Comedians. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Amazing Years of Cinema. 12.10 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35-9.50 am Gymru. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 Trehetiau. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.40 Pwy Fydd Yma? 11.40 Just Desserts. 12.40 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Peterborough Festival of Country Music. 11.40 New Avengers. 12.40 am Tuesday Topic.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 News at Bedtime. Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20-1.30 News, Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 North Life. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Two of Us.* 12.05 am Reconciliation. 12.10 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 *Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale* Farm. 11.40 News. 11.43 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE



Paul Danemam in Tishoo (BBC 1, 9.35 pm)

● **WITCHCRAFT AMONG THE AZANDE** (ITV 9.00 pm) is the first programme in a three-part Disappearing World series from Africa. The Azande once ruled over the largest empire in Africa stretching from the Congo to Southern Sudan but today it has shrunk and they live in obscurity — their lives governed by witchcraft and their chief, Soro. He is the arbiter of all disputes. If there is any doubt about the veracity of statements in a dispute, the truth is *learnt by feeding a chick a strychnine-based poison.* If the chick lives the accused is innocent, if it dies he is guilty. We see an accusation of adultery settled in this *way and a man discovers who is* making his senior wife ill by the same method. The Azande do not believe in luck. They attribute everything — good and bad — to the workings of a witch. The programme also pinpoints incongruity between witch-consulting and Christianity. Father Jerome, the local priest seems to accept that his flock resort to witchcraft rather than orthodox religion and is resigned to the fact. Termites, smoke and drinking from skulls all play their part in a fascinating film skilfully produced by Andre Singer.

● *Everyman's* **KATHY LEAVES HOME** (BBC 1, 11.00 pm) highlights the plight of Kathy Chalfont, a 17-year-old girl with Down's syndrome, *and the heartrending decision on* her future that her parents had to make. The programme follows them on their last holiday together as the parents decide whether they can carry on coping with the daughter they love so deeply or whether they should put her in a home to give her a chance of living a better life. A distressing period for Mr and Mrs Chalfont but touchingly handled by Daniel Wolf.

● **HIGH MOUNTAINS AND COLD SEAS** (Radio 4, 8.20 pm) is a comprehensive account of the life of H. W. Tilman who was lost with the rest of the crew when En Avant, a steel tug converted to a gaff-rigged cutter, disappeared on a voyage from Rio de Janeiro to the Falkland Islands nearly five years ago. Bill Tilman was nearly eighty when he died. For almost sixty years he led a life full of adventure — he was a sailor, an explorer, and 40 years ago his name was synonymous with mountaineering. John Snelling has put together a fascinating portrait of *the man with Anthony Bate as the* voice of Tilman.

Court of Appeal — **Law Report** March 9 1982 — Court of Appeal

No libel injunction without malice

Harakas and Others v Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd and Another

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr

[Judgment delivered March 8]

As a matter of principle the court rarely granted interlocutory injunctions in libel cases when a defence of justification or qualified privilege was raised. No injunction ought to go to prevent slander or libel unless the defendant could be shown to be acting maliciously by making statements which he knew to be untrue.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by ICC International Maritime Bureau, the second defendants, from an interlocutory injunction granted by Mr Justice Peter Pain and continued by Mr Justice Boreham restraining the bureau from further publishing, inter alia, *words alleging that the plaintiffs* had been engaged in fraudulent dishonest and/or improper dealings.

The plaintiffs, Harilaos Kleomenis Harakas, Seal Holdings SA (trading as Grecian Lines) and Maritime Trading SA were unable to prove malice on the *part of the bureau, which raised* a defence of qualified privilege.

Mr Geoffrey Shaw for the bureau; Mr Roger Buckley, QC and Mr Richard Rampton for the plaintiffs.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that maritime fraud was increasing and ought to be stopped. In 1980 the International Chamber of Commerce set up the International Maritime Bureau with the specific function of trying to combat maritime fraud.

The case arose out of some of the information the bureau *would like* to give to interested parties. The people who were concerned to stop the bureau giving that information were Mr Harakas, *the president* of two Panamanian companies, and those companies Mr Harakas owned all the shares in those two companies *in Greece.*

Having received certain information the bureau told the Baltic Exchange, and on February 22, 1982 a notice went up stating: "Grecian Lines. Members contemplating business with the above named company whose agents are, it is understood, called "Maritime Tradition" may be interested in information available from the secretary."

As a result people interested might communicate with the secretary who would put them on to the bureau, which would give them information.

A man called Kostas Komentaro was notorious as a maritime fraudster. The bureau had some evidence that Komentaro was behind some of the operations of the Grecian Lines. Mr Harakas, the first plaintiff, said that the evidence was entirely untrue. He had a man working for him who was altogether different from the rogue. The bureau were barking up the wrong tree and making suggestions which should never have been made, so Mr Harakas asked for an injunction against the Baltic Exchange and the bureau.

The Baltic Exchange said that they were ready to take down the notice and did so. The bureau said that they would not say anything they knew to be untrue. They would only give information they thought might be urgently needed by people wanting information.

The judge granted an interlocutory injunction. The bureau appealed.

In an affidavit the bureau's director stated that the bureau *did* not contend that it was true that Mr Komentaro was behind the plaintiffs' operation but attempted to demonstrate that there were reasonable grounds for an honest belief that he might be.

As a matter of principle the court *hardly ever* gave injunctions with respect to libel when it was said by the defendants that there was going to be a defence of justification or qualified privilege. No injunction ought to go to prevent slander or libel unless it was shown that the defendant intended to say what was known by him to be untrue and accordingly malicious.

If he said what he honestly believed to be true then no injunction should be granted at all. That was made clear in *Quartz Hill Consolidated Gold Mining Co v Beall* ((1882) 20 Ch D 501).

The bureau were specifically charged with the responsibility of obtaining information and *warning of the dangers* of fraud and should be able to give information to those interested honestly and in good faith. That *was all the bureau* wished to do.

Their actions should not be stopped by injunction unless it could be shown that they acted maliciously or did not honestly believe what they said to be true. The injunction should never have been granted and should be discharged.

Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr agreed.

Solicitors: Lovell White & King; Peter Carter-Ruck and Partners.

In *Raymond v Honey (The Times March 5)* junior counsel for the prisoner was Mr Andrew Trollope.

Adding non-party as defendant

Astro Exito Navegacion SA v Southland Enterprise Co Ltd and Another.

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, *Lord Justice* Ackner and Lord Justice O'Connor

[Judgment delivered March 4.]

In an unusual application of Order 15, rule 6(2)(b) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal held that it was just and convenient to allow a *bank to be added as a defendant* to an action for the purpose of challenging on appeal a decision made *in* proceedings at first instance to which the bank was not a party. *The court* at the same time granted leave to the original appellants to withdraw from the appeal.

The plaintiffs, Astro Exito Navegacion SA, agreed to sell to the second defendants, Nan Jong Iron & Steel Co Ltd, on behalf of the first defendants, Southland *Enterprise Co Ltd, a vessel called* the Messiniaki Tolmi. Payment was by letter of credit opened by a Taiwan bank and confirmed by the Chase Manhattan Bank. The vessel was to be delivered at Kaohsiung harbour with a valid gas-free certificate.

When the vessel arrived the *sellers gave notice of readiness.* The buyers refused to accept the notice of readiness saying that it was not accompanied by a valid gas-free certificate approved by the Taiwan authorities.

The sellers commenced proceedings in the High Court seeking specific performance of the contract, *alternatively*, interlocutory relief relating to the purchase price under the letter of credit. The buyers sought a stay of the proceedings pending arbitration.

Mr Justice Parker in the Commercial Court granted a stay of proceedings. By way of interlocutory relief the judge ordered (1) the buyers to sign the notice of readiness by a certain time; (2) failing that the notice to be signed by a master of the supreme court for and on behalf of the buyers; (3) the buyers to instruct the Taiwan bank to *instruct Chase Manhattan Bank* to release the full amount of the letter of credit; (4) the money to be placed in an account in the *joint names of the sellers'* and buyers' solicitors, and not to be released without further order (5) the buyers to be restrained by injunction from dealing with any of the documents presented by the sellers under the letter of credit until further order.

On the due date Master Bickford-Smith signed the notice of readiness which was then presented by the sellers with other relevant documents to Chase Manhattan who *refused to* accept the documents. The letter of credit expired on the due date.

In the arbitration proceedings between *the buyers* and the sellers, the buyers were held liable in damages for breach of *contract. The sellers then started* a separate action against Chase Manhattan in respect of the letter of credit.

The buyers *who had issued* a notice of appeal against the judge's decision applied on March 4, 1982, to the Court of Appeal for leave to withdraw from the appeal and Chase Manhattan Bank applied to be joined as defendant for the purpose of pursuing the appeal.

Mr Leonard Hoffmann QC and Mr Nicholas Paines for Chase Manhattan; Mr David Hunt for the buyers; Mr Nicholas Phillips, QC and Mr Steven Gee for the sellers.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the rule upon which Mr Hoffmann relied in support of *his application was Order 15 rule* 6(2)(b). He submitted that he was entitled to rely on paragraph 2 (b)(i) and 2(b)(ii) of the rule.

That rule was added to and widened as a result of the decision of the House of Lords in *In re Vandervell's Trusts* ([1971] AC 912) so that the court could add any person as a party if in the opinion of the court it would be just and convenient to do so.

Mr Phillips maintained that the bank was seeking to intervene by prosecuting an appeal from a decision at first instance to which it was not a party. He said that leave to intervene would *defeat the object of the rule* which was to prevent multiplicity of proceedings and that for the rule to operate it was necessary to establish that there was an action or appeal which was proceeding.

In his Lordship's judgment the mere fact that the buyers wished to withdraw from *the appeal did* not assist them.

If the bank were allowed to come into the proceedings as *they were presently* constituted that would clearly be an intervention in a process which was proceeding. The fact that thereafter the court would accede to the buyers' application to withdraw, did not operate to defeat Order 15 rule 6 (2) (b).

Although there was a failure by the bank to apply to the judge to lift his order and a failure to seek to come into the appeal at an earlier stage, his Lordship did not take the view, if justice and convenience so desired, that that disentitled the bank from relying on the rule.

As regards the *merits of the* case, Mr Phillips submitted that the right place to protect the interest, if any, of the bank was *in the letter of credit* action and that despite the extensive pleas in defence in that action it was not yet pleaded that the judge had no jurisdiction to make the order. If he had no jurisdiction, the order was a nullity and the authorization of Master Bickford-Smith would not produce a conforming document.

Mr Hoffmann, while accepting *that that could be raised,* maintained that what could not be raised was the point that if the judge had jurisdiction he acted wrongly in making the order. If that was the case, the document remained a valid document and he could not attack it in the letter of credit action.

Mr Phillips contended that given that there was jurisdiction for making the order and given that the only criticism was that the judge should not have made *the order, the order on that* hypothesis would have given Master Bickford-Smith authority to sign on behalf of the buyers and the document would have been a document conforming to the requirements of the letter of credit which and the bank was obliged to honour.

If the Court of Appeal considered the judge's exercise of discretion wrong then at the date the notice of readiness was presented there was proper authority for signing the document because there was no relation back of the order made in the Court of Appeal.

The court had looked at the relevant rules and while it was usual for the order of the Court of Appeal to take effect from the day on which it was made and not *to relate back there seemed to his* Lordship to be a power in the court to backdate its order so that it would take effect on the day the judge made his decision.

Accordingly Mr Hoffmann would be in a position to submit that if the bank was not allowed to be added as defendant to the action and *as party to the appeal,* that only left him with the opportunity of raising in the letter of credit action want of *jurisdiction* by Mr Justice Parker with regard to his order.

There would be no opportunity to seek from the judge any backdating of such an order. Backdating could only be achieved by the Court of Appeal. He submitted that it would be unjust to deprive him of what would be a valid defence to a claim brought against the bank in the letter of credit action.

His Lordship thought that *there was some force in that* submission. Furthermore it would produce an odd situation that the commercial judge when *trying the letter of credit action* should be required to sit in the capacity of appellate court on Mr Justice Parker's order.

In all the circumstances it would be just and convenient for the bank to be added as a party to the appeal to enable it to deal in the Court of Appeal fully on the validity of the notice of readiness and in particular the validity of the signature of Master Bickford-Smith. For those reasons the application would be allowed.

Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice O'Connor agreed.

Solicitors: Allen & Overy; Cameron & Markby; Holman Fenwick & Willan.

Concealing stolen goods

Regina v Kanwar

Before Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice Sheldon

[Judgment delivered March 8]

Verbal representations made for the purpose of concealing the identity of *stolen goods*, if made dishonestly and for the benefit of another, might amount to handling stolen goods by assisting in their retention within the meaning of section 22 of the Theft Act *1968.*

The Court of Appeal so stated when *dismissing* the appeal of Rena Louise Kanwar against her conviction on December 10, 1980 at Kingston Crown Court (Judge Bax and a jury) of dishonestly assisting in the retention of stolen goods for the benefit of Maninder Singh Kanwar, her husband. She was given a conditional discharge.

Mr Andrew Sharpe (assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant; Mr John Crocker for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE CANTLEY, reading *the reserved* judgment of the court, said that the husband had brought stolen goods to the house at a time when, it was conceded, the appellant was not present. *The goods were used in* the home.

Police officers came to the house with a search warrant to look for and take away any goods there which corresponded with a list they had of stolen goods. The appellant arrived during the search and was told of the object *of it. She replied "There's no* stolen property here".

Subsequently she was asked a number of questions about *specific articles in the house* and in reply gave answers which were lies. When, for example, she was asked about a painting in the living room she said that she had bought it in a shop and had a receipt but she could not produce the receipt.

She was warned that she was telling lies and that the property was stolen; she said, "No it isn't. We are trying to build up a nice home." Although the police *officer had had no intention* of arresting her when he came to the house, ultimately he did arrest her and subsequently she was charged.

In *R v Thornhill* (unreported, Court of Appeal, May 15, 1981) and *R v Sanders* (*The Times*, March 1) it was held that merely using stolen goods in the possession of another did not constitute the offence of assisting *in their* retention.

To constitute the offence something must be done by the offender, and done intentionally *and dishonestly, for the purpose* of enabling the goods to be retained. Of course, such conduct had to be done knowing or believing the goods to be stolen and done dishonestly and for the benefit of another.

Their Lordships saw no reason why the requisite assistance should be restricted to physical acts. Verbal representations, whether oral or in writing, for *the purpose of concealing the* identity of stolen goods, if made dishonestly and for the benefit of another, might amount to handling stolen goods by assisting in their retention within the meaning of section 22 of the Theft Act

The requisite assistance need not be successful in its object. It would be absurd if a person dishonestly concealing stolen goods for the benefit of a receiver could establish a defence by showing that he was caught in the act.

The appellant told lies to the police to persuade them that the property was her lawful property and therefore should be left in the house. Of course she was telling these lies to protect her husband who had dishonestly brought the articles there, but none the less *in* their Lordships' view she was dishonestly assisting in the retention of the stolen articles.

In so far as the direction the trial judge gave to the jury suggested that the appellant would be guilty of the offence if *she was merely willing for the goods to be kept in the house* and was thinking that it was nice to have them there although they were stolen goods, it amounted to a misdirection.

However, the offence was established by the uncontradicted evidence of the police officer which, looked at *in* full, clearly showed that in order to mislead the officer who had come to take away stolen goods she misrepresented the identity of goods which she knew or believed to be stolen. Their Lordships were satisfied that no miscarriage of justice had occured.

Solicitor: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

In *R v Miller (The Times* March 4) the titles of Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Stocker became accidentally transposed.

Avoiding unequal contest in arbitration

Pepper v Healey

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Fox and Sir Sebag Shaw.

[Judgment delivered March 4]

The Court of Appeal held that a *decision to rescind a reference to* arbitration under Order 19 of the County Court Rules 1936, as amended, was justified because the contest, between motorists of whom one was backed by insurers, would be unequal.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by the defendant, Ms J. W. Healey, of Briars Lane, Maghull, Merseyside, from an order of Judge Edward Jones at Liverpool County Court, upholding the registrar's order which rescinded a reference to arbitration of a claim by the plaintiff, Mrs Maureen Pepper, of Beechfield, *Maghull.*

Order 19, rule 1 provides: "(4) Any proceedings in which the sum claimed or amount involved does not exceed £500 shall stand referred for arbitration by the registrar upon the receipt by the court of a defence to the claim, . . . (5) . . . the registrar . . . may, . . . rescind the reference if he is satisfied— . . . (d) that it would be unreasonable for *the claim to proceed* to arbitration having regard to its subject matter, the circumstances of the parties . . ."

Mr William Waldron for the defendant; Mr Timothy R. A. King for the plaintiff.

SIR SEBAG SHAW said that the plaintiff, who alleged that the defendant reversed her car into the plaintiff's waiting car, claimed £138 for damage to the plaintiff's car and £5 for shock.

The defendant denied any collision between the cars and proposed to prove that by calling *expert evidence. She* had a comprehensive insurance policy and her insurers undertook to conduct the defence.

To meet the defendant's evidence, the plaintiff also decided to call expert evidence. There were to be other witnesses in the case.

But the plaintiff had only a third party policy, so that she would have to bear her own legal costs which she might be unable to recover in the arbitration.

The registrar took the view that it would be unreasonable for the case to proceed to arbitration: not because of its difficulty but because justice might be frustrated by the plaintiff not being able to afford legal representation.

He said the contest would be unequal and so granted the plaintiffs' application to rescind *the automatic reference* to arbitration under the rule.

In the circumstances, the registrar properly exercised his *discretion*, and the judge was not wrong in upholding the registrar's decision. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Fox agreed.

Solicitors: Lawrence Graham Middleton Lewis for Weightmans, Liverpool; E. Rex Makin & Co, Liverpool.

Skytrain refund hopes dashed

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Laker Skytrain ticket holders who hoped to get their money back after the offer from Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the Lonrho chief executive, to foot the bill of up to £700,000 may not receive anything for several years, it emerged yesterday.

Replying to criticism that he had not gone ahead with his offer to reimburse holders of Laker Airways tickets who booked in advance and are now unsecured creditors, Mr Rowland said in a statement: "Cheques are not being sent out against all claims, which would be several millions.

"The claims will be dealt with on a pro-rata basis after the liquidators have first considered them and paid such dividends as may be available."

However, experts involved in sorting out the remains of the Laker empire think this will take a long time.

Mr Christopher Morris, of Touche Ross, the liquidators for the Jersey registered company of which Skytrain ticketholders are now unsecured creditors said: "I would say several years—two or three years, maybe longer."

The task of the liquidators is complicated by the fact that no one knows for sure how many people booked tickets in advance or how much is owed. Touche Ross believes the figure may be 20,000 to 30,000 and are advertising for claimants to come forward.

The main sufferers among travellers of the Laker collapse have been those who booked in advance on scheduled flights and some have complained that they received no answer when they wrote to Mr Rowland.

However, he said in his statement, that he had been inundated with letters since he made his offer on television and checking and sorting the claims was taking time. "We are date-stamping the individual claims as they arrive", he said.

Lonrho is still having talks with Sir Freddie Laker on trying to set up a new airline but Mr Paul Spicer, a director, firmly denied reports that a prospectus had been circulated in the City seeking backing of £105m.

He would not comment on any details but said the alleged prospectus was an internal document which was now out of date. "We are still looking at the possibility of flying for profit", he said.



Footsteps in the sand mark end of a dream

Over the past few days, Israeli squatters who dreamt of preventing—or at least delaying—the handover of the Sinai to Egypt by April 25 have been turned out by the Israeli Army with far less violence than had been feared. Their trailers destroyed, their makeshift huts burnt down, they have departed over the silent sand dunes. Yesterday hothouses in the village of Talmai Yosef were dismantled in the second day of the race to salvage farming materials before the final evacuation (Moshe Brilliant writes). The expected resistance from the "stop the withdrawal" militants did not materialize but the committee representing Sinai farmers said that it would block further salvage work because the Israeli Government was "procrastinating" in the payment of compensation. Businessmen in the Sinai town of Yamit also criticized the Government's handling of the compensation issue.

Union complains of 'Times' conjecture

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday confirmed that it was involved in talks with leaders of small unions seeking to prevent *reform of the* TUC General Council.

But the TGWU threw a continuing veil of secrecy over its efforts to forestall the intention of right-wing union rivals aimed at winning permanent moderate leadership in the trade union movement.

In an open letter to *The Times*, Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the union, complained of "conjecture" in the investigation into TGWU contacts with sympathetic union officials, though his criticism was not immediately supported by union leaders who have been involved in the "stop reform" exercise.

The TGWU national officer responsible for press liaison declined two days ago to go on the record about the Transport Workers' efforts—widely known in the Labour movement—to prevent automatic seats being available for unions with more than 100,000 members on the TUC General Council, and the open letter from Mr Evans is reproduced below:

Sir, With reference to the article by your Labour Editor on the front page of *The Times today, I fail* to understand how Mr Routledge could have got the impression that the TGWU is even remotely contemplating a *breakaway* centre of the trade unions. There is not the slightest intention to set up any rival power base to the TUC.

Certainly we have been exchanging views with other trade unions about the decision of Congress to change the structure of the General Council, but these are not with any particular group committed to left, right or centre.

As a matter of fact, to use Mr Routledge's oft repeated term "some of these are on the right, some on the left and some of the centre" and they are extremely concerned with the prospect of what is termed automaticity which is that certain unions would automatically have seats on the General Council.

I fail to understand Mr Routledge's intentions here but I do assure you that most of his article is conjecture as opposed to fact.

Oil chiefs tell of plea for lead-free petrol

Continued from page 1

that we recommended the introduction of unleaded petrol".

A question-and-answer section of the document asks: "Is lead-free petrol a practical proposition?" and answers: "Obviously it is or we would not have recommended it to Government".

The briefing takes care to distance the oil industry from the motor industry and the Government. It says the petrol-lead debate has been revived recently by CLEAR and adds: "We have no wish to be seen as an adversary of this campaign".

The briefing outlines CLEAR's objectives and says: "In general they do not sound unreasonable, as long as its supporters realize that in calling for the elimination of lead, they are in practice also calling for the elimination of high-octane petrol, with the consequent implications for the motor industry and for fuel conservation".

It says that the oil industry could start producing lead-free 2-star petrol, but most cars run on higher-octane fuel.

"If a decision was made that all new cars from a certain date should be able to run on such fuel, the car industry would need to retool to produce new engines, motorists would use more fuel because the lower octane fuels would *give fewer miles per gallon* and the accumulated costs could affect our international competitiveness.

"These costs might well be thought acceptable; but it is government and not the oil industry that is the proper authority to decide in the national interest whether they are worth paying."

The briefing notes that CLEAR has suggested adjusting petrol tax rates to encourage motorists to buy lead-free petrol and says: "This is worth considering. Since lead-free petrol will cost more to produce, some such tax ajustment might be a way of encouraging motorists to use it".

Mr Des Wilson, chairman of CLEAR, said last night that the briefing made it clear that the Government was chiefly worried about the motor industry's costs if Britain went lead-free and he called on it to "come clean" about the real problem.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Mrs Short to the aid of the full-fat MPs

Mrs. Renee Short, the left-wing Labour member for Wolverhampton, North East, yesterday demanded the overthrow of the British parliamentary system of eating.

She asked the representative of the catering subcommittee to "encourage the provision of low-cholesterol meals in the House". Her outburst come only a few days after the prospective Labour candidate for Bradford North, Mr Patrick Wall, demanded that a future Labour government be prepared to overthrow the rest of our ancient institutions such as, presumably, Mr Michael Foot.

Mrs Short's remarks are bound to cause a tremendous row among the overweight, self-indulgent and contented MPs who make up the majority of both main parties. But there is likely to be some support for her among them Dr David Owen.

Mr Joe Dean (Leeds West, Lab), the representative of the catering subcommittee who answered Mrs Short's question, obviously had no enthusiasm for her violent cause, but such is the power of the middle class health extremists who are out to take over the country, he thought it prudent to humour her. "I can give the hon lady an undertaking that we shall look into the question", he said.

Mrs Short told him that, while the dangers of full-fat butter were now widely known, many people were unaware of the dangers of full-fat milk. Milk is not the drink one *immediately* associates with those of us who work in the Commons, but no matter.

Mr Dean reiterated his assurance that the matter would be looked into. To Tory approval, he added: "The final outcome may have to be decided by the economics of the situation", a principle which, if applied by Labour MPs to issues in general, would mean the end of Labour Party policy as we have known it.

Mrs Short's initiative—with its implied threat of muesli, and thin, uncreamy milk—was seen as a move to undermine Parliament by making MPs as miserable as the rest of us, bludgeoned as we are by pro-health propaganda.

Mercifully, Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth Sutton, Con), changed the subject. He complained to Mr Dean about the idea that members' spouses should be allowed to come into the refreshment rooms at all hours. He had no objection to their being on the premises, but he thought they should stay in the corridors "rather than disturb our traditional ways".

Mr Dean pondered his reply. He is a ruddy-faced, Northern engineer. He just *looks* unliberated. He agreed that Mr Clark had a point. "Members' wives with children might come", he added, "and I could see no end of trouble". In Mr Dean, *The Guardian* women's page will presumably be claiming another victim.

In Mrs Short's eyes, Mr Dean had been saying all the wrong things. To satisfy her, he should have promised not just spouses in the smoking room, but creches for the offspring. Being in favour of watery milk and low-cholesterol food, she is found to be pro-creche. Though there is no logical connexion they always go together.

All this was probably a welcome diversion for the Labour Party yesterday. Its members were meeting in the shadow of the Bradford Wall, the tragic edifice that is the symbol of the division of their once-proud civilization. No one mentioned the subject in the chamber, but the Opposition raised matter after matter as a diversion—perhaps because the Opposition would raise virtually anything else as a diversion.

Mr Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras South, Lab) raised with the Speaker the proposed appearance of *President* Reagan in Westminster Hall. He and the rest of the party, especially the left, seemed to be against. Was this because America was the world's biggest cholesterol-producing superpower? Hardly, for it is also the world's biggest jogging power.

The Speaker quietened Mr Dobson by saying that he knew nothing about the visit, but would look into it.

Another matter which would be looked into was whether Stanley Baldwin or Ramsay Macdonald should be the subject of the next statue in the lobby, according to Mr Francis Pym, the leader of the House, answering questions. It was the sort of subject to enrage Mr Wall and the Militant Tendency, not that they tend to be strong on bourgeois history. Macdonald, an enemy of the working class. Did he not bring in the high-cholesterol hamburger?

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's Events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips attend Livery *Banquet of the Worshipful Com*pany of Carmen, Mansion House, London, 7.20.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends special performance of "Underneath the Arches", Prince of Wales Theatre, in aid of the Bud Flanagan Leukaemia Fund, 7.40.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends concert of Polish popular music by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Hall, 7.20.

New exhibitions

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland; *Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5*; (from today until March 31).

Exhibitions in progress

Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 18).

Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 27).

Work by Michael Ayrton: bronze sculpture, paintings, drawings, theatre designs, etchings and aquatints; City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 27).

Sculptures by Anthony Caro, Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1 (until April 10).

Etchings by Jacki Parry, Garden Gallery, Darlington; Mon to Fri 10 to 7.30, Sat 10 to 12 (until March 26).

Peasantries—peasants in 19th century art, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (until March 27).

Work by Edward Bird, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until April 3).

Carel Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 4).

Talks, lectures

A History of Textile Trade Unions in the Bradford Area, by Tony Jowitt, Bradford Industrial Museum, Bradford, 7.30.

Birds of a Woodland Garden, by Mr S Bayliss-Smith, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 3.

Music

Concert by Lindsay String Quartet, University of Keele Chapel, Keele, 8.

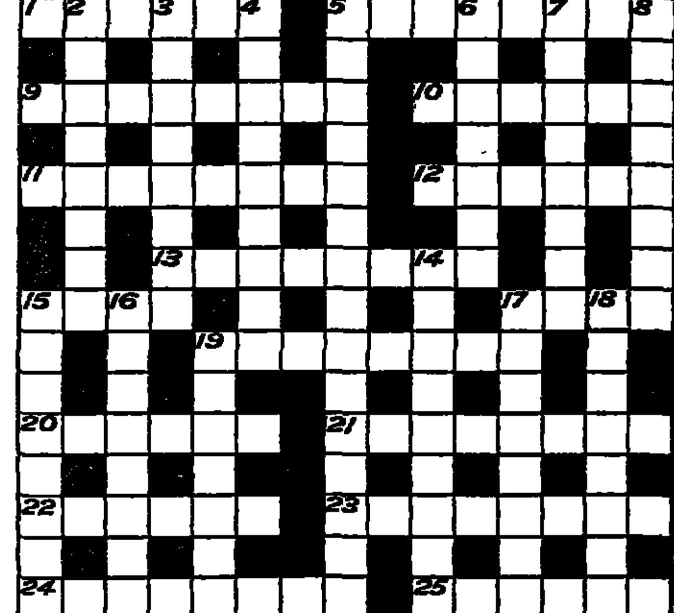
Concert by Brandis Quartet of *Berlin, Temple Newsam, Temple* Newsam Road, Leeds, 7.30.

Organ concert by Pierre Gazin, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

General

Daley's Book Display — books relating to Caribbean studies, English as a second language and South Asian studies, Bradford College, Trinity Building, Easby Road, Bradford, 10.30 to 5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,775



ACROSS

1 Signs of dissent with the things dancers may do (6).
5 Fielders cut off? Twaddle (8).
9 See big possibilities about return for investor (8).
10 Bare suggestion for Hamlet's suicide weapon (6).
11 Agencies have a high place for the middle man (8).
12 Bird whose cry returns to it (6).
13 Obligations all round — think of old maids (8).
15 We beg for his sake (4).
17 Where to go for curtains (4).
19 Big drinker gets round the bar — somewhat weak (8).
20 Obtain reliable safe (6).
21 Cup-holders? They can tire one (8).
22 Sportsman to beat again in return (6).
23 End it, at a possibility achieved (8).
24 After directions, case becomes calmer (8).
25 What "moves in predestinate grooves" (6).

DOWN

2 Keep going in a jam (8).
3 Start formally to admit (8).
4 Tourist, a great deal with a prophet (9).
5 England bowler who put the game first (3,7,5).
6 Treat, of course (7).
7 Find congenial — and sensible also (8).
8 So sorry a character, Rowe's fair Calista (8).
14 Earthquake spot in east — disturbance one per cent (9).
15 Times, following what they do in the corridors (8).
16 Rolling-stock item was first to be submitted (8).
17 Watts — *his ruler is flapping* (8).
18 Pride's remedy, swallowed by son of the preacher (8).
19 Offer it turns out fine (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,774

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: Japanese prints, paintings, screens and illustrated books, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: jewelry, 2; motoring art and literature, 2; costumes, textiles and accessories, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: atlases, maps and books, 11.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League fixtures.
Racing: Meeting at Folkestone, 1.45.
Rowing: Schools Head of the River, Putney, 3.30.
Squash: Thornton's International SPA championship, Abbey Park Club, Sheffield, 6.30.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Budget.
Lords (2.30): Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, report, second day. Debate on Pitcairn Island.

Today's anniversary

William Cobbett was born at Farnham, Surrey, 1763.

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Ideal Home Exhibition

The Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition opens today at Earls Court. Show includes seven showhouses, display of historical household appliances, advice centres on home enlargement, finance, washing and health and beauty also a walk-through butterfly pavilion with orchids, tropical plants and rare moths and butterflies. Play centre for children aged 2 to 10. Open Mon to Sat 10 to 9 (closed Sun) until April 3. Adults £2.50 (£2 after 5); children £2 (£1.50 after 5).

The papers

The New York Times yesterday said "Poland's bankruptcy is a fact, disguised only by accounting tricks at western banks; Romania is not far behind and the Soviet Union itself is having cash flow problems," and warns that decisions about continued lending are too important to be left to bankers.

Commenting on the growing distance between West Germany and the US, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung asks if America's disappointment with its European partners will bring on a new form of isolationism: "We might be digging our own grave while the US withdraws to Fortress America", it says.

Roads

Midlands and E Anglia: M5: Lane closures between Worcester and Strensham (junctions 7 and 8). A5: Roadworks at western end of Atherstone by-pass. A14: Southbound lane closure on Huntingdon by-pass.

North: M6: Exits at junction 33 (Lancaster) closed; diversions. A18(T): Temporary signals at Hatfield, S Yorkshire. A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, N of Chester.

Scotland: A1: Temporary signals at Harelaw Bridge, S of Grantshouse, Berwickshire. A92: Stop/go boards NE of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. A82: Roadworks between Glencoe centre and Strathclyde regional boundary.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures at Newport, junction 24 to 25. A420: Width restrictions at Lawrence Hill, Bristol. A4076: Width restrictions at Johnston between Haverfordwest and Milford Haven.

London and South-east: M1/M10: Overnight closures in Hertfordshire at short notice: diversions. Earls Court area likely to become congested due to Ideal Home Exhibition. A2: Lane closures on Rochester Way, Bexley, between Black Prince and Dartford turn off. A282: Dartford Tunnel approach road, only southbound carriageway in use on Essex side; delays at peak times. Information supplied by the AA.

Classical best-sellers

1. Perhaps Love—Domingo (CBS 73592); 2. Viva Domingo (DG2531369); 3. Mendelssohn/Bruch Violin Concertos (DG 2532016); 4. Domingo Sings Tangos (DG2536416); 5. Holst: The Planets, Karajan (DG 2532019); 6. Gala Concert, Domingo (DG2532009); 7. Beethoven Symphonies, Sanderling (HMV SLS5239); 8. Live from Lincoln Center, Pavarotti (Decca D255D2); 9. Beethoven Violin Concerto, Perlman (HMV ASD4059); 10. The legendary Hollywood String Quartet (HMV RLS765).

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending February 28.

ITV

1 This Is Your Life, Thames (17.10m)
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada (16.40m)
3 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada (16.05m)
4 The Gaffer, Yorkshire (15.45m)
5 3-2-1, Yorkshire (14.90m)
6 Starburst, Central (14.40m)
7 Crossroads (Wed), Central (14.25m)
8 Crossroads (Thur), Central (14.20m)
9 Family Fortunes, Central (13.90m)
10 Hart to Hart, ITV (13.85m)

BBC 1

1 Dallas (13.45m)
2 Jim'll Fix It (13.35m)
3 Shoestring (12.85m)
4 Top of the Pops (12.75m)
5 The Kenny Everett Television Show (12.50m)
6 Holiday (12.10m)
7 A Question of Sport (11.95m)
8 Play for Today: Willie's Last Stand (11.70m)
9 The Les Dawson Show (11.40m)
10 The Dukes of Hazard (11.30m)

BBC 2

1 Pot Black '82 (10.30m)
2 Not The Nine O'Clock News (10.25m)
3 Marti Caine (9.65m)
4 One Man and his Dog (7.75m)
5 Nancy Astor (Wed & Sun) (7.20m)
6 Russell Harty (Tue) (6.80m)
7 The Flight of the Condor (6.65m)
8 Sunday Too Far Away (6.05m)
9 The Waltons (5.60m)
10 Caddie (5.25m)

Broadcasters Audience Research Board

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.65	29.65
Belgium Fr	88.50	84.00
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	15.05	14.25
Finland Mkk	8.63	8.18
France Fr	11.42	10.82
Germany DM	4.47	4.22
Greece Dr	115.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.10	10.50
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
Italy Lir	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.90	4.64
Norway Kr	11.34	10.74
Portugal Esc	130.50	123.50
South Africa Rd	2.05	1.90
Spain Pta	192.00	183.00
Sweden Kr	10.98	10.40
Switzerland Fr	3.55	3.33
USA $	1.89	1.82
Yugoslavia Dnr	98.00	92.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 3.4 at 564.1.

Weather

A showery SW airstream covers Britain with troughs of low pressure in the general flow.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, Midlands: Sunny intervals, occasional showers, becoming mostly cloudy with perhaps outbreaks of rain later; winds mainly SW, moderate perhaps fresh; max temp 9C (48F). Frost in places early.

East Anglia, E, NW, central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers, some wintry on high ground; winds SW, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F), frost early and late.

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Mostly cloudy, bright intervals, showers or longer outbreaks of rain, perhaps snow on hills at first; winds SW, veering W, fresh or strong; max temp 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers, wintry at times, sunny intervals, mostly cloudy later; winds SW, veering W, fresh or strong; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers throughout, some heavy and wintry at times; winds mainly SW, strong, locally gale; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Unsettled, windy, near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind S fresh or strong, veering SW; sea moderate or rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind mainly SW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, veering W fresh or strong, perhaps gale; sea rough.

Sun rises: 6.29 am. Sun sets: 5.54 pm. Moon sets: 6.46 am. Moon rises: 5.27 pm.

Lighting up time

Full moon: 8.45 pm.
London 6.24 pm to 5.57 am
Bristol 6.34 pm to 6.07 am
Edinburgh 6.33 pm to 6.12 am
Manchester 6.31 pm to 6.07 am
Penzance 6.47 pm to 6.18 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	5	41	Guernsey	f	6	43
Birmingham	c	6	43	Inverness	c	7	45
Blackpool	r	5	41	Jersey	c	6	43
Bristol	f	7	45	London	s	8	46
Cardiff	r	6	43	Manchester	r	6	43
Edinburgh	c	5	41	Newcastle	c	6	43
Glasgow	c	7	45	Ronaldsway	s	7	45

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2C (36F). Humidity: 6 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,016.2 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

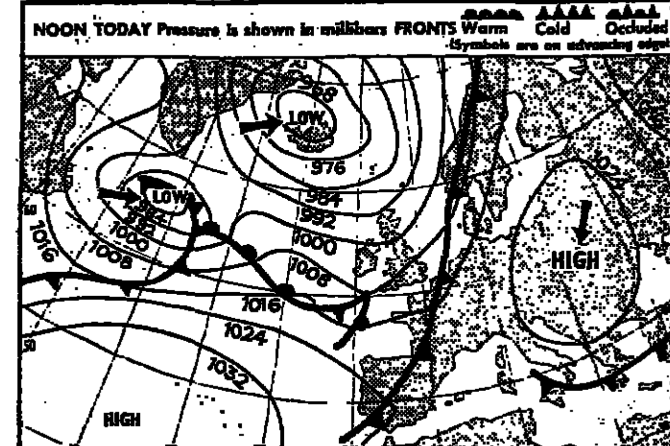
Satellite predictions

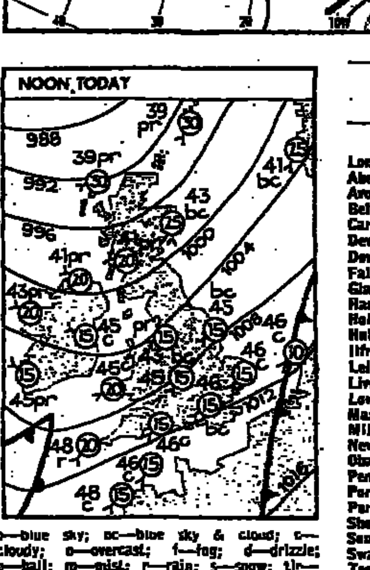
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Aryabhata R: 19.44-19.48; WSW; 20SSW; S. Cosmos 1310: 19.31-19.36; WNW; 20WSW; SSW. Bhaskar 2R: (March 10) 19.5-19.10; WSW; 20SW; SSE. Intercosmos 14R: (March 10) 4.38-4.44; S*; 50ESE; NE. Seasat: 0.3-0.4; N*; 15N; N. Ops 2R: 18.46-18.55; N; 35ENE; SSE and 20.24-20.32; WNW; 35W; SSW.

LONDON: Aryabhata R: 19.44-19.48; WSW; 20SW; S*. Bhaskar 2R: 19.5-19.10; W; 20SSW; S. Intercosmos 14R: (March 10) 4.38-4.44; S*; 65E; NNE. Seasat: 18.36-18.44; NNE; 40NW; WSW. Ops 2R: 18.47-18.56; NNE; 40E; SSE and 20.24-20.32; NNW; 30W; SW.

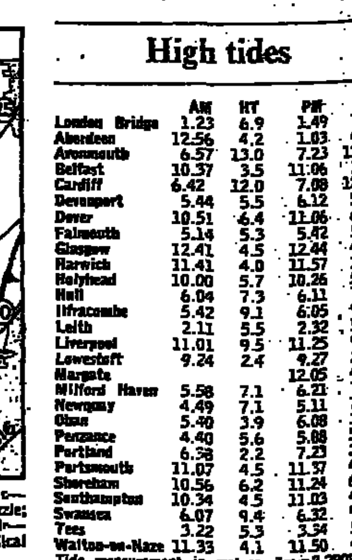
Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

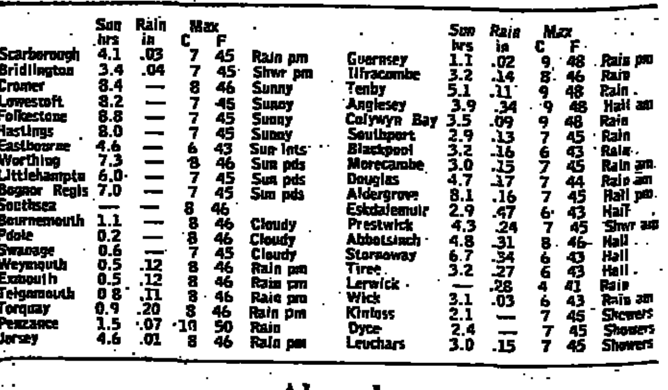
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.23	6.9	1.49	7.2
Aberdeen	12.56	4.2	1.03	4.3
Avonmouth	6.57	13.0	7.23	13.2
Belfast	10.37	3.5	11.06	3.2
Cardiff	6.42	12.0	7.08	12.2
Devonport	5.44	5.5	6.12	5.4
Dover	10.51	6.4	11.06	6.6
Falmouth	5.14	5.3	5.42	5.2
Glasgow	12.41	4.5	12.44	4.8
Harwich	11.41	4.0	11.57	3.9
Holyhead	10.00	5.7	10.26	5.5
Hull	6.04	7.3	6.11	7.5
Ilfracombe	5.42	9.1	6.05	9.2
Leith	2.11	5.5	2.32	5.6
Liverpool	11.01	9.5	11.25	9.4
Lowestoft	9.24	2.4	9.27	2.4
Margate			12.05	4.6
Milford Haven	5.58	7.1	6.21	7.0
Newquay	4.49	7.1	5.11	7.0
Oban	5.40	3.9	6.08	3.9
Penzance	4.40	5.6	5.08	5.5
Portland	6.38	2.2	7.23	2.0
Portsmouth	11.07	4.5	11.37	4.6
Shoreham	10.56	6.2	11.24	6.4
Southampton	10.34	4.5	11.03	4.6
Swansea	6.07	9.4	6.32	9.5
Tees	3.22	5.3	3.34	5.5
Walton-on-Naze	11.33	4.1	11.50	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	Rain pm
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	Shwr pm
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46	Sunny
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	Sunny
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	Sunny
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	Sunny
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teignmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guernsey	1.1	.02	9	48	Rain pm
Ilfracombe	3.2	.14	8	46	Rain
Tenby	5.1	.11	9	48	Rain
Anglesey	3.9	.34	9	48	Hail am
Colwyn Bay	3.5	.09	9	48	Rain
Southport	2.9	.13	7	45	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capetown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]